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725

MICROFILMED

LONDON MAGAZINE

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

^{new series}
VOLUME THE SECOND,

FOR

JANUARY,
FEBRUARY,
MARCH,

APRIL,
MAY,
JUNE,

M DCC LXXXIV.

Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.

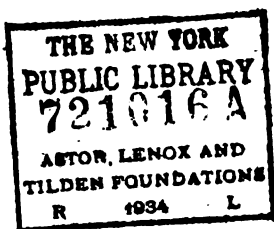
JUVENAL.

— Dulcique animos novitate tenebo.

OV. MET. IV. 284.

LONDON:

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CONTENTS

OF THE

LONDON MAGAZINE

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

VOLUME THE SECOND,

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1784.

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| AEROSTATICS, and Air-Balloon Intelligence | 12, 147, 203, 300, 442, 452 |
| Anatomy | 452 |
| Antiquities | 188 |
| Astronomy | 24, 298 |
| Biography | 37, 118, 205, 281, 379, 476 |
| Chemistry | 96, 179, 303, 353 |
| Commemoration of Handel | 421, 497 |
| English Theatre and Public Amusements | 75, 148, 227, 324, 387, 421, 497 |
| Exhibition | 383 |
| Intelligence | 376 |
| Irish Association Intelligence | 191, 276 |
| Irish Representation | 276, 350, 433 |
| Literary Review | 47, 129, 232, 315, 388, 482 |
| Mathematics | 20, 89, 196, 272, 356, 436 |
| Medicine | 97, 182 |
| Meteors | 375 |
| Mineralogy | 30, 106, 211, 271, 360, 459 |
| Monthly Chronology | 76, 159, 250, 329, 412, 503 |
| Natural History | 94 |
| Natural Philosophy | 100 |
| New Ministry | 152, 245 |
| New Parliament | 326 |
| Optics | 178, 303 |
| Parliamentary History | 3, 81, 169, 257, 337, 425 |
| Philosophy | 12, 100, 147, 200 |
| Preface | I |
| Poetry | 17, 126, 212, 294, 372, 456 |
| Politics | 421 |
| Royal Society | 29, 147 |
| Scott Elections | 408 |
| Short Papers | 241, 409 |

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

PLACE the view of Messina opposite to page 30, and the prospect of the Iron Bridge to face page 312.

P R E F A C E.

WE cannot commence a second volume of the London Magazine enlarged and improved, without returning thanks to the numerous purchasers of the work for their very kind and generous encouragement, which gives us the most unequivocal proof of their approbation of the undertaking, as well as of the means which we have adopted to effect it. If we have, after the approved example of others, increased the price of our miscellany, we have endeavoured more than to redouble its value, and have added proportionably more to our own expences, than to those of the purchasers; and we hope to be always able to lay before our readers a complete register of the history, philosophy, politicks, and literature of our times. We are happy to find that the plate of Mr. Sherwin, given with the appendix to our first volume, was approved, and hope that Mr. Walker's view of Messina, accompanying our present number, will meet with a reception equally favourable.

The principal subjects, and original papers of our first volume, are recalled to the memory of our readers by the following brief recapitulation:

In the magazine for JULY, our readers will find a plan of the work: the parliamentary history: a narrative of the origin and progress of philosophy: an account of Mr. Herschel's planet: demonstrations of some properties relating to triangles: the life of Ariosto: a description of the funerals of the Ancient Britons; and the burial place of the Scipios, with other miscellaneous papers: reviews of Gilpin on the Wye: Beattie's dissertations: Ferguson's republic: Jones's Moallakat: Colman's translation of Horace's Epistle to the Pios, and others: account of new plays, and chronology of events.

AUGUST. New method of constructing magic squares on the roots of quadratic equations: conclusion of the history of philosophy: on the organ of hearing in fish, and a description of the *Monoculus Polyphemus Linnaei*, from the philosophical transactions: critique on Dyer's Grongar Hill: on ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland: life of Archbishop Chichele: last paper of the Hypochondriack: Memoirs of Colonel Deveau: reviews of Hoole's Orlando Furioso: Kirwan's Experiments: Rooke's travels: answer to Potter's remarks on Johnson's Poets: observations on the nature and cure of the Hydrophobia: cure of the dropsy: state of the theatre.

SEPTEMBER. Remarkable astronomical phenomenon: machine for raising water from a deep well: observations on the plague: on dedications: life of the Great Haller: Sir William Hamilton's account of the earthquakes in Sicily: original letter of Dr. Isaac Schomberg: story of Mr. Levet, with Dr. Johnson's elegy on his death: reviews of Fatal Curiosity, as altered by Colman: Levi's History of the Jews: philosophical transactions: Spencer's life of the Founder of All-Soul's College: account of solutions of substances in air, by Dr. Elliot: character of Mr. Bewley, the philosopher of Maffingham: account of the first aerostatical ball, or air-balloon, which was launched at Paris: cut of it, in the air: critique on Mrs. Siddons: close of the summer, and opening of the winter theatres: preliminaries of peace with the United Provinces: Empress of Russia's manifesto.

OCTOBER. Remarks on Shakspeare's character of Cordelia: conclusion of Sir William Hamilton's account of the earthquakes: on the disadvantages of

LOND. MAG. Jan. 1784.

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keeping company with good men : defence of a passage in *Gray's Metaphysical Poem* : life of the great critic Bentley : Sir Torbern Bergman, Professor of Upsal, on the economy of the universe, translated from the Swedish : reviews of *L'Ami des Enfants* : Berkenhout on the bite of a mad dog : Bright's praxis : Magellan's glass apparatus : measures taken to perfect the theory of the motions of the *Georgium Sidus* : observations on the lunar eclipse, September 10, 1783. Account of an insect in a broken tooth by Dr. Elliot : theatrical strictures : state papers.

NOVEMBER. Origin of fictitious history and novel writing : continuation of Bentley's life : three original letters of King Charles I. On the advantages of keeping company with bad men ; and other miscellaneous papers : hymn to thanksgiving : epigrams from the Greek : reviews of Blair's lectures : transactions of society of arts : philosophical transactions : original letters on the death of Euler : account of the various meteors which have been seen during the last and present centuries : parallel between Henderfon and Kemble : letters on the subject of Irish representation : state papers.

DECEMBER. Account of two ancient oil mills dug out of the excavations of Stabia and Pompeia, in Italian and English : critique on *Sbozzo del Commercio di Amsterdam*, a foreign journal : Duke of Richmond's letter on Irish parliaments : account of the meteors seen in the present century, and particularly that which appeared on the eighteenth of August 1783 : Dr. Maskelyne's plan for observing meteors : account of the principle on which aerostatical experiments are performed : air-balloon intelligence : original letter describing a comet seen at York : news of Volcano in the moon : description of the poison tree, which infects the air and earth in the island of Java, so that neither animal nor vegetable can live within twelve miles of the spot in which it grows, with an account of the manner in which the poison is procured from it by condemned criminals, and various experiments tried with the gum : memoirs of Mrs. Anne Williams : correction of a fragment of *Alceus* : life of Bentley, continued : hints for the management of political tropes : reviews of Pringle's discourses : life of Fox : Blair's lectures : transactions of the society of arts : Andrew's remarks on French and English ladies : theatrical remarks : philosophical postscript : aerial voyage of Messrs Charles and Robert : account of a new pair of wings.

APPENDIX. Important debates in both Houses of Parliament : letters of Earl of Effingham, Dr. Price, and Dr. Jebb, on Irish representation : Governor Hastings's letter to the East India Company : narrative of the King of Prussia's dispute : American papers, presenting a succinct account of the proceedings of the Colonies, since the cessation of hostilities : theatrical register.

Besides these and other important papers, each number preserves an impartial and concise view of parliamentary business : a selection of original and fugitive poetical pieces : a collection of mathematical questions and answers, well calculated to amuse the lovers of science : original theatrical criticisms, and new remarks on performers ; with a chronology of important events, a transcript of state papers, necessary to form a complete history of the times.

Such are the contents of the first volume of this work ; and we shall endeavour to prosecute the plans which were formerly laid before the public with increasing assiduity and vigour during the ensuing year.

THE

LONDON MAGAZINE,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,

FOR JANUARY, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

TO a large proportion of our readers, whose curiosity is anticipated by the daily perusal of the whole mass of undigested materials, from which great part of our information must necessarily be drawn, this department of our work, we are sensible, must appear uninteresting. The lapse of a few years, we doubt not, will give it that weight in their estimation, to which, at present, it may not seem entitled; and to those who, from want of leisure, or a situation remote from the great theatre of public transactions, are excluded from more copious or more early intelligence, and yet wish to know something of the conduct of statesmen and state affairs, such an epitome must be eminently useful. Considered as an impartial register of parliamentary proceedings and the politics of the time, for the benefit of posterity; and we, with that laudable vanity which ought in some degree to actuate all who aspiring to entertain or inform the public, are willing to flatter ourselves that our labours will descend to posterity; as elucidating events and unfolding characters, by exhibiting the arguments on which every public measure was defended or opposed, recording the opinions of leading men, and shewing how they differed from one another, and frequently how each differed from himself, as he happened to be minister or patriot, its utility and importance are too obvious to be insisted on. Animated by these considerations, and the liberal support of a discerning public, we proceed with confidence and alacrity in the plan we have prescribed ourselves. In the prosecution of it, we shall meet with specimens of eloquence if not the chafest, the most argumentative and powerful, the most animated and glowing. We shall see men, on the sole strength of talents for parliamentary debate, rising from humble stations to the highest offices of the state, in opposition to wealth, to influence, and to power; and we shall see these men but too often sacrificing every consideration of the public weal to their private views of ambition, insomuch that that we might almost be justified in adopting for a motto,

Per nostra tempora, quicumque rempublicam agitavere, honestis nominibus, bonum publicum simulantes, pro sua quisque potentia certabant.

THE speech from the throne which closed the last session was as blunt, reserved, and concise, as that which opened it was diffuse, pompous, and affectedly communicative. It contained little else than a promise of calling the two Houses together again at an early period, and an intimation of bringing forward the affairs of India as the

first objects of parliamentary attention. The principal events during the recess were the conclusion of definitive treaties of peace with France, Spain, and the United States of America; and the ratification of preliminary articles with the United Provinces. The commercial treaty with America was broken off. The people of the United States,

as in other countries, short-sighted, cruel, revengeful, into whose hands it was evident the government had devolved, were very remote from such a spirit of conciliation as might promise any commercial preference to the mother country. Ireland, instead of wisely availing herself of those liberties and privileges, which had been as liberally and magnanimously granted as they were resolutely asserted, was occupied in considering what claims yet remained to be made. The volunteers, an active body of men, collected and kept together by the pomp and circumstance of arms so well suited to the dispositions of a people emerging from a state of abject barbarity to freedom, having with firmness and temperance effected the emancipation of their country from the control of external power, conceived no attempt too arduous for their prowess or their wisdom, and finding nothing further that could reasonably be demanded of Britain, turned their minds to internal, and chiefly to a parliamentary reformation, with a zeal and unanimity that threatened destruction to whatever should oppose them. A peace with the Mahrattas, which many thought insecure, and the death of Heider Ali, one of those extraordinary characters, who may be considered as the rods of Heaven and the scourges of mankind, though events abundantly fortunate for our empire in the East, could not cure the radical defects in the company's government, nor restore unanimity to their servants both civil and military, distracted by their greediness and emulation for rapine and plunder. From the duration of the war, the accumulation of taxes on many articles, and the consequent temptation to elude paying them, the practice of smuggling had grown to such a height, and was practised in so open and daring a manner, as to threaten the total ruin of many branches of the revenue, and the subversion of all order and civil authority in collecting others. The coalition, far from betraying any symptoms of defection or disunion, as its enemies had fondly predicted, seemed to settle more firmly on its basis, and to gather stability from time. Such was

the state of things at the opening of the fourth session of the present parliament of which we have already given an account. All good men were unanimous in wishing that the contests of party might at length subside, that ministers might apply their power, with lenity and wisdom, to heal the wounds of their bleeding and exhausted country; and that those whom they had supplanted might assist their endeavours and correct their errors. How far these wishes were gratified or disappointed we are about to see.

Nov. 12. *The Earl of Mansfield*, attended by the Earl of Scarborough, Viscount Hampden, and several other Lords and Bishops, went in procession to St. James's with the address of the House of Peers.

In the House of Commons, the Hon. *Keith Elphinstone* took the oaths and his seat for Dunbartonshire.

Ordered all papers relating to the recall of *Sir Elijah Impey*, Chief-Justice of the supreme court of judicature at Calcutta.

Lord George A. H. Cavendish moved a congratulatory message to her Majesty on the birth of another Princess, and her Majesty's happy recovery, which was ordered.

The select committee for inquiring into the administration of justice in Bengal was revived.

The address to his Majesty was then read, and agreed to.

Nov. 13. The House went in procession to St. James's, and presented the address.

Nov. 14. In the House of Peers, *the Earl of Mansfield* reported his Majesty's answer to their address.

Lord Powis reported that her Majesty had been waited upon with the congratulatory message of that House, on the birth of a Princess, &c. as had been ordered on the 11th, and her Majesty's answer.

In the House of Commons, the *Speaker* reported his Majesty's answer to their address, as did *Lord John Cavendish* her Majesty's answer to their message of congratulation.

Mr. Fox presented copies of the definitive treaties.

Nov. 17. In the House of Peers, the Duke of Portland presented copies of the definitive treaties.

In the House of Commons Mr. Fox gave notice of his intended motion relative to India.

In Thomas Davenport, in the absence of the Attorney-General, moved for a copy of the record of the conviction of Christopher Atkinson, Esq. a member of that House, in the court of King's Bench, of wilful and corrupt perjury, and intimated his intention to follow up the motion with the most rigorous proceedings against the convict.

The annual estimates, and a variety of other accounts and papers, were moved for.

Nov. 18. The House of Lords heard counsel on the appeal of Mitchell and Gray against Lord Rodney and General Vaughan. Lord Thurlow moved the following question to the judges; "Is the plaintiff entitled to recover from this special verdict," and it was ordered "that they deliver their opinions on the 24th."

The House of Commons ordered, "that C. Atkinson Esq. do attend in his place on the 24th."

A petition was presented from the justices of the county of Gloucester, stating, that from the delay in sending away the convicts sentenced to transportation, the crowds in the gaol had occasioned the gaol distemper, which had carried off several of the prisoners, and had also spread into the country.

A total change in the system of East-India government was a measure which all men, except those who were particularly interested in the subsistence of the present form, had agreed to be highly necessary; and we, who have but little confidence in the patriotism of statesmen, are inclined to think, that, independent of a struggle for power, much of the present contest is whose friends and needy dependents shall be sent to fatten on the gleanings of oriental reform. Mr. Fox's bill, in whatever light we view it, whether as a bold but necessary experiment on the success of which depended the salvation of our

territorial and commercial acquisitions in the East; or as the daring and concerted scheme of a prevailing faction, to secure to themselves a perpetuity of power, by seizing and appropriating the whole patronage and influence of the greatest and most powerful corporate body in the world, and by that means to enslave alike the monarch and the people, was one of the most important ever debated. Nor was it more remarkable for boldness of design and the magnitude of its object, than for the abilities, the eloquence, and the vigour, which carried it through the House of Commons against the united efforts of opposition and the Company. The jealousy of the Lords, and the secret disapprobation of the crown overthrew it, when the genius that planned it, and the tide of oratory that vanquished every objection could support it no farther.

Mr. Fox grounded his motion on the extreme distress and embarrassment of the Company's affairs, which were in such a state as threatened to involve their own interests and the credit of the nation in one common ruin, unless upheld by the timely interposition of government. For the proof of this he referred to the proceedings of the House for the last two years, and to the reports of the secret and select committees. Both these committees had agreed in ascribing the difficulties that oppressed the Company to disobedience of the orders of the Court of Directors, and to the rapacity of their servants in India. In obedience to a vote of that House, the Court of Directors had made an order for the recall of Mr. Hastings, which the Court of Proprietors rescinded. The Directors obeyed the sense of their constituents, and made up their dispatches accordingly. The Secretary of State, when these dispatches came to be reviewed by him, finding them so opposite to the sense of the House of Commons, by virtue of the power vested in him, would not suffer them to be sent out to India. The whole continent of India had been made acquainted with the resolution of the House for the recall of the Governor-General, and the resolution of

the Court of Proprietors, by which he was to be confirmed in his government, was kept back; so that in fact, he was in a place of eminence without authority, and of power without energy. While the act for regulating the government of India should remain in its present form, it was in the power of the Court of Proprietors to defeat the very best measures that the Court of Directors, in conjunction with the servants of the crown, could take. The direction was generally filled by two descriptions of men, who had become Proprietors for commercial, or political purposes. Those who looked to political connexions, could not gratify their wishes more than by supporting a Governour-General, in whose hands was lodged so great a power to oblige his friends. Those whose sole object was to make the most of their money were generally inclined to support that Governour, through whose means the directors were enabled to make large dividends: so that having first peculated for his private advantage, and robbed the people committed to his care, he was next to plunder them to raise the dividends: that his principals might not call him to account. The Company's finances were in a state as deplorable as the internal government of their territorial acquisitions. They had petitioned parliament last year for leave to borrow 500,000*l.* on bonds, for 300,000*l.* in Exchequer-bills, and for the remission or suspension of a debt of 700,000*l.* due for customs. Notwithstanding the legal restriction to accept bills for no more than 300,000*l.* without the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, there were bills actually coming over for acceptance, to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* They owed 11,200,000*l.* and had stock in hand to the amount of about 3,200,000*l.* which would leave a balance of 8,000,000*l.* against them, a sum to the highest degree alarming, when compared with the capital of the proprietors. He then entered into a detail of the oppressions, extortions, peculations, and abuses of the government in India, and produced most shocking instances of each. To remedy these multiplied grievances, his plan was to

establish a board to consist of seven persons, who should be invested with full power to appoint and displace officers in India, and under whose control the whole government of that country should be placed; the other class to consist of eight persons, to be called assistants, who should have charge of the sales, out-fits, &c. of the Company, and in general of all commercial concerns, but still subject to the control of the first seven. The board he would have held in England under the very eye of parliament. Their proceedings should be entered in books for the inspection of both Houses. Their servants abroad should be obliged to make minutes of all their proceedings, to be transmitted to Europe; and if ever they should find themselves under the necessity of disobeying an order from the board, as cases might occur when such disobedience would be even meritorious, a minute should be entered, stating the reasons for so doing. On the same principle, he meant to oblige the council at home to minute their reasons, as often as they should think proper not to recall a servant who acted contrary to their instructions; and thus avow what they would justify as the expedient ground of their conduct. For the present, he intended that parliament should name all the persons who should sit at this board, but only *pro hac vice*. He would have the board established for three or five years, or for such a length of time as should appear sufficient to try how far it might be useful. If experience should prove its utility, the seven first should in future be nominated by the King; any vacancy by death among the eight assistants should be filled up by the Court of Proprietors. There were other points on which he intended to touch: to prohibit the Company's servants from receiving presents from the Indian princes, a practice which still subsisted, in contempt of repeated injunctions from the Court of Directors, and an express act of parliament to the contrary, and was the source of all the rapacity, disobedience, injustice, and cruelty that had disgraced the British government in India; to abolish all monopolies

monopolies as pernicious to commerce; and to secure to the landholders or zemindaries the undisturbed possession of their lands, upon the payment of certain fixed rents or tributes. The first duty of governors was to make the governed as happy as possible, and such must ever be the wish of a British House of Commons; it was in their power to communicate the spirit and efficacy of our laws to our Indian subjects, to rescue them from rapine and plunder, and to put them in a state of perfect peace and security: that this would be the grand aim of his bills, and he would rely for support on the zeal, the liberality, and the justice of parliament. He lamented the absence of his noble friend (Lord North) whom illness detained at home. The abilities of the noble lord would have afforded him full support in his arduous undertaking. It was, he acknowledged, a strong measure, but thinking it necessary to the salvation of the Company, and with the Company of the state, he had applied to it with earnestness, and brought it forward without the loss of a moment. He then moved, "that leave be given to bring in a bill, for vesting the affairs of the East-India Company in the hands of certain commissioners, for the benefit of the proprietors and of the publick." His second motion would be; "that leave be given to bring in a bill for the better government of the territorial acquisitions and dependencies in India."

Ed. North seconded Mr. Fox, and rejoiced at the exposition of a system so wretchedly and so seasonable.

Mr. *W. Pitt* was well assured that very great and enormous abuses had been inferred in the management of India affairs; and great indeed they must be to justify a measure, which was an entire abrogation of all the ancient charters and privileges, by which the Company had been first established, and had since existed. The bill was said to be founded on necessity. Necessity had been the plea of every illegal stretch of power, or exercise of oppression: the pretence of every usurpation, of every infringement of human reason. It was the argument of tyrants: it was

the creed of slaves. He thought it one of the most bold and forward exertions of power that was ever adopted by any ministers, and therefore wished it not to pass without a call of the House. Mr. Fox said he had no objection to a call. The motions were put and carried. Mr. Fox, Lord North, Lord John Cavendish, and Mr. Erskine were ordered to prepare and bring in the bill. A call of the House was then ordered on the 2d of December.

Nov. 19. Lord John Cavendish gave notice that he would to-morrow move for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the act passed last session for imposing a tax on receipts, that no doubts might remain concerning it, and that persons might not be exposed to penalties, where no evasion of the act was intended.

In a committee of supply on the navy estimates, Admiral Pigot rose to move for the complement of seamen necessary for the year 1784. He said the great force in India would make it necessary to move for a greater number than would be wanted for a peace establishment. He then moved, that 26,000 men be employed for the sea service, for the year 1784, including 4495 marines. The motion was agreed to without opposition, and 41. per man, per month, for 13 months, voted for maintaining them.

Nov. 20. Lord John Cavendish moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the receipt tax: signing an unstamped receipt to be penal; but a clause of indemnification for past breaches of the act. This afforded an opportunity of again traversing the whole ground of objection to the tax. Lord John Cavendish said that when parliament laid a duty of one penny on every quart of wine, the publick submitted without murmuring to an exorbitant addition of five-pence by the vintners, though the state was not benefited by it. Why then should men murmur at the payment of a comparatively small tax, every shilling of which found its way into the publick coffers?—The motion was carried without a division.

Mr. Fox brought up the bill for vesting the affairs of the East-India Company &c.

which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. He then moved, "that it be read a second time on this day fe'nnight." This brought on a tedious debate, in which many members entered into the merits of the bill, though the question was, whether the second reading should be the 27th inst. as Mr. Fox desired, or after the call of the House.

Mr. W. Grenville, with great warmth, condemned the principle of the bill, as arbitrary and unjust; as violating the most solemn charters confirmed by the faith of parliament, breaking through all those ties which should bind man to man, and fraught with the most pointed mischief against national honour, and the integrity of English legislation. The charter conveying the rights of the Company was conceived in the clearest and strongest terms. It was clearer, stronger, and better guarded in point of expression than the act of settlement itself, which had established the House of Brunswick on the throne of England; and clearer also than the charter establishing the Bank of England. It, therefore, followed, that if a minister took hold of the direction of the India-house, he might with the same justice take hold of the direction of the Bank. He reprobated its tendency, as aiming at no less than to erect a despotic system, which might crush the freedom of the constitution. Its obvious and unavoidable effect would be to transfer the boundless patronage of India to the crown, or rather to vest it, for a term of years, in the minister and his adherents, whether in or out of power. Seven commissioners, chosen by parliament ostensibly, but in reality by the servants of the crown, were to involve in the vortex of their authority the whole treasures of India. These, poured forth like an irresistible flood upon this country, would sweep away our liberties and all that we could call our own. Exclaiming, *libertas et anima nostra in dubio est!* "I do not deny (said he) that something ought to be done for India, and that with all convenient speed; but as the subject of the bill brought in by the Right Honourable Secretary and his

colleagues is of vast importance, and involves in its nature and consequences the liberties and properties of all British subjects, let them enter upon the consideration of its different clauses coolly, cautiously, and unwillingly, not with the precipitancy and ardour of plunderers, eager to grasp at, and hold fast their prey."

Lord John Cavendish wished to God that every European could be expelled from India, and the country resorted to merely for the purposes of commerce; but as that was impossible at present, and as fatal experience had proved that the constitution of the East India Company was radically defective, that it was devoid of vigour, incapable of effect, and pregnant with abuse, the circumstances of the times, and the nature of the case called loudly for a new system. In the operation of a new system, power and supremacy must lodge somewhere; and where could they be placed so properly as in the hands of the crown, subject to the check and control of parliament? This was the characteristic of the system laid down in the bill, and as the emergency was pressing, and required all possible dispatch, he would vote for the motion.

Commodore Johnstone denied the existence of that necessity, on which the bill was founded, and expatiated on the violence and injustice of intermeddling in the management of the Company's affairs, to which they themselves were fully competent, without any trial or proof of delinquency. Infinitely more money and lives had been wasted in America which we had lost, than in the East-Indies which we had retained; yet all the cry of reform was founded on the pretended misconduct of Governor Hastings. Matters had, at no period, been in a more flourishing situation there than at present. The revenue was greater than it ever had been, and more faithfully collected. It would now revert into its proper channel, from which it had been diverted by a very terrible war against the French, the Mahrattas, and Heider Ali, which the wisdom and vigour of Mr. Hastings had brought to a prosper-

now issue. He contended that before the House could proceed to any serious discussion of the bill, the East-India Company ought to be heard by counsel at the bar.

Sir Henry Fletcher, chairman of the Company, stated, that their debt to the crown would soon amount to 2,000,000*l*. Such were the dissensions and animosities that pervaded the different governments in India, that the Governor-General and Council of Bengal had actually debated, "Whether the Governor and Council of Madras should not be all removed." He was, therefore, of opinion, that this or some other bill ought to pass without a moment's loss of time, that the new measures, to be adopted in consequence, might be ready to go out with the February fleet, as a very short delay after the proper season of sailing might make a difference of three or four months in the arrival of the ships in India.

Mr. Fox said, that in order to guard against the danger of increasing the influence of the crown, ministers were loaded with a responsibility that balanced their power. He denied the invidious distinction that had been made between ministerial power and crown power. The business before the House had been mentioned both in his Majesty's speech, which closed the last session, and in that with which he opened the present, so that there was no just ground for pleading want of information.

Mr. W. Pitt dreaded the idea of seeing ministers armed with an influence which could not fail to render them dangerous to the state. The Honourable Secretary had affirmed that the power of the crown and that of the minister were the same. He hoped, however, that they differed very materially, and that whenever a minister transgressed the bounds of moderation or of justice, they should always be able to distinguish the minister from the sovereign. He agreed with Mr. Grenville, that the right, by which our most gracious sovereign holds the sceptre, was not more indisputably confirmed, than that by which the East-India Company held those territorial

and commercial emoluments, which the hand of oppression was now about to wrest from them.

Mr. Erskine adverted to the very full attendance of members then present. By the proposed delay it would follow, either that those who were already well acquainted with the matter should wait for persons, who, after all, would be called upon to decide before they could have time to deliberate; or that those who knew nothing of the matter might out-vote those who did.

Mr. Arden was sure that if a similar bill had been brought into the House, while the Right Honourable Secretary was in opposition, London would have seen him the next day mounted on a wooden stage in the street, haranguing the populace.

Mr. Burke with great vehemence ridiculed the conduct of opposition. Their arguments were arguments of the heart, not of the head. They knew their own base minds, and therefore imputed base motives to others. The question was at length carried without a division.

Nov. 21. Ordered a new writ in the room of Mr. Wallace, deceased.

Sir Robert Clayton took his seat for the county of Surrey.

In a Committee of Supply the land and malt taxes were voted, also those on rum, cyder, and perry.

The House being resumed, Lord John Cavendish moved for a select committee to enquire into the illicit trade carried on in this kingdom, to the detriment of the revenue; and to report their opinion upon it. After some conversation upon the alarming extent of the evil, and the daring and bare-faced manner in which smuggling was conducted, which will be seen at large in the reports of the committee, the motion was agreed to.

Lord Mahon then put the following question to the chair: "If the bill for explaining and amending the receipt tax should pass this session, will the order of the House admit a bill for repealing the tax itself to be brought in this same session."

The Speaker said, that as the whole session was, in the eye of the law, only

as one day, the order would not suffer a bill to be brought in for the purpose of repealing an act passed the same session: the reason was, that it could not be supposed that any assembly would make and unmake a law in the same day. It was the same with a bill for explaining and amending an act. For as such a bill must be supposed to fortify and confirm the act, in every part which it did not alter, so, if such a bill should pass into a law, the order of parliament would not suffer another act to be brought in, during the same session, for repealing the former act so amended and explained; and for the same reason that he had stated in the former case. And, therefore, if any one wished to have the receipt tax repealed this session, he would inform such person, that if the bill ordered in by the House to explain and amend the act, by which that tax was imposed, should pass, he would find himself precluded, for this session, from moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the tax.

Nov. 24. In the House of Lords, the judges gave their opinions on the law question put to them in the cause of Mitchell and Gray against Lord Rodney and Gen. Vaughan, unanimously in favour of the defendants. Upon which the decree was affirmed.

In the House of Commons, *Sir Henry Fletcher* presented a petition from the East-India Company against the bill now depending in parliament for vesting the effects, &c. of the Company in commissioners, and praying to be heard by their counsel against it. The petition set forth that the bill subverted the chartered rights and privileges of the Company confirmed by divers acts of parliament: that it operated as a total confiscation of their property; and this without charging the Company with any specific delinquency, or stating any just ground for such proceeding. It was ordered, "that the petition do lie on the table," and also "that the petitioners be heard by their counsel at the bar in support of their charters, immunities, and privileges, &c."

Sir Thomas Davenport stated to the

House, that some of *Mr. Atkinson's* friends having requested of him to postpone his intended motion of expulsion for some time, that *Mr. Atkinson* might have an opportunity, before so severe and disgraceful a punishment should be inflicted upon him, to make application to the Court of King's Bench for an arrest of judgement, he was desirous to comply, in some degree, with their request. He, therefore, moved that the record of conviction be read a second time on Thursday se'nnight, &c.

Mr. Wilkes moved an amendment by inserting the 24th of January in the room of Thursday se'nnight. After some conversation, the amendment was negatived, and the original motion carried without a division.

Nov. 25. Lord Galway took the oaths and his seat for York.

The House then proceeded to ballot for a select committee to enquire into the illicit trade carried on in this kingdom.

Sir Henry Fletcher presented a petition from the directors of the India Company. It insisted chiefly on the great hardship and injustice of removing the petitioners from their offices of directors, before the legal time of holding their said offices should be expired, without being charged with any specific offence whereby the same might be forfeited; and intreated that a public examination might be instituted into the state of the Company's affairs, when the petitioners hoped to prove that, with a moderate temporary relief from the wisdom of parliament, their credit *could not fail* to be *firmly* established, and the public faith preserved. He then moved "that the petition do lie on the table till the second reading of the bill to which it referred, and that the petitioners be heard by their counsel against it."

Mr. Fox did not oppose the motion, but thought it necessary to say, that if, on a former day, when he stated the Company to owe eight millions, any one understood him to mean that they owed eight millions more than they had effects to pay, he must have been greatly misconceived.

Mr. W. Pitt said that he for one, and, he believed, many others did understand from the right honourable gentleman that the Company owed eight millions more than they had effects to pay; he was glad to hear that fact now publicly disavowed; and as the bankruptcy of the Company was made the pretence for robbing them of their chartered rights, he hoped the House would not easily adopt the most violent and unjust measures, when the very grounds on which these measures had been stated to be necessary were now publicly disclaimed.

Nov. 26. *John Nichol, Esq.* took the oaths and his seat for Bletchingly. *Mr. Fitzwilliam* reported from the committee appointed to make up the numbers on the ballot for a select committee to enquire into the illicit trade carried on in this kingdom, that the majority had fallen upon the following persons, viz. *Henry Beaufoy, Esq. George Daubeny, Esq. Mr. Alderman Newnham, William Baker, Esq. Geo. Dempster, Esq. Right Hon. William Eden, W. H. Hartley, Esq. William Hussey, Esq. Richard Jackson, Esq. Hans Sloane, Esq. Charles Brett, Esq. Abraham Kawlinson, Esq. Henry Thornton, Esq. Right Hon. Lord Stowell, and Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart.*

Mr. Fox brought in his second bill "for the better government of the territorial acquisitions and dependencies in India," which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.

Lord John Cavendish brought up his bill for explaining the receipt-tax act, and for indemnifying such as might have incurred penalties under it. An order was made for the second reading on Wednesday next.

General Smith moved for a copy of the treaty concluded between the Governor-General and Council of Bengal, and the Mahrattas, which was ordered.

Nov. 27. *Mr. Fox* moved for copies of various applications from the Directors of the East-India Company to the Lords of the Treasury, relative to the state of their finances.

Lord North moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulating of the postage and carriage of letters between Great-Britain and Ireland. From the recognition of the independence of the legislature of Ireland, the Post-Office of Ireland must necessarily be separated from that of England, to which it had hitherto been annexed. Leave was given without any debate.

Mr. Fox then moved for the second reading of the bill for vesting the effects, &c. of the East-India Company in commissioners. The bill was read, as were also the petitions of the Courts of Proprietors and Directors against it, and counsel were called to the bar, in compliance with the prayer of the petitions. The counsel for the proprietors went over the common ground of objection to the bill. It was an invasion of private property, a violation of public faith, and was therefore dishonourable, impolitic, and unjust. They endeavoured to shew that the plea of bankruptcy was without foundation, that the affairs of the Company were in such a situation as the common course of events would render flourishing. And insisted that if such infractions of public faith should become familiar, parliament might be continued by way of form, but faction, cabal, and influence would set the laws at defiance, and trample upon all property and justice.

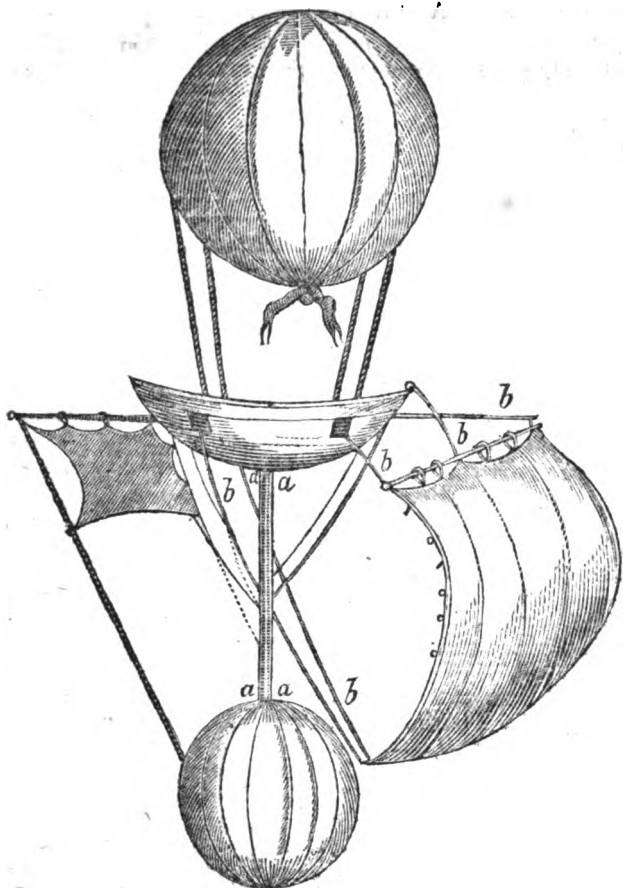
REFLECTIONS.

MEN are frequently most desirous of talking on those subjects they least understand—for the same reasons, perhaps, as ladies at ninety-nine affect to lose the tooth-ach.

Addison, a man of great judgement

in other branches of literature, is scarce ever right when he criticizes the old English language.

No man can properly criticize Milton, who has not carefully studied Euripides.



PHILOSOPHY.

A DESCRIPTION OF TWO MACHINES, PROPER TO BE NAVIGATED THROUGH THE AIR.

TRANSLATED FROM A PAMPHLET * LATELY PUBLISHED AT PARIS, BY MONS. B—.

As the result of experiments made on the aërostatic globe, or air-balloon, shew that the *gaz*, or inflammable air, being collected and inclosed in a case, will rise in the atmosphere with a force proportionable to its levity compared to that of atmospheric air; and, of course, in its ascent, lift, or take up with it, a weight more or less considerable; one may affirm of this new discovery, without appearing an enthusiast, that an aërial navigation is perfectly practicable, and that it offers the most useful advantages to society †.

Every one will perceive, in this wonderful effort of human invention, a certain means of extending commerce, and even bringing it to the utmost pitch of perfection; and, perhaps, in defiance of apparent impossibilities, afford a practicable method of approaching those immense spheres which are suspended above us; but this I do not insist on at present, because we are in perfect ignorance of the nature of these bodies, as well as of the true qualities of the atmosphere in so high a region.

After a beginning so flattering, we have, without doubt, an evident right to make public our ideas on the means of perfecting this discovery, and bringing it into use; nay, it is a tribute which every thinking being owes to society.

It is principally with this view that I have printed this pamphlet; and less with the intention of assuming to myself the glory of this discovery, which is entirely due to Mons. Montgolfier, than of paying this just tribute: and I shall think myself amply repaid, if I am happy enough to have discovered the right means.

I have divided the description of this machine into three parts. In the first, I treat of the manner of making the balloon with sufficient strength and durability.—In the second, of the means proper for making it fall and rise at the will of the navigator; also of those means which are capable of keeping it at such a height in the atmosphere as he thinks proper.

In the third, I treat of the house, or shelter, for the navigator of its sails, and the tackle proper for managing them.

PART I.

IT is impossible to be too certain in the methods taken to preserve the globe or case which contains the *gaz*, or inflammable air, in a state of the greatest safety; since it is from the firmness of its texture, and the perfection of its make, that the success of the voyage, and the safety of the navigator depend. I propose, in consequence, to make a balloon with four different cases or coverings. The first, which is the internal one, or that which comes in contact with the inflammable air, or *gaz*, must be of taffeta, done over with a single coat of gum. The second should be of blotting paper ‡; the third of very fine *Toile de Rouen* §; and the fourth of calf-skin, well tanned, and carefully chosen.

THE METHOD OF MAKING THE COVERING.

CONSTRUCT a mould of wood, of such a size as may be thought necessary, and capable of being taken to pieces, so that it may be taken out when the case for the balloon is made; lay thereon the taffety, cut into pieces, and shaped like the slices of a melon; and

* Price 12 sols, with cuts.

† It is supposed that the *gaz*, or inflammable air, in its perfect state, will always preserve its power to ascend.

‡ In the French it is "such paper as the hair-dressers use for curling the ladies hair," and which the author supposes to be either that usually called in London *whitish-brown* or *blotting* paper.

§ A cloth made at Rouen.

and so that each piece may lap over the other, the breadth of three or four fingers, that they may be pasted or glued together. After which, on the outside of this case, glue the second covering; upon the second put the third; and on the third, place the fourth; with this difference, however, you must first fasten to it many pieces or ridges of leather, so as to make it appear like the coat or rind of a melon; and you must leave the several parts of this case to lap one over the other, as the taffeta does, but without glueing them. You must bend them as close as possible to the other coats, or cases; but without fastening them at the seams. After this, put on a second coat of leather, as well to strengthen the balloon, as to preserve it from chafing by the cord which is to go round it; and which is designed to slide on each side, as well to keep the balloon steady as to attach it to the house, or place, in which the navigator is to reside. This cord must be fixed in its place by a double seam, which will form a more solid sheath for it, and keep the balloon steady, without carrying the cord directly through the body of it.

PART II.

THE balloon naturally ascends; but this ascension ought, of course, to be bounded, and even managed in such a manner that we may be able to govern it.

For this purpose, it is necessary to have a counterpoise susceptible of variation, and of such a modification that it may be diminished or augmented as necessity requires, at the will of the navigator. It requires no great effort of reason to imagine how this counterpoise is to be formed; for since we have the means of raising ourselves in the atmosphere by a light air; to descend requires no more than to imprison, or confine, a more heavy air in a separate vessel, in short, such air as surrounds us. It becomes necessary then to attach to the balloon which is filled with the *gaz*, or inflammable air, another balloon, constructed of leather only, in which may be lodged a quantity of atmospheric air, sufficient to cause it to act with proper effect on

the first balloon, in its different evolutions.

It is also necessary that this latter balloon may be filled and emptied at the pleasure of the navigator, which may easily be done by the means of a pair of bellows and a cock, which must be placed contiguous to the house or apartment he resides in, and communicate with the heavy globe by a double pipe. By means of the bellows the navigator can charge the balloon, and thereby descend at pleasure: and by means of the cock, he can empty it, and ascend when he thinks proper.

In short, he will always have at hand sufficient means to carry him to any height in the air; nor need he fear being carried too high.

PART III.

IT is essentially necessary to lodge the navigator safe, and commodiously; so that he may be able, with freedom and confidence, to execute the necessary manœuvres, whether they be to cause the vessel to descend, ascend, or make way a-head. This house, or apartment, ought to be answerable to the rest of the apparatus; that is to say, it ought to be equally light and strong. Its size must be proportioned to the force of the balloon, and to the necessities of the navigator, and, therefore, should be constructed of leather, and supported at equal distances by stout thongs of the same materials. The navigator must ascend in this apartment, and it must be steadied by means of the atmospheric air, forced into the lower balloon by the bellows; in short, this part of the apparatus must positively be like an air-pump. Its form must be that of a small boat, in the center of which the navigator must sit to execute, in the most commodious manner, the different manœuvres necessary to conduct the machine. A double tube must be fixed to this house or apartment, and communicate with the atmospheric air-balloon. To the one must be joined the bellows, to force the atmospheric air into the balloon, and to the other the cock, to let it out. There must be two sails; the one to catch the wind, and to urge the machine forwards; the other to govern

govern it as a rudder. The first must be situated before the house, and fixed at a certain distance from the head of it, so that the navigator, by means of a cord, may have the power of putting the sail into what position he pleases: it must be fixed a-head of and below the house, and to the atmospheric air-balloon, by means of two cords passed through rings, which the navigator may likewise have the power of managing at his will. This sail will reel and extend, by means of these two last-mentioned cords. The second sail, situated behind, must serve as a rudder; and must be much smaller than the other. It must be in the shape of a *Latin* sail, the point at the top being fixed to a bar, and the broad part at the bottom, to the keel of the vessel, by several strings, and also to a cord which is fixed to the bar at one end, and to the atmospheric air-balloon at the other. It is not to be supposed that this machine can be governed with the same ease, or so well as a ship may. So long as it goes before the wind it will go well enough; but when you are obliged to go upon a wind it will be somewhat different: the wind will then produce, in respect to this machine, what the currents produce in respect of ships; that is to say, it will make it deviate more or less from the course which the navigator attempts to steer on.

CONCERNING THE SECOND MACHINE.

THE second machine which I propose, is in the form of a barque, and must be constructed in every respect on the same principles as the first. The gas, or inflammable air, must be lodged in this barque, and must occupy the largest and uppermost space of it. Near the middle of this second barque must be a partition, which is to divide it into two; so that the bottom may be like the hold of a vessel; in which the atmospheric air must be lodged, and which is to serve as ballast to the barque, as well as to form the counterpoise necessary for making it ascend or descend at pleasure. The means to fill it or empty it must be the same as in the former. The navigator must be placed in a little hut, situated in the

stem, from which he may execute every necessary manœuvre. The materials must be of as light a nature as possible, so that he may only have occasion to carry a little sail. The helm must be larger in this second machine, in comparison of the sail, than in the first.

OBSERVATIONS.

I Believe the first machine more navigable, and less susceptible of inconvenience than the last. The sail being situated before, and comparatively a great deal lower than the acrostatic globe, the atmospheric air acting on it, will serve to steady the machine, as well as tend to draw it down, and consequently will act in the same manner as the atmospheric air in the globe below it.

The spherical figure of these two balloons will also tend to steady the machine in its horizontal direction, by the resistance they will make to the current of air; and consequently will have a tendency to keep its motion in a direct line. The apartment of the navigator being in the form of a boat, offers no resistance to the wind, except when it comes on its side; but then it will evidently be of service, in as much as it will then perform, in some measure, the function of a third sail, which will very much favour the effects of the helm. Supposing that we only wish to rise to the height of 50 fathoms, and at this height the balloon, by some accident, should happen to fall, the navigator would most probably not meet with any harm. 1st, Because in this case it ought to be understood, that at this height the balloon would fall gently, or by degrees, which would considerably break his fall. 2d, Because the navigator could immediately turn the cock, and empty the atmospheric air: so that the counterpoise being reduced, the fall would be considerably abated. Lastly, because the navigator being inclosed in a very elastic covering, the house being nearly of the same weight with the air, the air being shut up within its walls, might be so managed that he would not touch any hard body; and, therefore, it is probable, he would not experience

experience any other harm than a little giddiness, to which the fear of danger would more contribute than the fall. We see children cast themselves from a very high bridge into the river without doing themselves any injury, since they do it for pleasure; if so, the circumstance is much more in favour of the aerial navigator, he will fall gently, and surrounded by a soft elastic body, which will considerably abate the effects of his fall. The fall of the balloon at Gonesse, and also that at Versailles, in which the sheep and dog met with no injury, although they were not inclosed in a soft and elastic body, confirms what

I advance. I will not enter into a long detail concerning these machines; my design being only to give an idea of the possibility of an aerial navigation. Whether I have fulfilled it, the public must decide and experience must judge. I say experience, for all mathematical calculations, relating to physical problems, must be founded in some measure on probabilities; and although this science be, of all the abstract ones, least subject to error, I have often found the result not agreed perfectly with experiment; it is for that reason I take experience for my judge.

In the figure, *aaaa* are the pipes that communicate with the atmospheric air-balloon; and by means of which it is filled and emptied by the navigator; *bbbb* the braces and tackle by which the sail is governed.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MR. Henry, of Manchester, has lately published a method of preserving water at sea. It consists in converting it into lime water, and afterwards freeing the water from the lime by precipitating it with fixed air. I was at first much struck with the ingenuity of the method, and continued to admire it for some time; but found on trial that the theory did not hold good in practice, and then the reason of it presently appeared.

If indeed only just so much fixed air could be added as is sufficient to precipitate the lime, the water would be fit for use, but that point it would be very difficult, in ordinary practice, to hit. Mr. Henry says, that the water, by being impregnated with more fixed air than is sufficient to precipitate the lime, will be an excellent antiscorbutic,

and of course, besides a wholesome beverage, will prevent, and even cure the scurvy. This is a proof that he himself never made the experiment he recommends. For if the water be further impregnated with fixed air, it will dissolve the lime which had just been precipitated, and a nauseous liquid will be produced, which as a common beverage will be unwholesome. It will be like the mineral water of Rathbone-Place. Mr. Henry might have recollected that Dr. Hulme's method of dissolving the stone depends on this very supersaturation of calcareous earth with fixed air, by which it is rendered soluble in aqueous vehicles. This will sufficiently account for Mr. Henry's method not having been adopted by the Lords of the Admiralty.

Copenhagen, Oct. 28.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Iceland, that the new island which rose from the sea, near Reikenes, now bears the form of a very high mountain; the sea thereabouts, which was 100 fathoms deep, is now in many places only 40. The lava, which runs from the new volcanos in the

district of Skaptæfeld, has destroyed twelve farms and three churches. The cinders thrown from these mountains are a mixture of pumice-stone, sand, and sulphur, which have much damaged the country on which they fell, and hurt the cattle put to graze on fields impregnated with them.

P O E T R Y.

ODE for the NEW YEAR:

January 1, 1784.

ENOUGH of arms—to happier ends
 Her forward view BRITANNIA bends.
 The generous hosts who grasp'd the sword
 Obedient to her awful word,
 Though martial glory cease,
 Shall sow with equal industry,
 Like *Rome's* brave sons when *Rome* was free
 Resume the arts of Peace!
 O come! ye toil-worn wanderers, come!
 To joyful hearths, and social home,
 The tender housewife's busy care,
 The hard with temperate plenty crown'd,
 And smiling progeny around,
 That taken to the tale of war!

Ye be not war the fav'rite theme,
 For what has war with bliss to do?
 Teach them more justly that to deem,
 And our experience taught it you.
 Teach them 'tis in the will of Fate,
 Their fatal industry alone
 Can make their country truly great,
 And is her bliss secure their own!
 Be all the songs that soothe their toil,
 And bid the brow of labour smile;
 When through the loom the shuttle glides,
 Or shining share the glebe divides;
 Or, leading to the woodman's stroke,
 To swift her commerce, falls the British oak!
 Be all their songs that soften these,
 Of calm content, and future, well earn'd ease!

Nor dread, lest inborn spirit die!
 Our glorious lesson, early taught,
 With all the boasted pow'rs supply
 Of justice's rules and studied thought!
 From the first dawn of Reason's ray
 On the young bosom's yielding clay,
 Shown be their country's love imprest,
 And let your own example fire their breast.
 Tell them 'tis their's to grasp the sword
 If Britain gives the awful word;
 To bleed, to die, in Britain's cause;
 And guard, from factions nobly free,
 Their birth-right blessing, liberty;
 True Liberty, that loves the laws.

ON THE BILLS OF MORTALITY.

ONCE more this sad momento strikes our eye,
 Smiles the gay heart, excites y tender sigh,
 Calls forth afresh the sympathizing tear,
 And bids us mourn again th' expiring year.
 Let the gay youth review this solemn page,
 And see death certain here in ev'ry age;
 Not all the charms that Beauty can display,
 Stop the stern tyrant for a single day;
 Not all the fondness which a mother knows,
 Nor all the sweet sollicitude she shews,
 Can her lov'd offspring for one moment save,
 Or snatch that parent from the greedy grave.
 In vain we sit and plan for future years,
 And talk of distant joys, and hopes and fears,
 Ah! what avails Life's most delightful schemes,
 One moment proves them idle, empty dreams;
 Lond. Mag. Jan. 1784.

Some sad occurrence, or some long lov'd friend
 Sink to the grave, and see the enchantments end.
 Witness, ye mourners of the present year,
 Who still lament what once you held so dear,
 With what keen pangs we give the last embrace,
 How loth to quit the lov'd, though lifeless face:
 'Tis then we see in Truth's unerring glass,
 How vain is life, how swift our moments pass;
 With streaming eyes we view the silent tomb,
 And deeply feel that death's our certain doom.
 Old age and heedless youth, and Beauty's charm,
 Shrink at the thought, and feel the dread alarm:
 Frail Nature sinks beneath the awful sound,
 And Pleasure's self seems sickening all around.
 No mortal friend the drooping mind can cheer,
 No human power protect that mind from fear:
 Religion, come, with energy divine,
 To calm the troubled heart is only thine;
 Teach us what joy serene from virtue flows,
 And the true peace which Innocence bestows,
 Teach us that vice, alike in every stage,
 Disgraces youth, and shames decrepid age.
 That Goodness paints the beauteous face more

fair,
 And stamps true reverence on the hoary hair.
 Rise then, my soul, to nobler prospects rise,
 Let Hope, sweet Hope, transport us to the skies,
 There shall we meet again each valued friend,
 And all our doubts, and all our fears shall end;
 Each pain shall banish, every sorrow fly,
 For Heaven's high hand shall wipe the weeping
 eye.

J. C.

THE MISER.

A Wretch, who in counting his cash had grown
 old,
 Was summon'd by Death, from his life and his
 gold.

Arriving on old river Styx's drear coasts,
 Amidst no small number of good brother ghosts,
 Old Charon beheld him, demanded his fare,
 But Old Avarice could not one halfpenny spare.
 To save his expences he plung'd thro' the tide,
 And 'midst hisses and curses he gain'd t' other side;
 All Hell was confusion, their realm was degraded;
 Their rights and their laws by a wretch were
 evaded;

Each judge saw the crime and the precedent fear'd,
 Such defiance of power was ne'er before heard.
 To punish this wretch they together consulted;
 Revenge should be signal for rights thus insulted:
 "To the rock let him hang, by Prometheus's side,
 Or among the Danaides plunge in the tide."
 But others propos'd, with a still harsher tone,
 To doom him to roll the Sisyphian stone.
 'Till Minos a punishment greater propos'd,
 And thus, while Hell trembled, the sentence
 disclos'd:

"To earth, wretch, return—and, as balm to thy
 heart,
 See how quickly thy heirs with thy treasures can
 part."

A SUMMONS TO A BALL AT KNOWL.

*By Caroline, Queen of the Fairies.**By the late DUKE of DORSET.*

YE elves and fairies all,
Haste, hasten to my call,
Not one that haunts this place,
Of elfe or fairy race,
Shall be excus'd upon the green,
This night, from dancing with your Queen.

From dairies, cellars, halls,
From towers with moss-grown walls,
From hollow tree or cell,
Or from where else you dwell,
Quick, haste away, whilst moon doth shine,
For thus commands your Caroline.

See, see, they come away,
My summons to obey,
All drest in decent pride,
Their partners by their side,
Hand in hand they trip along,
For dance prepar'd or lively song,

And see before the rest,
Her hand by Harry prest,
Comes Monk, that fairy bright,
Enlivening the dull night,
And surely spright of truer grace,
Ne'er shew'd the moon her charming face.

Next Curtis, brisk and strong,
Leads Austria fair along,
And James so light does pass,
He lightly bends the grass;
And then, with joke and merry glee,
Comes laughing John with Farnaby.

The next that doth appear
Is Setby, young and fair,
And, if I right behold,
She's led by Fletcher old;
Who look, as they together move,
Like Vulcan and the Queen of Love.

See Daffwood next advance,
With me as Queen to dance,
And many more of fame,
Which I want time to name,
Welcome, fairies, welcome all,
The stars shine bright, begin the ball.

And whilst we tread the ring,
Let Berkeley sweetly sing,
Our steps will juster meet,
Led by such music sweet,
And let none dare retire to bed,
'Till Phœbus shews his glistening head.

To Miss SEWARD.

IMPROMPTU *by Mr. HAYLEY.*

AS Britain mourn'd, with all a mother's pain,
Two sons, two gallant sons, ignobly slain!
Mild Cock, by savage fury robb'd of breath,
And martial Andre, doom'd to safer death;
The Goddess, plung'd in grief too vast to speak,
Hid in her robe her tear-disfigured cheek.
The sacred Nine with sympathetic care
Survey'd the noble mourner's dumb despair.

While from her choir the sighs of pity broke,
The Muse of Elegy thus warmly spoke :
" Take, injur'd parent, all we can bestow,
" To soothe thy heart, and mitigate thy woe!
Speaking, to earth the kind enthusiast came,
And veil'd her heav'nly power with Seward
name;

And that no vulgar eye might pierce the truth,
Proclaim'd herself the friend of Andre's youth
In that fair semblance, with such plaintive fire,
She struck the chords of her pathetic lyre,
The weeping Goddess owns the blest relief,
And fondly listens with subsiding grief:
Her lowliest daughters lend a willing ear;
How'ring the latent muse with many a tear,
Her bravest sons, who in their every vein
Feel the strong pathos of the magic strain,
Bless the enchanting lyre by glory strung,
Envyng the dead, who are so sweetly sung.

The HERMITE's ADDRESSE to YOUTH.

Written in the Spring-garden at Bath.

SAY, gentle youthe, that tread'st untouch'd
by care, [Scene
Where Nature hath so guerdon'd Bath's gay
Fедde with the songs that daunceth in the aire;
'Midst fairest wealths of Flora's magazine;
Hath eye or ear yet founde, thine steppes to bless
That gem of life y'clep'd true happinesse.

With beautie rests she not; nor woos to lighte
Her hallow'd taper at proud honour's flame;
Nor Circe's cuppe doth crowne; nor comes
sighte

Upon the soaring winge of babbling fame;
Not shrine of golde dothe this fair sainte embower
She glides from heaven, but not in Danae's shower

Go blossome, wanton in such joyous aire,
But ah!—oft soone thy buxome blast is o'er!
When the sleeke pate shall grow far 'bove its haire
And creeping age shall reap this pitious lore!
To brood o'er follie, and with me confesse,
" Earth's flattering dainties prove but sweet
distresse."

The OLD HERMITE

INVOCATION TO HOPE.

HAIL, gentle Hope, propitious power,
Sweet harbinger of joy and peace,
Thy smiles chear midnight's gloomy hour,
Thy magic voice bids discord cease,
Thy presence banishes despair,
And smoothes the anxious brow of care.

Thy gentle influence let me know,
When tender cares my soul molest,
When absence gives the tear to flow,
Or jealous fears torment my breast,
O! then to my desponding mind,
In pity paint my DAMON kind.

When the sad thought my bosom tears,
That he, for whom these doubts arise,
Knows well the cause of all my fears,
Yet can my faithful heart despise;
In that dark moment, power divine!
Oh! chear me with thy rays benign.

Sustain'd

Sublim'd by thee, celestial fair!

With Patience thy meek sister join'd,

The double woe I'll learn to bear

Of absence with suspense combin'd;

Ye can say soul with bright illusions fill,
And flesh with fancy'd joys 'midst present ill.

A. G.

Oh! when his urn shall drink my falling tears,
Thy faithful tints shall shed a sweet relief,
Glow with mild lustre o'er my darken'd years,
And gild the gathering shades of filial grief.

INSCRIPTION in memory of Mr. R. MIDGE-
LEY, M. A. late minister of Huthwaite, in
Yorkshire.

HOC marmor tibi fit pro speculo, lector,
Si bonus sis, temet ipse contempleris;
Sin minus; quam pulchra sit virtus facie,
Hinc disces.

Viri enim officia tegit, ad omnem probitatem facti,
Quem omnes suspiciebant,
Boni amore, mali reverentia persecuti.

Id quidem non injuria:

Namque iracundiæ, etiam laceratus, nihil tri-
buebat,

Nec suas ulli unquam invadebat laudes:
Quod laudare non potuit, candide excusabat.

Sibi proprium habebat nihil;

Cum amicis omnia communicabat,

Cum cognatis, cum egenis.

Neminem unquam vidit afflictum,

Quem non lubenter sublevavit.

Facultates mediocres per longam vitam nihil
auxerat;

Scilicet usu malebat splendere pecuniam,

Nec ad hæredem provinciam remisit,

Cujus erat a se ratio exigenda.

Literas docendi artifex mirus

Igniculos ingenii,

Si qui in puero delitescerebant,

Omnes eliciuit.

In sinceris Evangelii præceptis,

Quæ sola in concionibus tractabat,

Explicandis,

Oratione quidem utebatur lucida;

Vocem vero, vultumque ad pietatem adeo accom-
modabat,

Ut facile omnibus persuaderet,

Eandem sibi esse suæ vitæ normam.

Ad hæc officia tam sedulo incubuit,

Ut ferme octogenarius senem vix se agnosceret,

Vix egrotanti cessandum arbitraretur.

Doctrina egregius, moribus suavissimus, sermone
urbanus,

Neminem, nisi sapientio rem lætoremque,

Ex congressu dimisit.

Talis fuit Robertus Midgley, M. A.

Per annos LIII.

Hujus ** Parochiæ minister, Scholæq; ++ Cox-
woldensis præfector.

Maii 24, 1761. Ætatis 78.

Morbo extinctus est, cælebs,

Non minus, quam pater, flebilis plerisque.

Frustra, Lector, lugebis mortuum;

Si velis, ut quam minime desideretur,

Imitare,

* The sensitive plant.

† Mr. Hayley celebrated Mr. W. in his first work, Epistle to an Eminent Painter.

‡ Alluding to two moonlight views of Matlock, by Mr. W. in the possession of B. Boothby,
Esq. Lichfield.

§ Celebrated paintings of Mr. W.'s.

¶ Julia the daughter of Augustus, banished to a desert island for her amours with Ovid.

** Huthwaite.

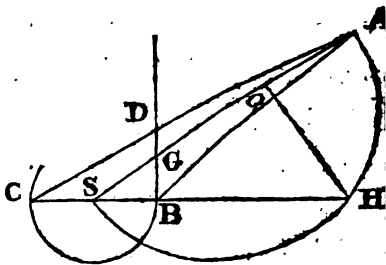
†† Coxwold, Yorkshire.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

16. QUESTION (I. September) answered by MATHEMATICUS, of Greenwich.

LET ABC represent an oblique cone, standing on its base, BC, just supporting itself; the center of gravity is then of course somewhere in the perpendicular line BD; but the center of gravity of every cone is in the line joining the center of the base and vertex, at three-fourths of its length from the latter. Therefore, it is in the line AS where the intersection G, makes $SG = \frac{AS}{4}$; continue SB to cut the semicircle, described upon AS, as in H, and $SB = \frac{SH}{4}$ by similitude. The solidity being a maximum, $BC^2 \times \frac{AH}{3}$ becomes thereby $\frac{SH^2}{4} \times \frac{AH}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$ of $SH^2 \times AH$; but $SH^2 \times AH$ is a maximum when SH is twice AH^2 ; or, drawing the perpendicular OH, when SO is equal to AO (Simple Geom. p. 208.) Hence the following



CONSTRUCTION.

On AS, the given line, describe the semi-circle AHS, and taking AO = one third thereof, demit the perpendicular OH to cut the semicircle in H, and draw SH; make SB and SC each one fourth of SH and join AB, AC, and ABC will represent the cone required.

METHOD of CALCULATION:

$AS \times SO = SH^2 = 34$, $BC^2 = \frac{54}{4} = 13.5$, = square of the diameter, $AH = \sqrt{27}$, = the perpendicular height, and $\frac{13.5 \times .7854}{3} \times \sqrt{27} = 4.5 \times .7854 \times \sqrt{27} = 18.37$ cubic feet the solidity when a maximum.

An ALGEBRAICAL SOLUTION to the Same by WESTSMITHFIELDIENSIS:

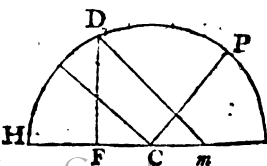
Put $a = \frac{1}{4}$ of AS, (vide the fig. to Mathematicus's solution) $c = 3.14159265$, $x = \frac{1}{4}$ AH the perpendicular height. Then $3a = AG$, the distance of the center of gravity G from A, and $SG = a$, BG, perpendicular to CB, $= x$ (by sim. triangles) and $6B^2 = a^2 - x^2$.

Now, because the cone is a maximum, $a^2x - x^3$ will also be a maximum, $\therefore a^2x - 3x^2 = 0$, and $x = a\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = BG$, $SB = a\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$, $SH = 4a\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = 7.3476$, $AH = 4a\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = 5.19615$, and thence the content of the oblique cone $CAB = SB^2 \times c \times \frac{AH}{3} = \frac{2a^2c}{3} \times \frac{4a\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}}{3} = \frac{8a^3\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \times c}{9} = \frac{9^{\frac{1}{2}}c}{8}\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = 18.364$ cubic feet.

Mr. J. Dalby and Mr. Sanderson answered this Question.

17. QUESTION (II. Sept.) answered by Mr. E. L. DUFFAUT, of Greenwich Academy.

Let DH (in the orthographic projection CHDP) be the sun's meridional altitude 61° , and Cm the cosine of the sun's amplitude from the north $65^\circ 41'$; then CF being the cosine of the altitude, mF the sum of the sines of the co-altitude and co-amplitude is known, and as mF : DF :: rad. : co-tangent of the



lat. = $97^{\circ} 51' 8''$, hence the lat. is $45^{\circ} 42' 36''$, and the day of observation either the 7th of May or the 5th of August.

This Question was also answered by Mr. John Dale, Mr. James Webb, and Mathematicus.

18. QUESTION (III. Sept.) answered by the Rev. Mr. JOHN GARNONS.

Let the greater of the required numbers be denoted by x , and the lesser by y ; this sum by S , and product by P , and let $n=9$.

Then by Prob. 68. *Simpson's Algebra*, $s^n - ns^{n-1} = 2p + n \cdot \frac{s^{n-3}}{2} \cdot s^{n-4} p^2 - \&c. =$
 $n - 9p + 27s^5 p^2 - 30s^3 p^3 + 9s p^4 = x^9 + y^9 = 32$; whence by taking for s its equal
 (s) and proper reduction, we have $3p^4 - 40p^3 + 144p^2 - 192p + 80 = 0$, which divided
 by $p^2 - 4p + 4$ gives $3p^2 - 28p + 20 = 0$, $\therefore p = \frac{14 - 2\sqrt{14}}{3}$.

Now by squaring $x+y$ and subtracting $4p$, we have $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = s^2 - 4p$, and
 by extracting the root, $x-y = \sqrt{s^2 - 4p}$, $\therefore x = \frac{s + \sqrt{s^2 - 4p}}{2} = 1 + \sqrt{1-p} =$
 1.4697 , &c. and $y = \frac{s - \sqrt{s^2 - 4p}}{2} = 1 - \sqrt{1-p} = .53028$, &c.

Mr. BROWN's answer;

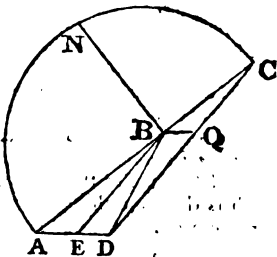
| | |
|----------------------|--|
| | 1 $x+z=a=a$ |
| | 2 $x^2+z^2=32=b$ |
| Suppose | 3 $xz=p$ |
| it sup \square | 4 $x^2+2xz+z^2=a^2$; or $x^2+z^2=a^2-2p$ |
| it into \times 4th | 5 $x^3+xz \cdot x+z+z^3=a^3-2ap$; or $x^3+z^3=a^3-3ap$, |
| it into \square | 6 $x^6+2x^3z^3+z^6=a^3-3ap$; or $x^6+z^6=a^3-3ap$, $^2-2p^3$, |
| it into \times 6th | 7 $x^9+x^3z^3 \cdot x^3+z^3+z^9=a^3-3ap$; $-2p^3 \cdot x^3-3ap$, |
| or | 8 $x^9+z^9=a^3-3ap$, $^3-3p^3$. $a^3-3ap=b$, by quest. |
| it ordered | 9 $9p^4-120p^3+432p^2-576p+240=0$, which divided by $3p^2-12p$, + 12, gives |
| | 10 $3p^2-28p+20=0 \therefore p = \frac{14-2\sqrt{14}}{3}$ and |
| | 11 thence $x = 1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{6\sqrt{34}-33}{3}} = \begin{cases} 1.4697175 \\ .5302824 \end{cases}$ |

Q. E. I.

Mr. Todd, after giving an elegant solution to this question, from principles not materially different from those which these are founded on, observes, that if the numbers, here given, be changed for others, it will seldom happen that the division which is here directed to be made, can take place; and in such cases the question cannot be resolved by a lower equation than a biquadratic one with all the infinite dimensions.

19. QUESTION (IV. Sept.) answered by Mr. ISAAC DALBY.

Suppose the thing done, and let ABD be the triangle, and BE the bisecting line: produce AB till EC=BD, join DC, and draw BQ parallel to AD; then CD is parallel to BE, and because the angles BCD, BDC are equal and given, the triangle DBC is given in species, and therefore the ratio of the sides DC, BC is given: now by sim. triang. AC:BC::DC:QC, hence by division CD-CQ:AC-BC::CQ:BC, and by compounding AC×CD-CQ:BC×AC-BC::CD×CQ:BC×CQ::CD:BC, but CD-CQ=BE, the bisecting line; therefore AC×BE:BC×AB::CD:BC, but AC×BE is given, hence this construction is obvious.



On AC, the sum of the sides, describe a semi-circle, in which at right angles to AC apply BN such that AC×BE may have to BN² the given ratio of CD to BC, then

AB, BC are the sides of the triangle. It is evident that when **BN** is greater than half **AC**, the problem is impossible.

SCHOLIUM.

From the preceding solution it appears that in any plane triang. it will be, as
 sine of half the vertical angle is to the sine of that angle, so is the rect. of the s
 about that angle, to the rect. of the sum of those sides and the line bisecting
 vertical angle.

The Rev. Mr. JOHN HELLINS, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, after having drawn BE (the given line) to bisect the given angle ABD; Prob. XIX. *Simp. Geom.* p. 226. draws AD through the point E, so that AB BD, may be equal to the given sum of the sides; and ABD will be the triangle required; as is too obvious to need demonstration.

The Question was also answered by Mr. J. Hampshire, and Mr. George Safferson.

20. QUESTION (V. Sept.) answered by Mr. I. DALBY.

CONSTRUCTION.

Join the given points P, S, O: on PS, PO, let circles be described, and join the centers R, Q, on RQ describe a semicircle in which apply RH=half the side of square whose area is equal the given rectang. Through P, and \parallel RH, draw EN, and that is the side of the square required.

DEMONSTRATION.

Through H draw QG, also draw RI
 ¶ QG, then because the ang. RHQ in
 a semi-circ. is a right one, and EN ¶
 RH, the ang. EQG is a right one;
 Hence, by Euc. III. 3. QG bisects PN;
 and for the same reason RI bisects PE,
 therefore $\angle GI = \angle RH = \angle EN$, the side of
 the required square, by construction.
 Moreover, if NO, ES be drawn, be-
 cause the angles PNO, PES stand in
 semi-circles, they are right ones, there-
 fore if EN be the side of a square, the
 other sides at right angles thereto, will
 pass through the points S, O.

1. It is evident from the foregoing construction, that if WB be drawn \parallel QR, line joining the centers, it will be the side of the *maximum* square, for $\angle R$ WB, which is a *max.* because RQ is the longest line that can be drawn in the circle RHQ; but WB = SO, and therefore the side of the *maximum* square is the dist. between the two remotest points.

3. If OA be drawn to bisect the semi-circle SP in D, and AM be drawn through P, and MO be joined, then $AM=MO$; for the arc $PD=90^\circ$, and therefore the ang. $PAD=45^\circ$, and the ang. at M being a right one, the ang. $AOM=45^\circ$, therefore $AM=MO$, which is the side of the *minimum* square: for it is evident if AM was in any other position, either AM or MO would be augmented; therefore in this case, one of the angles of the square falls in O, the point opposite the line joining the two nearest points: therefore WB is the *maximum* limit; AM the *minimum*.

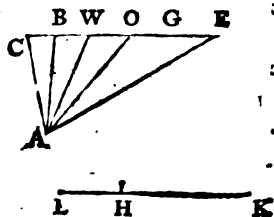
3. If OA passes through the point of intersection C, or cuts the arc CS which is the same thing, if the ang. PSO be equal or less than half a right then the prob. cannot be said to admit of a *min.* under the conditions specified the quest. for, in the former case, AM coincides with SP, and then two of the points will be in one of the sides, but in the latter, it falls on the contrary side SP, and then the point S will be in neither side of the square.

Mr. Reuben Robbins and Mr. Sanderson constructed this question.

21. QUESTION (VI. Sept.) answered by Mr. GEORGE SANDERSON.

CONSTRUCTION.

Let KH equal the distance of the two extreme ports, equal to 200 miles. Make the right angled trian. OAL, having the hypotenuse OA = 216 miles, and AL = 16 miles, equal the given difference of latitude; make the angle OAC = BOA, and draw AC to meet OB produced in C; then by prob. 18, b. 5, *Simpson's Geom.* produce KH to L, so that $LH \times LK = AC^2$; in CO, and CO produced, take CW = LH, and CE = LK; draw EA and AW; then will E, O, W represent the three ports, and A the point where the three ships meet.



DEMONSTRATION.

By conf. CW×CE (LH×LK) = CA²; hence CW : CA :: CA : CE ∴ the triangles CWA and CAE having the angle C common, have also the angle CAW = CEA (OEA) *Eu. vi. 6*, but CAW + WAO (CAO) = COA by conf. = OEA + OAE. *Eu. i. 32*, therefore the angle WAO = OAE, or AO bisects the angle (WAE) comprehended between the rumb, and EW = KH = 200 miles.

CALCULATION.

In the right-angled triangle ABO, there is given AB equal 164, AO equal 216, whence OB equal 140, 57, and the angle AOB, equal OAC, equal $49^{\circ} 24'$, hence BAC equal $5^{\circ} 45'$, and BCA equal $81^{\circ} 12'$; \therefore CB equal 25, 38, and CO (equal CA) equal 165, 958. Bifect EW in G, then $WG^2 + CO^2$ equal CG^2 by construction, and Euc. II. 6; \therefore CG equal 196, 324, and WB equal 70, 944, and EO equal 130, 374, OW equal 69, 626, the distances of the ports. In the triangle ABW, AW is found equal 178, 54, and the angle BAW equal $23^{\circ} 23'$, or the course of one of the ships S. $23^{\circ} 23'$ W. Also in the triangle ABE, BE equal 270, 944, whence the angle BAE equal $58^{\circ} 49'$ or S. $4^{\circ} 45'$ W. the course, and EA equal 316, 7 miles, the distance run by the other

It was also answered by Mr. I. Dalby, Mr. Squire, of Folkestone, and Mathematicians, of Greenwich.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

36. QUESTION I. *by TASSO, late of Mr. Moore's Academy, Bath.*

From this equation $x^4 + 4x^3 - 4x^2 - 16x = 2$ to determine the four values of x by quadratics.

37. QUESTION II. *by* Mr. JAMES WEBB.

In what latitude will the star Arcturus have the greatest azimuth possible from the south when its altitude is $38^{\circ} 43'$.

38. QUESTION III. *by* Mr. T. TODD.

Let AB, AG be any two indefinite right lines forming a right angle at A, and P any given point between them. If from P, as a center, with any radii, circles be described cutting the said indefinite right lines in the points C, c; D, d; E, e, &c. respectively, and the points C, c; D, d; E, e, &c. be joined, it is required to find the nature and principal axes of the curve that will bisect all the lines C c, D d, E e, &c.

39. QUESTION IV. *by* Mr. I. DALBY.

Having given the area of a rectangle, and the lengths of four right lines drawn from its angles to a point within it; to determine the rectangle by construction.

40. QUESTIONS

40. QUESTION V. by M. T.

It is required to inscribe a triangle in a given circle, the perimeter of which shall be the greatest possible.

The answers to these questions are requested before the 1st of A next, directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London.

ERRATUM in the Magazine for December, 1783, p. 511, l. 21, for *deti* sion, r. *declination*.

ASTRONOMY.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM M. MESSIER, OF THE ROY. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS, TO MR. J. H. DE MAGELLAN, F. R. DATED PARIS, DEC. 3, 1783.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Was with the President when your letter of the 24th of November was received, in which you inform him that Mr. Pigott, Junr. of York, has discovered a new comet the 19th of the same month. At my return home I found also a letter from Mr. Pigott, acquainting me of the same discovery. I am very much obliged to you for your attention, and I mean to write to Mr. Pigott, to thank him also. I had already observed this new and very small comet when your letter was received. M. Méchain made the discovery here, seven days after Mr. Pigott, viz. the 26th of November, about nine o'clock at night. M. Méchain acquainted me with it the next day, the 27th, and I observed it that evening, and have sent you my observations, as under:

| | True time. | Right asc. | Declin. N. |
|---------|----------------------|------------|------------|
| 1783. | h. ' " h. ' " h. ' " | | |
| Nov. 27 | 8 34 29 | 34 3 17 | 13 9 46 |
| 28 | 8 42 42 | 33 14 55 | 14 22 25 |
| 29 | 8 21 25 | 32 28 55 | 15 30 48 |
| Dec. 1 | 8 26 32 | 31 0 10 | 17 46 48 |

This little comet resembles a very faint *nebula*, as Mr. Pigott has remarked, and is very difficult to observe; the least light thrown on the threads of the micrometer makes it disappear. This observation is likely to be the last I shall make of it, as I had much trouble to discover it: it loses its light, and travels farther and farther from the earth, and the light of the moon is a very great obstacle in ob-

serving it. You will favour me communicating my observations to the Royal Society.

On Monday the 1st of Decemb between the hours of one and two in the afternoon, there was a very capital experiment made here on an aerostatic machine or globe: the balloon was 26 feet diameter, and took up a space of between 7 and 800 pour weight of air. To this balloon was attached a vehicle, in which two men ascended, Messrs. Charles and Robt the younger. The balloon was left itself, and in two hours and five minutes it was transported nine leagues, and the whole descended without any accident. Afterwards one man only ascended the balloon, namely, Mr. Charles, and in consequence, it had a less weight attached to it by 125 pounds.

ascended, in the space of ten minutes, 1524 toises; the barometer at the earth at its rising was at 28 inches 4 lines; but at the height above-mentioned it fell to 18 inches 10 lines. The thermometer on the ground, the time of its rising, was $7\frac{1}{2}$ degrees above freezing, and at the above-mentioned height it descended to 5 degrees below freezing: this experiment has been the most successful imaginable, and was performed without any accident. It was made in the garden of the *Théâtre-François*, and almost all Paris was present. The balloon was filled with inflammable air.

ON THE DIAMETER AND MAGNITUDE OF THE GEORGIIUM SIDUS;

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE DARK AND LUCID DISK AND PERIPHERY MICROMETERS.

BY WILLIAM HERSCHEL, ESQ. F. R. S.

It is not only of the greatest consequence to the astronomer, but affords the highest pleasure to every intelligent person, to have a just idea of the dimensions of the solar system, and the heavenly bodies that belong to it. As far then as they fall within the reach of our instruments, they ought carefully to be examined and measured by all the various methods we can invent. Almost every sort of micrometer is liable to some inconveniences and deceptions: it will, however, often happen, that we may correct the errors of one instrument by the opposite defects of another. The measures of the diameter of the Georgium Sidus, which were delivered in my first paper, differ considerably from each other. However, if we set aside the three first, on a supposition (as I have hinted before) that every minute object, which is much smaller than what we are frequently used to see, will at first sight appear less than it really is; and take a mean of the remaining observations, we shall have $4'' 36\frac{1}{2}''$ for the diameter of the planet. On comparing the measures then with this mean, we find but two of them that differ somewhat more than half a second from it; the rest are almost all within a quarter of a second of that measure. This agreement, in the dimensions of any other planet, would appear very considerable; but not being satisfied, when I thought it possible to obtain much more accurate measures, I employed the lamp-micrometer in preference to the former. The first time I used it upon this occasion I perceived, that if, instead of two lucid points, we could have an intire lucid disk to resemble the planet, the measures would certainly be still more complete. The difficulty of dilating and contracting a figure that should always remain a circle,

LOND. MAG. Jan. 1784.

cle appeared to me very considerable, though nature, with her usual simplicity, holds out to us a pattern in the Iris of the eye, which, simple as it appears, is not one of the least admirable of her inimitable works. However, I recollected, that it was not absolutely requisite to have every insensible degree of magnitude; since, by changing the distance, I could without much inconvenience make every little intermediate gradation between a set of circles of a proper size, that might be prepared for the purpose. Intending to put this design into practice, I contrived the following apparatus.

A large lanthorn, of the construction of those small ones that are used with my lamp-micrometer*, must have a place for three flames in the middle, which is necessary, in order that we may have the quantity of light required, by lighting one, two, or all of them. The grooves, instead of brass sliding doors, must be wide enough to admit a paste-board, and three or four thicknesses of paper. I prepared a set of circles, cut out in paste-board, increasing by tenths of an inch from two inches to five in diameter, and these were made to fit into the grooves of the lamp. A good number of pieces, some of white, others of light blue paper, of the same size with the paste-boards, were also cut out, and several of them oiled, to render them more transparent. The oiled papers should be well rubbed, that they may not stain the dry papers when placed together. This apparatus being ready, we are to place behind the paste-board circle, next to the light, one, two, or more, either blue or white, dry or oiled, papers; and by means of one or more flames, to obtain an appearance perfectly resembling the disk we would compare it with.

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* Phil. Trans. vol. LXXII. p. 166.

with. It will be found, that more or less altitude of the object, and higher or lower powers of the instrument, require a different assortment of papers and lights, which must by no means be neglected: for if any fallacy can be suspected in the use of this apparatus, it is in the degree of light we must look for it. In a few experiments I tried with these lucid disks, where I placed several of them together, and illuminated them at once, it was found, that but very little more light will make a circle appear of the same size with another, which is one, or even two-tenths of an inch less in diameter. A well known and striking instance of this kind of deception is the moon, just before or after the conjunction, where we may see how much the luminous part of the disk projects above the rest.

The method of using the artificial disks is the same which has been de-

scribed with the lamp-micrometer, of which this apparatus may be called a branch. We are only to observe, that the planet we would measure should be caused to go either just under, or just over, the illuminated circle. It may indeed also be suffered to pass across it; but in this case, the lights will be so blended together, that we cannot easily form a proper judgment of their magnitudes. By a good screw to the motions of my telescope I have been able, at any time, to keep the planet opposite the lucid disk for five minutes together, and to view them both with the most perfect and undisturbed attention. The apparatus I employed being now sufficiently explained, several alterations that were occasionally introduced will be mentioned in the observations and experiments on the Georgium Sidus, as they follow, in the order of time in which they were made.

Observations on the light, diameter, and magnitude, of the Georgium Sidus.

Oct. 22, 1781. The Georgium Sidus was perfectly defined with a power of 227; had a fine, bright, steady light; of the colour of Jupiter, or approaching to the light of the moon.

Nov. 28, 1781. I measured the diameter of the Georgium Sidus by the lamp-micrometer, and took one measure, which I was assured was too large; and one, which I was certain was too little; then taking the mean of both, I compared it with the diameter of the star, and found it to agree very well.

Hence $\frac{\text{Image} = 2.4 \text{ inches}}{\text{Distance} = 431 \text{ inches}} = \text{tang.}$

$\frac{\text{Angle} = 19' 8''}{\text{Power} = 2276} = \text{the}$
 0055684; and diameter $5''.06$. But the evening was foggy, and the star having much aberration, I was induced to try the above method of extreme and mean diameters, suggested by the method of altitudes, where two equally distant extremes give us a true mean.

Nov. 19, 1781. The diameter measured $32\frac{1}{2}$ parts of my micrometer, the wires being outward tangents to the disk. On shutting them gradually by the same light, they closed at 24;

therefore, the difference is $8\frac{1}{2}$ parts, which, according to my scale, gives $5''.2''$ for the diameter. This was taken with 227, and the measure seemed large enough. Not perfectly pleased with my light, which was rather too strong, I repeated the measure, and had $33\frac{1}{2}$ parts; then shutting the wires gradually, by *this* light they closed at 25: the difference, which is $8\frac{1}{2}$ parts, gives $5''.11''$.

Aug. 29, 1782. 15 h. I saw the Georgium Sidus full as well defined with 460, as Jupiter would have been at that altitude with the same power.

Sept. 9, 1782. Circumstances being favourable, I took a measure of the diameter of the Georgium Sidus with the power of 460, and silk-thread micrometer. After a proper allowance for the zero, I found $4''.11''$.

Oct. 2, 1782. I had prepared an apparatus of lucid disks, and measured the diameter of the Georgium Sidus with it. Having only white oiled papers, I placed two of them together, and used only a single lamp; but could not exactly imitate the light of the planet. When I first saw the Sidus

and luminous circle together, I was struck with the different colours of their lights; which brought to my recollection γ Andromedæ; ϵ Bootis, α Herculis, β Cygni, and other coloured stars. The Planet unexpectedly appeared bluish, while the lucid disk had a strong tincture of red; but neither of the colours were so vivid and sparkling as those of the just mentioned stars. The distance of the luminous circle from the eye (which I always measure with deal rods) was 58.25 inches. The circle measured 1.35 inches. Hence we have the angle $13' 44''$; which, divided by the power 227, gives $3''$, 63 for the diameter of the planet. I suspected some little fallacy from the want of a perfect resemblance in the light and colour of the artificial disk to the real appearance of the planet.

Oct. 4, 1782. I measured the diameter of the Georgium Sidus again, by an improvement in my apparatus, for I now used pale blue papers, both oiled and plain, instead of white; by which means I obtained a resemblance of colours; and by an assortment of one oiled and two dry papers with two lamps burning, I effected the same degree of light which the planet had, and both figures were equally well defined. By first changing the disk, and, when I had one which came nearest, changing my distance, I came at a perfect equality between the planet and disk. The measure was several times repeated with great precaution.

The result was $\frac{2.8}{692.6} = .0040283$; and

$\frac{13' 55'' .85}{227} = 3'' .67$. If any thing be

wanting to the perfection of this measure, it is perhaps, that the Sidus should be in the meridian, in order to have all the advantages of light and distinctness.

Oct. 10, 1782. The measures of the planet by the lucid disk micrometer appearing to me very small, I resolved to ascertain the power of my telescope again most scrupulously, by an actual experiment, without any deduction from other principles. On a most convenient and level plain I view-

ed two slips of white paper, and measured their images upon a wall. The distances were measured by deal rods, every repetition whereof was certainly true to half a tenth of an inch; nor did the direction of the measure ever deviate, so much as two inches, from a straight line.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Distance of the object from the eye in inches | - | 7255.5 |
| Distance of the eye from the vertex of the speculum | - | 80.2 |
| Distance of the vertex of the speculum from the object | - | 7335.7 |
| Distance of the eye from the wall | - | 2292.35 |
| Diameter of the largest paper | - | .99125 |
| Diameter of the smallest | - | .5075 |
| Image of the largest paper on the wall | - | 73. |
| Image of the smallest on the same | - | 37.8 |
| Angle subtended by the large paper at the vertex of the speculum | - | $27'' .87$ |
| Angle subtended by its image on the wall, at the eye | - | $1^{\circ} 49' 26'' .4$ |
| Power of the telescope deduced from the large paper | - | 235.6 |
| Angle subtended by the small paper at the vertex of the speculum | - | $14'' .27$ |
| Angle subtended by its image on the wall, at the eye | - | $56' 40'' .9$ |
| Power of the telescope deduced from the small paper | - | 238.3 |
| Mean of both experiments, as being equally good | - | 237. |
| Focal length of the speculum upon those objects | - | 86.1625 |
| Upon Capella | - | 85.2 |
| And 237 diminished in the ratio of 85.2 to 86.1625 gives | - | 234.3 for the power of the instrument upon the fixed stars. |

It appears then, from these experiments, that the power of the telescope

has not been over-rated; and that, therefore, the measures of the Georgium Sidus cannot be found too small on that account.

There is one cause of inaccuracy or deception in very small measures, long suspected, but never yet sufficiently investigated. That there is a *dispersion* of the rays of light in their passage through the atmosphere, we may admit from various experiments; if then the quantity of this dispersion be, in general, regulated by certain dispositions of the air, and other causes, it will follow, that a *concentration* may also take place: for should the rays of light, at any time, be less dispersed than usual, they might with as much reason be said to be concentrated, as the mercury of a thermometer is said to be contracted by cold, when it falls below the zero.

Oct. 12, 1782. The night was so fine, that I saw the Georgium Sidus very plainly with my naked eye. I took a measure of its diameter by the lucid disk, and found, that I was obliged to come nearer, as the planet rose higher, and gained more distinct light. At the altitude of 52° it was as follows:

$$\frac{3.415}{731.3} = .0046698; \text{ and } \frac{16'3''2}{227} = 4''24.$$

Oct. 13, 1782. 16h. I viewed the Georgium Sidus with several powers. With 227 it was beautiful. Still better with 278. With 460, after looking some time, very distinct. I perceived no flattening of the polar regions, to denote a diurnal motion; though, I believe, if it had had as much as Jupiter, I should have seen it. With 625 pretty well defined.

Oct. 19, 1782. The inconvenience arising from the quantity of light contained in the lucid disk suggested to me the idea of taking only an illuminated periphery, instead of the area of a circle. By this means I hope to see the circle well defined, and yet have but little light to interfere with the appearance of the planet. The breadth of my lucid periphery was one-twentieth of an inch. The result of this measure proved $\frac{3.3}{765.45} = .0041486;$

$$\text{and } \frac{14'15''69}{227} = 3''77.$$

Oct. 26, 1782. In my last experiment I found the lucid periphery much broader than I could have wished therefore, I prepared one of no more than one-fortieth part of an inch in breadth, the outer circle measuring very exactly 4.00, and the inner circle 3.95. With this slender ring of light, illuminated with only one single lamp I measured the Georgium Sidus, by removing the telescope to various distances; and found at last the following result: $\frac{4}{1033.05} = .0038720;$ and

$$\frac{13'18''6}{227} = 3''51.$$

Nov. 4, 1782. I was now fully convinced that light, be it in the form of a lucid circle, or illuminated periphery, would always occasion the measures to be less than they should be, on account of its vivid impression upon the eye, whereby the magnitude of the object, to which the planet was compared, would be increased. It occurred to me then, that if a lucid circle encroached upon the surrounding darker parts, a lucid square border, round a dark circle, would in its turn advance upon the artificial disk. In my last measures, where the planet had been compared to a lucid ring, I had plainly observed that the Sidus, which was but just equal to the illuminated periphery, was considerably larger than the black area contained within the ring. This seemed to point out a method to discover the quantity of the deception arising from the illumination; and consequently, to furnish us with a correction applicable to such measures; which would be *plus*, when taken with a lucid disk or ring; and *minus*, when obtained from a dark ring or circle. Having suspended a row of paste-board circles against an illuminated sheet of oiled paper, I caused the Georgium Sidus to pass by them several times, and selected from their number that to which the planet bore the greatest resemblance in magnitude. I produced a perfect equality by some small alteration of my distance,

ture, and the result was as follows:

$$\frac{3.165}{53.65} = .0049925; \text{ hence } \frac{17' 9'', 8}{227} =$$

4" 53.

I was desirous of seeing what would be the effect of lessening the light of the illuminated frame, against which the dark disks were suspended, and also waited a short time, that the planet might rise up higher. The measure being then repeated at a different distance, and with a different black disk, I obtained the following particulars:

$$\frac{3.59}{83.5} = .0044704; \text{ and } \frac{15' 22'', 1}{227} =$$

4", 06.

I intend to pursue these experiments still farther, especially in the time of the planet's opposition, and am therefore unwilling as yet to draw a final conclusion from the several measures. In a subject of such delicacy we cannot have too many facts to regulate

our judgement. Thus much, however, we may in general surmise, that the diameter of the Georgium Sidus cannot well be much less, nor perhaps much larger, than about four seconds. From this, if we will anticipate more exact calculations hereafter to be made, we may gather that the real diameter of that planet must be between four and five times that of the earth: for by the calculations of M. DE LA LANDE, contained in a letter he has favoured me with, the distance of the Georgium Sidus is stated at 18,913, that of the earth being 1. And if we take the latter to be seen, at the sun, under an angle of 17", it would subtend no more than ,1898, when removed to the orbit of the Georgium Sidus.

Hence we obtain $\frac{4}{.1898} = 4.454$; which number expresses how much the real diameter of the Georgium Sidus exceeds that of the earth.

ROYAL SOCIETY INTELLIGENCE.

It is neither our duty nor our inclination to investigate the merits and demerits of the TWO PARTIES, which have been lately formed among the Fellows of the Royal Society. It is incumbent on us, however, to state facts, but we shall endeavour to avoid as much as possible all remark and insinuation. We are of no party either in politics or private dissensions. A miscellaneous publication loses its value and dignity, when it ceases to be independent and impartial.

The perusal of papers on curious and scientific subjects, which are communicated to the society, forms the usual and chartered business of their meetings. Some of the Fellows, however, who thought themselves aggrieved by the President's conduct, began, previous to the Christmas recess, to interrupt the usual readings, by debates and long speeches on the behaviour of Sir Joseph Banks, of whose oppression they complained, and whom they attacked with unbounded violence.

Thursday the eighth of January, was appointed for the first meeting of the Society after the holidays, and both parties were expected to bring all their forces to the field. The following card was liberally sent to friends and foes, by Sir Joseph Banks.

"The president of the Royal Society presents his compliments to— and requests his attendance at the next ordinary meeting of the Royal Society, January the 8th, as it is probable that questions will be agitated, on which the opinion of the society at large ought to be taken."

This summons, which deserves to be recorded for its candour, was universally obeyed, and produced a meeting the most crowded that has been ever remembered*. The debates were carried on with great warmth, and spirit. The speakers on both sides were numerous. Among those in support of the Chair, the chief were Lord Mulgrave, Lord Mahon, Mr. Anguish, one of the Masters in Chancery,

Dr.

* The time of meeting has been changed from six in the evening to eight, since Sir Joseph Banks was elected to the office. Only one hour is allotted to the general business.

Dr. Bowdler and others. Those of the opposite party were Dr. Maskelyne, Dr. Horsley, Mr. Poore, Mr. Maty, and others. At length, after much debate, acrimony, and personality, *not altogether philosophical*, the following question was proposed: "Does the Society at large approve of the interruptions which the regular business of their meetings has suffered, by disputation and debate?" This question was carried by 106 to 59, which immediately discovered the superior number of the President's friends.

A second question was then proposed: "Is it the pleasure of this Society to thank Sir Joseph Banks for the services which he has rendered them, and is it their resolution to support him in the Chair?" The numbers now appeared to be 119 to 42, in favour of this question. HERE the opposition was twice in the minority.

Then Lord Mahon took the opinion of the members present, whether such debates were not contrary to the spirit of the Society, and whether it would not be better to pass a vote, that no question, foreign to the usual course of reading should be agitated there in future, until previous public notice had been given, and the subject of debate had been hung up for the in-

spection of the Fellows, in the Society's room, at least a week before discussion. This passed unanimously and the Society broke up about eleven o'clock at night.

Before the debates began, a motion was made, that no strangers should be admitted, which passed with little opposition. We have, however, procured these particulars for the satisfaction of our readers; and hope that our impartiality will not be impeached when we remark that there appears a great degree of wantonness and cruelty in so violent an attack on a President who a few weeks before was voted to the Chair unanimously.

These disputes are settled for the present; but how long this tranquillity will last is uncertain, as the minority threatened a *secession*. If any men of science have been really injured or neglected, we hope their wrongs will be redressed; but we must lament that the harmony of a philosophical society, which is universally respected in every part of Europe, and regarded as the barometer of science, should be broken by party disputes, or to use the energetic words of one of the speakers, that the Royal Society of England should degenerate into a spouting club.

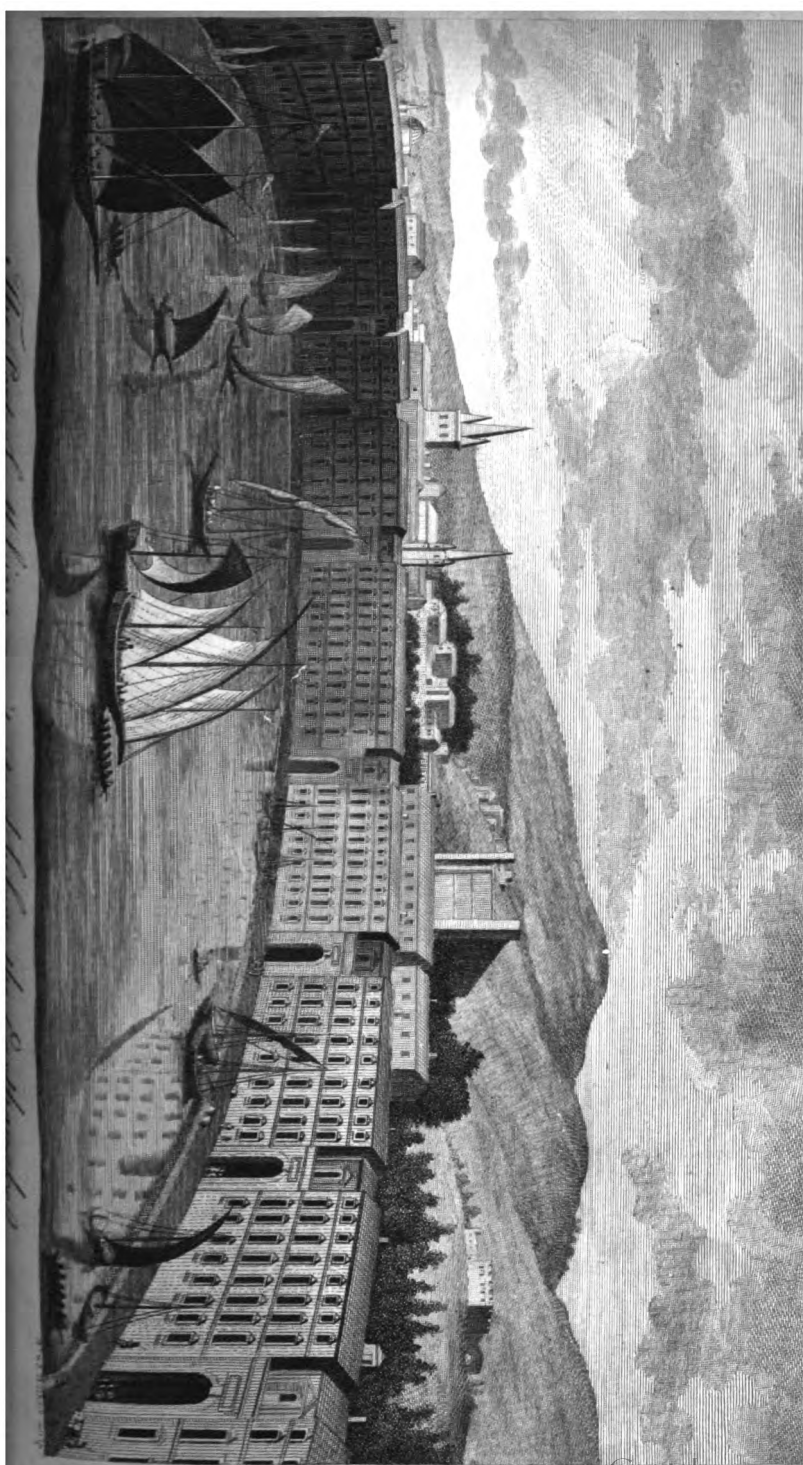
THE MISCELLANY.

WE think that we cannot give a better appendix to Sir William Hamilton's account of the earthquakes, which was inserted in our last volume, than a translation of the Italian letter from COUNT FRANCISCO IPPOLITO to Sir William Hamilton which is given in the last number of the Philosophical Transactions. At the same time, we lay before them an elegant view of the PORT OF MESSINA, as it stood previous to those dreadful calamities. In the plan which was presented to the public, with the first number of this work, it was openly declared, that we did not propose to *trick out* this miscellany with poultry prints, but that, when we did give a plate, both its subject and execution should reflect credit on our undertaking. This we hope is evinced by the beautiful VIEW, which accompanies this narrative, as well as by the frontispiece to the first volume of this Magazine.

LETTER FROM COUNT FRANCISCO IPPOLITO TO SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, K. B. F. R. S.*

THAT part of the kingdom of Naples, formerly possessed by the Brutii, and other Greek colonies, and now called Calabria, has been at all times exposed to the terrible convulsions, of which we are at present the victims.

* From the Phil. Transactions Vol. LXXIII.



victims. The earthquakes in 1638 and 1659, by which the two provinces of Calabria were almost utterly destroyed, are fresh in every one's mind, as well as that of the year 174 $\frac{1}{2}$, which afflicted us for a long time, but without loss of cities or of men. Reggio, and the countries near it, are exposed to earthquakes almost every year, and if we look back to the highest antiquity, we shall find that all Italy, but particularly this country, and more particularly still the provinces we inhabit, have been subject to various catastrophes in consequence of volcanoes and subterraneous fires. Indeed, the religious rites themselves of our ancestors the Brutii, which history teaches us were all of a gloomy melancholy cast, attest the deep impression which the sense of such repeated and terrible catastrophes made upon the people exposed to them. Neither, however, could it, nor can it, be otherwise in countries such as these are, which are intersected by the chain of the Appennines, the bowels of which contain nothing but sulphur, iron, fossil coals, petroleum, and other bituminous and combustible matters. The quantity of these minerals must necessarily occasion fermentations and subterraneous fires, and it is well for us that we have so many volcanoes in the neighbourhood, to serve as chimneys, and afford outlets to the fire which forms under our feet.

But amongst so many earthquakes to which we have been exposed, the least is not that under which we at present suffer, whether we consider the force of the concussions, or their duration, or the changes that have taken place in the surface of the earth, or the ruin of so many cities and villages, with the loss of forty thousand inhabitants.

I have kept a regular account from the day of the first shock of the fifth of February, not only of the convulsions suffered by the earth, but likewise of all the meteors observed in the atmosphere. This the shortness of time will not allow me to transmit to your excellency; but the sum of it is, that from the 5th of February to this instant the shocks have been more

frequent, and almost every day repeated. At times the earth shook as it usually does on these occasions; but at others the motion was undulatory, and at others vorticoſe, during which last state it resembled a ship tossed about in a high sea. The most considerable of these repeated earthquakes were those which took place on the fifth of February, at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Italian time; on the seventh, about 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; on the twenty-eighth, about 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ of the night; and finally on the twenty-eighth of March, about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in the evening. These four eruptions coming, as nearly as we can judge by the phenomena and effects, from the chain of mountains which extend from Reggio hitherwards, have produced four different explosions in four different parts of Calabria. The three former were in that part of the province in which your excellency now is, and that which you must pass through in your journey to Messina. These explosions have produced various great effects; ruined cities and villages, levelled mountains, immense breaks in the earth, new collections of waters, old rivulets sunk in the earth and dispersed, rivers stopped in their course, soils levelled, small mountains, which existed not before, formed, plants rooted up, and carried to considerable distances from their first site, large portions of earth rolling about through considerable districts, animals and men swallowed up by the earth—but I abstain from entering into a minute account of these disasters; your Excellency will see them with your own eyes, and assisted by the relations of ocular and faithful witnesses, no doubt, form a faithful history of them. One thing, however, I must not forbear to communicate and that is, that of all these calamities the greatest and most extraordinary was that which happened on the banks of Scilla and Bagnara. That part of the sea which considerably overflowed in these marshes, and swallowed up a great number of people who had taken refuge there, was so hot that it scalded several of those who were saved. This I had from the mouth of the most excellent the Vicar General.

But I will confine myself to a short narrative of the effects of the last explosion of the twenty-eighth of March, which, without a doubt, must have arisen from an internal fire in the bowels of the earth in these parts, as it took place precisely in the mountains which cross the neck of our peninsula which is formed by the two rivers, the Lameto which runs into the gulph of St. Euphemia, and the Corace, which runs into the Ionian sea, and properly into the bay of Squillace. That the thing was so is evident from all the phenomena.

This shock, like all the rest, came to us in the direction of the S. W. At first the earth began to undulate, then it shook, and finally it moved in a vorticoſe direction, so that many persons were not able to stand upon their feet. This terrible concussion lasted about ten seconds; it was succeeded by others which were less strong, of less duration, and only undulatory, so that, during the whole night, and for half the next day, the earth was continually shaken, at first every five minutes, afterwards every quarter of an hour.

A terrible groan from under ground preceded this convulsion, lasted as long as it did, and finally ended with an intense noise, like the thunder of a mine that takes effect. These mighty thunderings accompanied not only the shocks of that night and the succeeding day, but all the others which have taken place since that time: moreover, groans have sometimes been heard without any shakes of the earth, and prior to the twenty-eighth of March there were noises and crackings which exactly resembled the burling of so many bombs.

The air was covered with clouds, and the westerly gales blew very fresh. These were stilled in one minute before the horrid crash; but in one moment after they blew again, and then were still. There were, however, frequent and sudden changes of the atmosphere during the whole night, the Heavens being alternately cloudy and serene, and different winds blowing, though they all came from between south-west.

At the time of the earthquake, du-

ring the night, flames were seen to issue from the ground in the neighbourhood of this city towards the sea, where the explosion extended, so that many countrymen ran away for fear these flames issued exactly from a place where some days before an extraordinary heat had been perceived.

After the great concussion, there appeared in the air, towards the east, a whitish flame, in a slanting direction; it had the appearance of electric fire and was seen for the space of two hours.

In consequence of the terrible shock many countries and cities, especially those situated in the neighbourhood and neck of our peninsula, as you go from Tiriolo to the river Angitola, and which had suffered nothing before, were overturned, Curinga, Maida, Cortale, Girifalco, Borgia, St. Floro, Settingiano, Marcellinara, Tiriolo, and other countries of less importance, were almost entirely destroyed, but with the loss of very few people. Many hundreds, however, perished in Maida, Cortale, and Borgia.

The same effects which took place in the country your Excellency is now in were likewise produced by the earthquake in these parts. Many hills were divided or laid level; many apertures were made in the surface of the earth throughout the whole surface which lies between the two valleys occupied by the rivers Corace and Lameto, as you go towards Angitola. Out of many of these apertures a great quantity of water coming either from the subterraneous concentrations, or the rivers themselves in the neighbourhood of which the ground broke up, spouted during several hours. From one of these openings in the territory of Borgia, distant about a mile from the sea, there came out a large quantity of salt water which imitated the motions of the sea itself for several days. Warm water likewise issued from the apertures made in the plains of Maida; but I cannot say whether this was of a mineral quality, or heated by the same subterraneous fire.

We must likewise take notice, that there came from the same fissures out of which

which the water issued, some very thin sand, either of a white, grey, or yellow sort, which from its extreme tenuity had all the appearance of a true sand. I have seen only the grey, in which there was evidently a mixture of iron.

It has also been observed, that in all the sandy parts, where the explosion took place, there were observed, from distance to distance, apertures in the form of an inverted cone, out of which likewise there came water. This seems to prove that from thence escaped a kind of electric fire. Fissures of this kind are particularly met with along the banks of the Lameto from the place where it goes into the sea this was for near a mile.

Among the various phenomena which either preceded or followed the earthquake, the two former are remarkable. On the very day of the earthquake the water of a well in Maida, which heretofore people used to drink, was infected with so disgusting a sulphureous taste, that it was impossible even to smell it. On the other hand, at Catanzaro the water of a well, which before could not be used because of a smell of calcination that it had, became so pure as to be drunk extremely well. In Maida itself many fountains were dried up by the earthquake of the twenty-eighth. This likewise happened at other places; but many also broke out in several spots where there had been none before, as did also several mineral springs, of which before there was not a vestige. This happened at Cropani, a country of the Marchesato. Commonly, however, the fountains became more swelled and more copious, and emitted a larger volume of water than usual.

The waters of some fountains were also observed to be troubled, and to assume a whitish or yellowish colour, according to the countries through which they passed.

Many elevations of soil likewise took place in consequence of the earthquake. The most notable was that which happened in the bed of the river Borgia, where there was seen a new hillock, about ten palms high, about twenty palms at the base, and about

two hundred palms long. Finally, in the neighbourhood of the river Lameto, and precisely in the district of the country called Amato, which was entirely torn up by the earthquake, there is an olive ground, the surface of which is turned over in a vorticoſe direction; a phenomenon which likewise obtained in many other parts of the country.

Such are the most notable phenomena of the earthquake of the twenty-eighth of March in these countries which have hitherto reached my notice. I think myself, however, obliged to notice to your excellency, that this extraordinary catastrophe of our afflicted province was preceded by great and extraordinary frosts in the winter of 1782; by an extraordinary drought and insufferable heats in the spring of the same year; and by great, copious, and continued rains, which began in autumn, and continued to the end of January. These rains were accompanied by no thunder or lightening, nor were any winds hardly ever heard in these cities, where they used to blow very fresh during all this time; but at the beginning of the earthquake they all seemed to break loose again together, accompanied with hail and rain. For a long time before, the earth shook, the sea appeared considerably agitated, so as to frighten the fishermen from venturing upon it, without there being any visible winds to make it so. Our volcanoes too, as I am confidently assured, emitted no eruptions for a considerable time before; but there was an eruption of Etna in the first earthquake, and Stromboli shewed some fire in the last. God grant that the pillars of the earth may be again fastened, and the equilibrium of both natural and moral things restored!

I have the honour to be, &c.

Of this letter, Sir William Hamilton thus speaks, at the conclusion of his account of the calamities in Calabria: "The inclosed letter, which I received whilst I was in Calabria Ultra, from the Marquis Ippolito, a gentleman of Catanzaro, and an able naturalist, will give you the particulars of the phenomena that have been produced by the late earthquakes in Calabria Citra, my

time having permitted me to visit only a part of that province. I once more then crave your kind indulgence, and that of the members of our respectable

Society, if you should think proper to communicate this hasty paper to them. I have the honour to be, &c.

A LETTER FROM LEGHORN, AUGUST 27.

“THE country between Reggio and St. Eufemia had been in constant agitation from the 27th to the 31st of July, on which day, about two o'clock in the morning, a violent storm of wind came from the mountains, which, lasting two hours, was succeeded by a dead calm; about five o'clock the sky was overcast with heavy black clouds, and at half after five they had a tremendous shock, which continued full two minutes: most of the buildings in the neighbouring towns, that had been cracked or damaged by the former earthquakes, were entirely destroyed; however, but few people were lost, as they had sufficient notice to escape. Great quantities of the grain that had been sent from Naples for the relief of the wretched inhabitants has been destroyed; but the great lake, which had been occasioned by the stopping up of the rivers on the 5th and 7th of last February, has got vent, otherwise the remaining inhabitants must have left the country, the stag-

nated water having begun to affect the air; the green scum on it was many inches thick, and the steam that came from it was fœtid for several miles. The general opinion is, that the greatest part of Calabria Ultra is undermined and that the surface will never settle till the combustible matter below gets full vent, like Vesuvius or Etna. A violent disorder at present rages in both the Calabrias; persons afflicted with it complain of sharp pains in the stomach, which, if not removed, carry them off in two or three days; but the mortality among the cattle has ceased. This last shock was sensibly felt many leagues at sea, and vast quantities of weeds, which are known to grow only in very deep water, were found floating on the surface. The inhabitants of Naples, and the adjacent country, are under continual apprehensions, as mount Vesuvius has raged more violently than usual, and thrown up vast quantities of lava and large stones.”

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. REFLECTIONS ON THE NEW YEAR.

A soul without reflection, like a pile
Without inhabitant, to ruin runs.

Dr. Young.

ANOTHER year is added to my life, and I am permitted to begin a new one; how many the past year have been called out of time, and launched into the ocean of eternity, while I am still (to carry on the allegory) a probationary mariner of the ship called *this world*, sailing along the river of *time*, and bound for the welcome port (I trust through grace) of *everlasting life*! O may a grateful sense of the Almighty's sparing mercy and goodness be indelibly impressed upon my soul, while I, through the aid and bless-

ing of the Holy Spirit, live as well as speak my preserver's praise.

How many dangers have I escaped? Through how many difficulties have I been carried? How many favours have I received from Heaven the past year? Well may I join with Mr. Addison in saying

When all thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view I'm lost
In wonder, love, and praise.

But, while I dwell upon the goodness and long suffering of God towards me, I would

I would not forget, nor would I but
 name the sins of the past year with
 contrition and humiliation before him :
 — yes, I know myself to be a sinner
 against Heaven, and in the sight of
 my Creator; I have forfeited every
 mercy and favour he bestows, and am
 daily obnoxious to his just indignation :
 may I be enabled for the ensuing year
 to love him more, and serve him better,
 than I have done the year past.

I have begun another year but cannot
 tell that I shall see the end of it—
 no, I may be in eternity before the
 half of it is expired, or even before the
 close of another hour. What should
 these reflections, solemn, important,
 and interesting as every one must ac-
 knowledge them to be, dictate and
 enforce: but to be always ready for
 my last great change, and live each
 year, as well as every hour, as though it
 was my last:—the world with its
 pleasures, business with its cares, am-
 bition with its titles, and the trifling
 amusements of time and sense, may

and do engage the attention, employ
 the thoughts, and divert the minds
 of thousands, while the concerns
 of the immortal soul, and an eternal
 world, are disregarded, or contemned
 as subjects fit only for methodists or
 madmen to attend to.

Time will soon be over with respect
 to all; one year after another is rolling
 over our heads, and we are hastening
 to the grave, *the house appointed for all
 living*; our fellow creatures around us
 are continually dropping off the stage
 of life, like leaves at autumn, and we
 ourselves must ere long go the way of
 all flesh, and appear before God in judge-
 ment: let us, then, be concerned to
 improve the passing moments in pre-
 paring for our awful summons into an
eternal world beyond the grave, where
 days, weeks, months, and years will
 be no more known for ever.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.

Jan. 4, 1784, *John-street
 Tottenham-Court-Road.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following story of the great Montesquieu merits preservation. When
 splendid abilities are united with goodness of heart, the actions of the
 professor cannot too frequently be held up as objects of public attention. On
 this account, I send you the narrative which accompanies this letter. The insertion
 of it cannot but please your readers, among the most constant of whom may be
 reckoned your most obedient

R. E.

STORY OF MONTESQUIEU.

A Young man, whose name was Ro-
 bert, posted himself at the ferry
 of Marseilles, till some one should
 enter his boat that he might carry him
 over. A person presently came,
 but, as Roberts had not the air of a
 boatman, was going again, saying, since
 the boatman was not there, he would
 find another. "I am the boatman (said
 Roberts) where do you wish to go?"—
 "I would be rowed round the harbour
 (said the passenger) to enjoy the fresh
 air of this fine evening; but you have
 neither the manners nor the air of a
 mariner."—"I am not a mariner (re-
 plied Roberts) and only employ my
 time this way on Sundays and holidays,
 to get money."—"What", are you ava-

ricious at your age?"—"Ah, Sir (said
 Roberts) if you knew my reason for
 thus employing myself, you would not
 suspect me of so mean a vice."—"Well,
 row me where I have desired, and be so
 good as to tell your reasons."—"I have
 only one, but that is a dreadful one: my
 father is in slavery."—"In slavery!"—
 "Yes, Sir; he was a broker in Marseil-
 les, and with the money which he and
 my mother, who is a millener, had
 in many years been able to save he
 purchased a part in a vessel that traded
 to Smyrna: his desire to enrich and make
 his children and his family happy was
 so strong, that he would go in the ship
 himself, to dispose of his property to the
 best advantage; they were met and at-
 tacked

tacked by a Corfair, and my father, among the rest, was carried a slave to Tetuan. His ransom is a thousand crowns, but as he had exhausted almost his whole wealth in that unfortunate adventure, we are very far from possessing such a sum. My mother and my sisters work day and night, and I do the same; I am an apprentice to a jeweller, and I endeavour, as you see, to profit likewise by the Sundays and holidays, when my master's shop is shut. I intended to have gone and freed my father, by exchanging myself for him, and was just about putting my project in execution, when my mother coming to the knowledge of it, assured me it was impracticable, and dangerous, and forbade all the Levant captains to take me on board."—"And do you ever receive news of your father? do you know who is his master at Tetuan, and what treatment he meets with?"—"His master is intendant of the King's gardens, he is treated with humanity, and his labor is not beyond his strength, as he writes: But, alas! where are the comforts he used to find in the society of his dear wife and three beloved children?"—"What name does he go by at Tetuan?"—"His name is Roberts, he has never changed his name, for he has no reason to be ashamed of it."—"Roberts; and his master is intendant of the King's gardens?"—"Yes, Sir."—"I am affected by your misfortune, and I find your sentiments so noble and so virtuous, that I think I dare predict a happier fate to you hereafter, and I assure you, I wish you all the happiness you deserve: at present, I am a little thoughtful, and I hope you will not think me proud, because I am inclined to be silent: I would not be, nor be thought proud to such men as you." When it was dark, the passenger desired to be rowed to the shore, and as he stepped out of the boat, he threw a purse into it, and ran off with precipitation. The purse contained eight double Louis d'ors, and ten crowns in silver. This generosity made the most lively impression upon Roberts, and it was with grief he beheld him run from him so swiftly, without staying to receive his thanks. Encou-

aged by this assistance the virtuous family of the Roberts redoubled their efforts to relieve their common parent, and almost denied themselves a sufficiency of the most ordinary food. Six weeks after, as the mother and the two daughters were sat at dinner over a few chefnuts, bread, and water, the father, enter. Imagine their joy, their transports, their astonishment. The good old man threw himself into their arms, and thanked and kissed them ten thousand times for the fifty guineas which he had received after the purchase of his freedom, for the payment of his passage in the vessel, for the clothes they had sent him, and for all the exactness and care they had taken in every thing that related to his release, and safe return. He knew not how to repay so much zeal, so much love. The mother and the daughters listened, and looked with immoveable surprise at each other at last the mother broke silence; her son had done it all, she said, though she knew not by what means; and related how, from the first moment of his slavery, that young Roberts would have she not prevented him, have gone and taken his father's place; how the family had actually in the house above five hundred crowns towards his ransom, which had most of it been earned by the labours of young Roberts, &c. The father, on hearing this account was instantly seized with a most painful suspicion, that his son had taken some dishonest method to release him; he could no way else account for it, he sent for his son. "Unhappy young man (said he) what hast thou done? wouldst thou have me owe my deliverance to crimes and dishonour; thou wouldst not have kept thy proceedings secret from thy mother, had they been upright; I tremble to think, that so virtuous an affection as parental love should render thee guilty."—"Be calm my father (answered the young man) your son, I hope, is not unworthy of you, nor is he happy enough to have procured your deliverance, and to prove how dear to him his father is. No, it is not me, it is, it must be our generous benefactor, whom I met in

my boat; he, my mother, who gave me his purse: I will search through the world but I will find him; he shall come and see the happiness he is the author of." He then told his father the anecdote before related.

The elder Roberts having so good a foundation to begin again, soon became rich enough to be at ease, and settle his children to his satisfaction, while the younger made every possible effort to discover their benefactor. After two years of fruitless search, he at last met him walking alone on the beach of Marseilles. He flew to throw himself at his feet, but his sensations were so strong he fainted: the stranger gave him every assistance, and a crowd of people presently gathered round them. As soon as Roberts came to himself, he began to thank him, to call him the saviour of his family, and to beg of him to come and see the happiness he

was the author of, and receive the blessings of those whom he had greatly blessed. The stranger, however, pretended not to understand him, and the multitude becoming great by their contention, found an opportunity of mixing with them, and escaping from the importunities of Roberts. He was never seen or heard of afterwards by his grateful debtors; and yet the story was so extraordinary that it soon made its way through France. He was not, however, known till after his death, by his papers, when the famous and immortal Montesquieu was found to be the person. The note for 7,500 livres was found, and Mr. Mayn, banker of Cadiz, said he had received it of Montesquieu, for the release of a slave at Tetuan, of the name of Roberts, and it was known that Montesquieu used to visit his sister, Madam D'Hericourt, who was married, and lived at Marseilles.

ANECDOTE OF SWIFT AND ADDISON.

ONE evening, during a *te-te-à-te-te* conversation between Addison and Swift, the various characters in Scripture were canvassed, and their merits and demerits were fully discussed. Swift's favourite, however, was Joseph, while Addison contended strongly for the amiable Jonathan. The

dispute lasted some time, when the author of Cato observed, that it was very fortunate they were alone, as the character which he had been praising so warmly was the name-fake of Swift, while the other, of which Swift had been so lavish in his commendations, was the name-fake of Addison.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

LIFE OF RICHARD BENTLEY, D. D.

LATE REGIUS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY, AND MASTER OF TRINITY-COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Τίμιωτάτα μεν καὶ πρῶτα τὰ περὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ἀγαθὰ.

PLATO, de Legib. IV.

(Continued from Volume I. page 534.)

DR. BENTLEY, as far as we have heard, took no public notice of Thindby, or the attack, in his notes on Justin Martyr, whatever might have been his private sentiments. He had relinquished all thoughts of publishing the Greek Testament, but yet he still pursued his favourite pursuits, and spent his time in preparing an edition of Terence.

His enemies now seemed weary of

attacking him, and he enjoyed a temporary quiet, free from their molestations. About this period, however, at the Cambridge assizes, when Bentley was summoned into court, as a Justice of Peace for the county, the cryer styled him Richard Bentley, Doctor in Divinity. The Vice-chancellor, who was present, immediately reprimanded him, and said, "There is no such person!" The Judge, finding that his name stood

in the roll, under that description, ordered the cryer to repeat the call, and added, that the court would not be influenced by academical acts, in opposition to a commission under the great seal.

At the public commencement in the year 1725, on July the 6th, Dr. Bentley delivered publicly a Latin oration, on the creation of seven Doctors of Divinity. In this speech there is a high panegyric on the House of Hanover, in which some of the compliments are elegant and polished. But in his description of the ceremony, the explanations of the symbols used at creation are frequently puerile. The Latinity is admirable, and the whole abounds in passages of uncommon merit.

In 1726, appeared a new edition of Terence, Phædrus, and the *Sententiæ* of Publius Syrus, with the notes and corrections of Richard Bentley. It was printed at Cambridge, and in the *Italic* character, which circumstance, in our opinion, is far from adding to the value or beauty of the book. It contains the entire notes of Færnus, who examined the most ancient manuscripts of Terence, and was dedicated to Prince Frederic, who was afterwards Prince of Wales.

After a short advertisement, which merely relates the contents of the volume, follows a very learned dissertation on the metres of Terence, in which he has proved the whole of the plays to have been written in verse. This treatise, which has been justly praised by the elegant Harris, in his *Philological Inquiries*, seems in great measure to have laid the foundation for the canon, or rule, which Dawes establishes in his *Miscellanea Critica*, with respect to the syllables in Greek poetry, which are to be distinguished by an *ictus* or *beat*. At the same time, he affects to speak slightly of Bentley's labours, and exalts his own. But we must proceed, as we cannot at present allow room for the discussion of this subject; and will only add, that the common mode of reading *Iambic* verse appears to us the most eligible.

In this edition, there are many passages which Bentley has corrected with

a happy sagacity. His notes on the three authors are short and less ostentatious, and his emendations less violent than those on Horace. Many of his corrections of Phædrus have received their just tribute of applause and been admitted into the text by the learned Gabriel Brotier, in his edition of this writer, whose fables he elegantly styles, *Primas juvenutis delicias, extrema senectutis solatia, media ætatis otia, lætamenta*. His emendation of one of the verses of Publius Syrus we will give as a specimen:

"Amisum quod nescitur, non amittitur."

The copies have *dimissum*, which is undoubtedly wrong, for what is bestowed willingly, or taken by force, must be known. *Amisum* is certainly the true reading: as in a rich house,

*"Ubi multa supersunt,
Et dominum fallunt, et presunt furibus."*

This emendation is ingenious and plausible. The same sentiment occurs in Shakspeare's *Othello*:

"He that is robb'd, not wanting what is stolen,
"Let him not know it, and he's not robb'd at all."

Bentley inserted all his corrections in the text; but he frequently trusts too much to conjecture. In his notes, he defends and explains the new readings. Many of his emendations on Terence were found in the manuscripts of this author by Westerhovius, and inserted in his edition. In the preface, however, he tells us, that a critic would, indeed, merit the title of *Magnus Apollo*, who should present to the world a genuine Terence, amidst such a variety of lessons, and such confused versification.

When an author publishes a book, he immediately affords his enemies an opportunity of avenging any injuries which they have received. This was strongly exemplified after the appearance of Dr. Bentley's Terence, previous to which he had quarrelled with Dr. Hare his former friend, adviser, and panegyrist. The origin of their dispute has been thus related:

After Lord Townshend had established the professorship for modern languages and history in both the Uni-

versities,

verities, and appointed the preachers, from their younger clergy at White-hall, he proposed that a pension of a thousand pounds a year should be given to Dr. Bentley, upon condition that he would publish some editions of the classics, for the use of the Royal grandchildren. No time was to be stipulated, nor any manner prescribed. The whole was to be managed as the Doctor wished, and as his leisure permitted.

Hare was chosen to settle the business between Lord Townshend and Dr. Bentley. But when the matter was next brought to a conclusion, the various and malignant suggestions of some enemy, whom Bentley supposed to be Hare, put an end to the whole negotiation.

Instead of an annual establishment, and publications *suo arbitrio*, the negotiator now brought intelligence that Lord Townshend proposed that Dr. Bentley should receive a certain sum for every sheet. He immediately rejected the offer with disdain, and refused to enter into any engagement with persons who distrusted his honour: "I wonder, Dr. Hare, you should bring me such a proposal, who have known me so long and so well. What! I had no regard to their honour, or to my own, would there be any difficulty in filling sheets? Tell them I will have nothing to do with them."

Dr. Bentley never afterwards placed any confidence in Hare, as he knew him to be the suggester of the last scheme. He chose *difficere amicitiam, non disrumperen*. When Hare published his Terence, which is now seldom mentioned, he dedicated it to Lord Townshend, in whose favour he had undermined Bentley; and gave some remarks on the metres of his author, which he had stolen from his learned friend in the course of conversation. With these assistances, he produced his Terence, which the Italic character, and the multitude of accentual marks render very disagreeable to the reader.

When Bentley perceived, that he had himself armed his adversary, by that spirit of communication which always shewed itself, when he perceived

taste or genius, learning, or even curiosity, in any inquirer, he determined to bring out his own edition, with the utmost expedition. He sent over to Holland for the types with which the book was printed, and allowed himself only a week to digest the notes on each of the comedies. This at least was his own account. He added Phedrus also to this edition, because he knew that Hare proposed to publish that author.

Such is the history of Bentley's Terence. He had no apprehensions about success, though Hare had attempted to anticipate his plans; but his antagonist immediately gave up his views, as to publishing Phedrus. The cause of this quarrel was not generally known; but the effect which it produced was sufficiently public, for in the year after Bentley's Terence was printed appeared an *Epistola Critica*, which contained an examination of Bentley's notes on Phedrus, by Hare, whose resentment was greatly heightened by finding his name was not once mentioned by the Doctor, in his edition. A survey of the Terence was promised, but probably without any intention of performance. Dr. Salter has observed, that Hare had too high and too just an opinion of his former friend's abilities and learning to hazard his reputation with such a literary disputant. For with regard to the annotations on these authors, and with regard to the metrical disquisitions, Bentley appeared even with greater advantages in the contest, than the learned Bishop of London did, when he attacked Hare's arrangements of the Hebrew measures.

In 1728 the members of Trinity College renewed their attacks upon their master. A charge of violating statutes, wasting the College revenues, &c. &c. was exhibited to the Bishop of Ely, in sixty-five articles. These contained a recapitulation of their former grievances, and a considerable addition to the number of their imaginary evils. This catalogue, accompanied by a petition, was presented to the Bishops, although the most eminent lawyers, in the year 1712, had given their opinion that the crown possessed the general visitatorial

visitation power, as well as over the master in particular.

While the establishing of the visitor was in debate, and Bentley's enemies in his college were busily employed in accumulating charges of violation of statutes, &c. &c. his quarrel with the University was finally determined in his favour. Those enemies who had contributed to his degradation now found all their efforts vain, and their machinations defeated, while the public, in general, were confirmed in their opinion of the illegality and violence of the measures which the University had pursued. With respect to these proceedings, a cause was long in agitation at the court of King's-Bench*, where the propriety of the Vice-chancellor's conduct was disputed. The ministry did not wish to exert their authority any farther on the occasion; but the court reversed the decree of the University, and a mandamus was sent to Cambridge, on the 7th of February, 1728, to order that Mr. Bentley should be restored to all the decrees and honours of which he had been deprived.

In the first divinity act after Dr. Bentley was restored to his degrees, he moderated himself as professor in the public schools. Dr. John Addenbroke, afterwards Dean of Litchfield, appeared as respondent for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, who had taken a very active part against Bentley in the senate-house, when his degradation was the subject of debate. His first question was:

I. *Galei argumenta non valent contra paedobaptismum?* The professor objected to the terms of it, because it confined the question to Gale's arguments, and cried out, "*Quid nobis cum homuncione Galeo?*" It was observed, afterwards, that the last determination which Bentley had made in the schools before his degradation was on this subject, and that he had said that Gale's arguments need only be considered, as they contained all that could be alleged against infant baptism. The

second question was, "*Miracula Christo edita probant ejus divinam mentem?*" To the Latinity of this he objected, and said that he had heard *edere librum, edere signum populo: quis unquam audivit, edere miracula*. *Miracula facta sunt non edita.* Bentley was undoubtedly right, for we read Pliny†, "*Ludibria sibi, nobis miracula fecit natura*"; but *edere miracula* we not remember.

With respect to the dispute between the members of Trinity College, the Bishop of Ely declined to act, the society engaged in the cause and presented a petition to his Majesty under the common seal in August 1717. This was referred to a committee of the Privy-Council, as well as that the Bishop, who petitioned to be heard concerning his right, on the 2d November. A printed state of the case of Trinity College was delivered to the privy-councillors previous to the day‡ appointed for a hearing, in which it was stated, that the College, as they wished an immediate examination in their affairs, intreated that his Majesty would assume to himself the power of visitor. On March the 15th the cause came on before the Lords, and was referred to the court of King's Bench, and in May, 1729, after a long trial, the Judges unanimously determined, that the Bishop had a right to exercise a power as visitor, over the master of Trinity College.

In June the petitioners exhibited their articles before his lordship; but suspicion arose, that he wished to be accounted general visitor, the masters and fellows procured a further hearing in November. The Bishop lost the cause; and in 1731 he moved for writ of error, in order to bring it, in appeal, into the House of Lords. The crown at last put an end to these disputes, by complying with the petition of the College, and taking the Master and the College into its own jurisdiction and visitation.

Soon after the restoration of his degrees, Dr. Bentley wrote an anon-

* For a list of the pamphlets published during the conclusion of these disputes, we must refer to the ingenious Mr. Gough's *British Topog.* Vol. I.

† VII. 2. Vol. II. p. 95. Ed. Brotier. Dig. ‡ March 13, 1728.

most letter to Chishull, with some critical remarks on an inscription to Jupiter *Unus*, which he had inserted in his *Antiquitates Asiaticæ*, and had restored in several passages which Spon and Wheler had published very negligently.

Chishull, who was an acute scholar, and a man of solid learning, admitted part of Bentley's corrections, and part he rejected, concluding his letter thus: "*Uinum (sc. Distichon) nunc lubens totum magis ad mentem huius Herculis mutorum. Sic enim ex pede ipsum melior, præcepto habeo, quod qui clava confregit, suadela maluit.*" The Hercules of the Muses, indeed, he proved himself by his criticism on this epigram. About two years after these letters had passed between the learned Chishull and our British Aristarchus, the marble itself, from which the verses had been copied, was brought into England, and placed in Dr. Mead's collection. On examination, it appeared that the inscription was originally cut in the very same letters which Bentley had conjectured.

The remarkable instance of critical sagacity has been recorded and celebrated, by the learned Dr. Taylor, in the preface to his admirable little treatise *De inopi debitore in partis disseccando*, in which he has given a *fac simile* of the inscription on the marble; and among other short pieces of criticisms, which are subjoined to this work, he has preserved the original letters of Bentley and Chishull.

Our great critic's disputes with his College and the University were now finally settled; and his real merits, aided by justice and truth, crushed the efforts of faction and malevolence. Those who had envied his erudition and talents, now saw all their schemes defeated. Dr. Bentley, whose degradation they had so strenuously laboured to accomplish, now rose superior to their little arts, and the public in general began to view the proceedings of his enemies in their proper light.

His duty as royal librarian was rendered agreeable, not only by the nature of his favourite pursuits, but also by the attention which was shewn him
 Lond. Mag. Jan. 1784.

by Queen Caroline, who was his constant patroness, and was justly entitled to the elegant compliment which he paid her in his public speech on creating the Doctor in Divinity. Her Majesty was particularly fond of engaging him in literary disputes with Dr. Clarke, *Vir supra nostrum præconium longissime positus*. To these amicable contests, Bentley for some time submitted, but as they generally terminated without either party's deriving much information from them, he declined them, and pleaded his health as an excuse.

The instigations of Queen Caroline, as she wished him to publish an English classic, induced Dr. Bentley to undertake his edition of Milton, which appeared in quarto in the year 1732, with two *busts* of the poet, at different periods of his life, engraved by Vertue. In his preface, he tells us that the mistakes in pointing, orthography, and distinction of capital letters are here carefully corrected. The elision of vowels, and the accent are particularly marked. The verses which have been *foisted into the book*, by the former editor, are pointed out as spurious, and several lines corrected or interposed by the editor himself, in order to give that appearance of system and consistency, which Milton himself would have done, if he had been able himself to have revised and corrected the whole poem.

Such is the account which Bentley gives of his own edition. He then very happily compares Paradise Lost, in its former state; with the *defacements* of printer and editor, and debased by the malignity of his enemies, to the condition of the beautiful, though poor and ill-dressed virgin, in Terence's *Phormio*:

"———*Ut, ni vis Romi In ipsa inesset forma, hæc formam extinguerent.*"

He then endeavours to account for the silence of the critics with regard to the faults which he had pointed out, and thus concludes: "Who durst oppose the universal vogue? and risque his own character, while he laboured to exalt Milton's? I wonder rather, that it is done even now. Had these very

notes been written forty years ago, it would then have been prudence to have suppressed them, for fear of injuring one's rising fortune. But now, when seventy years *jamdudum memorem monuerunt*, and spoke loudly in my ears,

Mitte leves spes et certamina divitiarum;

I made the notes *extempore*, and put them to the press as soon as made; without any apprehension of growing leaner by censures, or plumper by commendations."

We shall not pretend to enter into a minute examination of Bentley's notes and corrections of this noble poem. That he has improved several passages is certain, and that he has made many trifling remarks, and many unjustifiable and indeed unnecessary alterations cannot be denied. The text, however, he has not violated, but has given all his alterations in the margin.

His plan seems strange and unwarrantable. Above three hundred of Milton's verses are inclosed in hooks, as spurious, and above seventy, either wholly written or altered by the editor himself, are proposed to supply their places. These, he hopes, will not be found *disagreeing from the MILTONIAN* character. Besides these innovations in above three hundred lines, he offers a change of two or more words, and in above six hundred more, *one* word only is altered. Such was his rage for emendation.

The sacred top of Horeb, for *secret*, is an improvement; but when he wishes to read *ardent* gems, in the *third* book, for *orient* gems; and in the *fourth*, *radiant* pearl, for *orient* pearl, we cannot but exclaim

Quis novus hic hospes?

But in Book V. v. 177, when he proposes ye *four* other wandering stars, instead of ye *five*—*fires*, because the *sun*, *moon*, and *Venus* had been already named in the Morning Hymn, we are indeed surprised. Did not Bentley know that the *sun* is not one of the planets, and that the *earth* is, and was certainly intended by Milton to complete the number *five*; as in the eighth book he

says, "*The planet earth?*" The change of *darkness visible* into *transpious gl* is idle and unwarrantable, though *transpious* be of the *Miltonian* character.

The passages of this admirable poem which our critic rejects are useful, those which contain similes or descriptions. Why these ornaments, parts of the work, though sometimes defective, are to be deemed interpositions, would require no common portion of sagacity to determine. As these appear *beauties*. To confess the truth, Bentley, with all his critical acumen, was ill calculated for a corrector of Milton's verses. He is daring, and does not appear to possess any extraordinary portion of *poetic taste*, which was highly requisite. "The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, seems not to have fallen to his lot, and even in his grammatical strictures he is sometimes mistaken, as the Bishop of London has observed.

Let not this edition, however, be deprived of its deserts. Many of his remarks are acute, and several of his emendations are certainly improvements. Among these may be reckoned "*Ichorous* humor issuing flow'd, instead of "*nefarious* humor," which he defends by the well-known line of Homer,

"*Ιχάρ, οὐκ ὥστε τὲ πρὸς μακαρῶσι θεοῖσι;*
and in Book IV. v. 944,

—"With songs to hymn his throne;
And *prais'd* discipline to cringe not fight,"

instead of *prais'd distances*. The emendation is established by verse 954 in which Gabriel says:

"Was this your *discipline*?"—

He ought, indeed, in justice, to have pointed out the beauties of the work as well as its errors—for though he comforts himself in *Latin* and *Greek* "*Jalsa est alea, and non injusta cecini:*

Πὰρ εἰκοιγε καὶ ἄλλοι,
Οἱ καὶ μετὰ τὴν ἡμέραν, μαλακῶ δὲ μὴ τὰς
Ζεῦ;"

in his concluding note; yet if he has valued his reputation more than the advice of his friends, or, perhaps, than his own opinion of his abilities, he

certainly

certainly would never have assumed such an office, as *editor* and *reviser* of Milton, but would have declined the task imposed on him by her Majesty.

These notes roused an army of petty critics, who stood forth as champions of the injured poet. The Grub-street Journal, and other periodical works, attacked the critic. But of all the pamphlets and remarks which were then published, Dr. Pearce's *review* of the text of *Paradise Lost*, with considerations on Bentley's emendations and new corrections, was of the most consequence. The principal part of these remarks, however, has been incorporated into the late Bishop of Bristol's edition of Milton's poetical works, so that as our readers in general must be well acquainted with them, we forbear transcriptions, and shall only observe, that Newton and Pearce seem unwarrantably severe in their strictures on Bentley's corrections. Let it be remembered, likewise, that the learned editor of the new *Biographia Britannica* is of the same opinion.

It was observed, on the evidence of a writer in the Grub-street Journal, who received the intelligence from Dr. Ashenurst, that Bentley had employed eight or nine years in preparing his Milton, although he talks of *extemporary* notes, in his preface. This may be true, yet it does not contradict the Doctor's assertion. For he might have formed his plan, and have acquainted Dr. Ashenurst with his intention, and yet not have written his notes until the book was going to the printer. He might even have noted his corrections on the margin of a Milton, and yet have been prevented from explaining

them, by indisposition, or the disputes in which he was involved with the University during that period.

We shall conclude these loose remarks, with a passage from Dr. Johnson's life of Milton, whose criticism on *Paradise Lost* cannot be praised too loudly, or perused too frequently:—"The generality of my scheme does not admit the frequent notice of verbal inaccuracies; which Bentley, better skilled in grammar than in poetry, has often found, though he sometimes made them, and which he imputed to the obtrusions of a reviser, whom the author's blindness obliged him to employ. A supposition rash and groundless, if he thought it true; and vile and pernicious, if, as is said, he in private allowed it to be false."

Bentley never attempted any defence of this work, but permitted his enemies to triumph, and the critics to cavil. He seemed at last inclined to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*, and to leave disputes and criticisms to those whose age, health, and spirits were better calculated to endure fatigue, and who were

Et cantare PARES, et respondere parati.

A slight paralytic stroke had weakened his constitution: his frame was frequently disordered, and his mind easily ruffled. During the contest about the visitatorial power, when Bishop Moore, with whom he had long lived in habits of intimacy, appeared in court, on the opposite party, he was so affected with the sight of his old friend, in such a situation, that he immediately fainted away.

(To be concluded in our next.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE. ON THE ADVANTAGES OF ABSURDITY.

SIR,

IT is neither untrue nor uncharitable to say that the world abounds in absurdities, and those of the most extraordinary kinds. They are as deep-rooted as our Christian names, and as indelible as our disgraces in America. No man can stem the popular current,

or say to vulgar opinion, thus far and no farther; we imbibe our prejudices with our mothers milk, and they are assimilated to and become part of our nature; like the coalition between whigs and tories, there is no knowing which is the one or the other; we are a

mas of incongruities, and (pardon me, Sir) the best of us when mended will not soar beyond perfection.

Among other prejudices which hang like mill-stones about our necks, there is one which says that *ABSURDITY* is a bad or foolish thing, and that a man is great or little, in proportion as he does *absurd* actions. How this strange doctrine came into the world, I can no more tell, than I can tell how I came into it myself; but on my arrival at the years of discretion (a late period, Mr. Editor, with some people) I found it fully established, yea daily propagated as a self evident proposition, as a proposition as true as that 4 and 4 make 8, that death is common to all men, and that news-papers will never cease to lie.

Absurdity, however, Sir, is not that useless, that degrading, that foolish thing which people in general suppose it to be. It is not a thing of which any man need be ashamed; it is not a thing at which any man needs hesitate, for we find the business and interest of every public department conducted and promoted with the greatest vigour and celebrity when a due portion of *absurdity* is practised.

In affairs of state, we find that nations have universally done absurd things, and those absurdities are always recorded as the greatest feats of the times. When many years a certain commoner said and did the most absurd things against the court, all men reprobated him, according to their usual prejudice; they said his pretensions to public or private virtue were *absurd*, his claim to integrity *absurd*, the conduct of his friends *absurd*, and yet so beneficial was this *absurdity*, that it soon raised him to the highest honour, and to a comfortable, nay splendid independence.

Again, Sir, when so many men of found heads (we never speak of *hearts* in politics) defended the conduct of the late war, and maintained that it was begun on sound principles, and carried on with vigour, nay with success, did not every one cry out *absurdity*, *absurdity*! But did not that *absurdity* enable them to accumulate for-

tunes unknown to their predecessors, and they now sit down in quiet, amidst a profusion of wealth, while those who called them *absurd* are either starving in misery, or endeavouring to copy an example which they are heartily sorry they so long neglected.

To say that luxury is beneficial to a nation has been called *absurd*; but they must know little indeed of *finance* who maintain a position so false. How are the ways and means raised? How do half of the inhabitants of London live? What supports public places? What puts inn-keepers into coaches, and perfumers into country houses? What provides for the undertakers, and makes physic and surgery lucrative professions? Luxury—but luxury being beneficial is an *absurdity*; permit me, then, Sir, to rank it among the benefits resulting from *absurdity*.

If we cast our eyes towards religion, we shall be very sensible that *absurdity* has produced many good effects—By what are the Mahometans kept in awe? By what are the catholic countries preserved in due order and submission? By the *absurdity* of their religious government.—But, Sir, to bring the matter home, is it not *absurd* for men to be made clergymen, who neither by learning, law, or gospel are qualified? And yet without this *absurdity*, how could country gentlemen be provided with suitable companions? How could the whist party be completed, or the third bottle uncorked, if the squire had not one of such *absurdities* about him. Again, when a clergyman mounts a pulpit to preach against *ungodly love*, who is prone to delight in sometimes *practising* it, he is said to act *absurdly*. But I am certain he acts not so absurdly as if he were to address his congregation, “My brethren, this said love is a very bad thing, yet last night—winking—you understand me—I think—No—near Soho-Square, is one of the best places imaginable.”—Such a speech, Sir, would be the speech of a fool, but, thank heaven, there are no such fools in our days.

It is absurd to lie, it is absurd to cheat at cards, it is absurd to drink to hurt our health, and disturb affairs of state;

state; but the advantages of all these abundances are too obvious not to increase them both in number and magnitude. It is absurd, say they, for contractors to cheat their employer, but when we sit down to a splendid entertainment given by such men, we taste no absurdity in the choice viands, we smell no absurdity in the flavour of the wines, and if we are presented with a bill of five hundred pounds, we can see no absurdity in the indorsement or payment—No—Sir—then our prejudices vanish, and *absurdity* appears among the greatest advantages that merit can lay hold of.

To conclude, it is said to be absurd that a nobleman or man of fortune, who is a profligate, a gamester, an ignoramus, &c. should have many church livings in his gift; that such a man should have it in his power to appoint ministers to preach the gospel to the sinners of a particular country, town, or village. But when we find with what ease, with how little ability, and how certainly we may depend on his bounty, in our own case, we consider what has been called *absurdity* as one of the

principal steps of the ladder of promotion. We find no absurdity in representation—no absurdity in the mansion-house and gardens—no absurdity in a charming pack of hounds by way of fixture—no absurdity in the tythes—in short, we find that *absurdity* is a sure friend, when every thing else fails.

From these few considerations, Sir, which may be enlarged at pleasure by each reader, I hope it will appear that our objections to *absurdity* are the mere operations of strong prejudice, and that when we come to be wiser we must consider *absurdity* as the means of advancement in every department, as the enemy of poverty and retirement, as the essence of flexible patriotism, and as the “abstract and brief chronicle of our time.”

Should I go farther in this letter, you might accuse me of *absurdity*, so wishing you the *absurd* compliments of the season,

I subscribe myself, Sir,

Your most obedient, &c.

(according to the usual absurd form)

BLACK IS WHITE.

Moorfields, Jan. 5, 1784.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE ingenious Monsieur Linguet, in one of his last publications, has favoured the public with some very entertaining remarks on AIR-BALLOONS, in which he proposes, that birds of various sizes and natures should be trained to draw these new aerial vehicles. Monarchs and warlike generals should then be conducted through the air by eagles: ladies, by doves and pigeons: the gay and volatile, by wild-geese. The idea struck me very forcibly, and I immediately wrote the following papers, which I shall be glad to see in your Magazine, if you think they merit preservation. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A. Z.

AIR-BALLOON INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE, AUGUST 15th. 1785.*

THERE was a very full drawing-room at St. James's, on Thursday last, after which his Majesty set off with the Queen, and two of the young princesses, from the Queen's-palace for Windsor, in the lately constructed car, made by that celebrated artist, *Signor Verri*. The variety of splendid colours intermixed with the gold, which

he had so happily blended with them, made a noble appearance in the air. Though the wind was not remarkably high, the royal travellers moved very rapidly, but the inhabitants of Kensington, and indeed of all the towns and villages over which they flew, in their passage to Windsor, had just time to see and admire their splendid carriage,

* When the rapid progress which has been made in these aerial navigations since June 1783, when the first air-balloon was launched, is considered, your readers will not be surprised, that it is supposed that they will be brought to perfection in so short a period.

riage, and their easy and pleasant motion. His Majesty and the party arrived at the terrace in exactly sixteen minutes, and fifteen seconds. Before they rose, orders had been given that the new set of eagles, used for the first time after breaking in, on that day, should not be too much hurried, or it is supposed they would *have made the Journey* in about half the time.

Yesterday, as the Dukes of *Flywell* was taking an *airing* over St. James's, and Hyde-Park, drawn by a set of very beautiful sparrow-hawks, to the great admiration of the company in the mall, which was that day very numerous and brilliant, an ugly accident unfortunately put a stop to, and interrupted the pleasure of her Grace's *airing*, as well as that of the spectators of the aerial equipage. The accident was this; a pigeon unluckily happened to be flying across the park towards Westminster, just as her Grace's carriage was passing over the Queen's-palace, and one of the hawks, that imprudently had been put into harness before he was perfectly broke, flew at the pigeon, and then was joined by the rest of the set, who seemed quite regardless of the coachman's directions. Nothing could be greater than the confusion of the scene, to the no small terror of the company in the Park, as well as the poor Dukes, and her young son and daughter, who were in the equipage along with her Grace: and the correspondent, who sends us this paragraph (and whom we must add we give per-

fect credit to, as we have long had experience both of his judgement and veracity) further informs us, that small part of the spectators in the had the inhumanity to look at distressful scene as one of merriment and fun, while the poor duchess in fits, the young lady screaming, the boy on the contrary hallooing, halloos to the *coach-hawks*, as dashed about backwards and forwards after the poor pigeon, which at last they drove into one of the great trees the bird-cage walk, where the equipage stopped, and by means of ladders, a considerable time, her Grace, her young lord and lady, were eventually relieved from this disagreeable situation, without any material injury. They had stuck between two of the great branches, and, to say truth, not in a manner most advantageous to her Grace's person.

We have been credibly informed next week his Majesty will visit a fine new aerial castle which the Prince of Wales has lately built, on the model of that aerial one which had been erected by one of the former flighty monarchs of Spain, of which many *low grove* people, who were incapable of forming above mean and dirty conceptions, even disputed the existence. All who are acquainted with the exquisite taste of his Royal Highness will be able to form just notions of this building, which though lofty and sublime, is still less *airy* an edifice.

S P O R T I N G I N T E L L I G E N C E.

SKY RACES AT THE LAST NEW MARKET MEETING.

AT the late air-meeting, the races, both plates and matches, were very numerously attended; and very good sport. There was quite a crowd of balloon carriages all the way from London to the *race-air*. The great match between jack-daw and raven was won by the latter only by *the bill*, but the odds were very high before starting on jack-daw, so that the knowing ones were not a little taken in. It is amazing how well the race-birds have been trained to run (like the Italian horses) without guides.

We hear that Lord Blaft lost less than ten thousand pounds in a *race-field*; and it is added that the circumstance of his draughts on the bank of *air* having been protested made considerable noise, as that bank was much esteemed, as the only *aerial bank* in the kingdom.

Lord Puff's snipe was beat by Lord Hollow's woodcock; woodcock got 13 ounces weight. It was very near till just at last, when snipe *bitched*. Woodcock is, however, reckoned commonly *bought to come through*.

The second day of the races there was a fray in one of the booths, on account of Sir Windy Whistle's groom, who is said to have clandestinely warned Lord Breeze's race-bird before being, by which means Sir Windy won his match against him. The groom and feeder was in the end whipped off the course.

Lord Hurricane's new set of Nor-walcons was much admired in the race-field, and we hear that his lordship has watched them with Colonel Zephyr

against time, himself to drive them in his own car. If we do not mistake, the engagement is, to go from Hyde-Park corner gate, to the gate of the palace at Hampton-Court, 14 miles, in five minutes and a half, the odds are upon his lordship.

Six started for the King's plate, and excellent sport. There were four heats, and won at last by sea-gull, who could but just get his wing in, before lapwing.

G. G.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

ANALYSIS on Landscape; or on the means of improving and embellishing the country round our habitations. Translated from the French of R. L. Gerardin Vieille D'Emenonville. 12mo. Doddsley.

THE ingenious translator of this little book has introduced Mons. D'Emenonville to the notice of his countrymen by a very sensible preface. He tells us that this work was written by the friend of Rousseau, and that it is full of the most insinuating eloquence: that it treats not of Chinese, Cochinchinese, or English gardens; of parks, farms, or rides, but of landscape in general: he aims at joining beauty with utility: he wishes to give shade to the traveller, and convenience to the cottager. He dares to reproach the superb *allees* and cheerless plains of France; and even contends that a road need not be straight.

He then speaks of the gardens of the ancients: "We have no regular account of any villas of the Greeks; but Mr. Castel has been able to collect only two* from the Romans. They belonged to Pliny the consul, who describes them very particularly in his letters. The garden to his Laurentinum, or Laurens, was extremely small†, as were in all probability most of the Roman gardens. He passes it over very slightly, to hasten to a description of the country; which *no walls or Gothic fortresses* hid from his sight: it is here that he expatiates

with pleasure, pointing out all the beauty of his woods, his rich meadows covered with cattle, the Bay of Ostia, the scattered villas upon its shore, and the blue distance of the mountains, his porticos and seats for different views, and his favourite little cabinet, in which they were all united. So great was Pliny's attention in this particular, that he not only contrived to see some part of this luxurious landscape from every room in his house, but even while he was bathing, and when he reposed himself; for he tells us of a couch, which had one view at the head, another at the feet, and another at the back."

"In the same manner, when he comes to give an account of his Thufcum, he begins with the situation. 'It was a natural amphitheatre, formed by the richest part of the Apennine—its lofty summits crowned with oak, and broken into a variety of shapes, the perpetual springs from its sides, with the fields, the vineyards, and copses interperfed,' demanded all the warmth of his pencil. The scene is minutely delineated, he expressly considers it as a picture; and if some part of this letter might be supposed to come from a courtier of King William's,

* Villars of the ancients.

† It consisted only of mulberry and fig trees.

liam's, the other is almost worthy of Mr. Gray*.

"The garden was much larger than at Laurentinum—perhaps three or four acres; and here we have the consolation to see many of our own absurdities, the tonfile ever-green, names cut in box, &c. &c. but its other ornaments may possibly admit of some excuse, such as basons and fountains of water (which in the warm climate of Italy were introduced even in their rooms) the different kinds of ivy growing up the plane-trees, and hanging in festoons from one to the other, the vine, the acanthus, and a variety of trailing plants, either spreading over the windows, or between the columns of the porticos—these, when they were accompanied by so many detached buildings, and only filled the intermediate spaces (for probably the whole villa was thus disposed†) might form a gay and not unpleasant assemblage. Mr. Castell, Mons. Felibian, and the Italians, differ very considerably in their plans, both of the house and its garden. The latter appears to be divided into three parts; one of which answers to Lord Bacon's heath, and was called *imitatio ruris*. Seduced by the name, Mr. Castell endeavours to make something out of it; but in truth it is hardly worth contending for. Being given up to the architect, this *area* was never considered as *country*‡; and when not merely for the purpose of fruits and herbs, it was either filled with hippodromes, porticos, places of exercise, &c. or it was a continuation of such fantastical ornaments as the Romans allowed themselves in some of their apartments; ornaments which, if we may judge from the remains of Herculaneum, had more resemblance to the shawwaggis of China, than to the chastity of Grecian architecture.

"The few paintings from this c which throw any light upon the subject, are of very small plots of ground decorated some of them with *stucco work*, and others in the whimsical manner of the Chinese. A trellis covered with vines, and turfed with moss||, was not unfrequently used for the purpose of walking in the shade with bare feet, and might be con- guous to the baths. Representations of this kind of work were found in the sepulchre of the Nafos.

"There is an engraving in Montfaucon, from an ancient fresco, which very much resembles one of the artificial rocks of China; but the perspective makes it rather too large, and it is beautiful in its disposition, to warrant such a conjecture. The landscape from the baths of Titus (of equal authority with the paintings of Herculaneum) has two or three villas in the most pleasing manner; the trees and walls are every where perfectly irregular, and *God Terminus* is upon a rock, and there is no appearance of straight lines whatsoever but in the buildings.

"In the succeeding reign of Hadrian a palace was built upon the broken and irregular ground of the romantic Tivoli; which, as it had gardens of very uncommon extent, so they were probably interwoven with the surrounding country. We are told that there contained a Vale of Tempe, the Elysian fields, the regions of Tartarus, &c.

"These two villas of Pliny, are not remarkable for his dislike of ornaments, and the uncertain testimony of the paintings at Herculaneum. On being examined, we have only to look at their Topiarii§, their cut box, and rows of myrtle, with their own fountains, and men of better taste.

Martial has given us an exceedingly pret

* Mr. Gray's letters from Westmorland and Cumberland are models of this sort.

† The villas of the ancients, it is believed, were generally upon one floor, except the towers, the apartments often detached from each other, or communicating only by galleries, porticos, &c.

‡ Our old gardens, on the contrary (to use the just expression of Mr. Walpole) were intended as a *succedaneum* for the country.

§ Mr. Castell thinks that one sort of the so much disputed acanthus was a moss (in which differs widely from Mr. Martyn, and will not find it easy to reconcile himself with the description of Pliny); but if this be admitted, might it not be the *lycopodium clavatum*, Linn. and Dill. common club moss? which is both a moss and a creeper.

The Topiarius was employed to shape evergreens—but his original and better office (if

poetry epigram, in which he ridicules these idle fancies in the villa of a certain Bassus; and enumerates all the cheerful employments, the mixed sounds, and other rural and pleasing circumstances of a farm-yard.

*Non stictis ordinata myrtetis,
Faucibus platano, tonsilique bureto,
Imposita spatia detinet campi:
Sed arte vero, barbaroque lætatur.*

Mart. lib. iii. 58.

No artless plac'd in rows, and idly green,
No widow'd platane, or clipp'd box-tree there
The cliffs soil unprofitably share;
But simple nature's hand, with nobler grace,
In its artless beauties o'er the place.

Guardian, vol. ii. 173.

"This epigram, as well as the 47th of the same book, would be entirely without force, if there had not been new farm-like villas besides that of the late Faustinus—but they were by no means common farms; the buildings were elegant, and their situations were determined by a very general good taste, and by the justest ideas of landscape. They could not fail of being admired, and they might be sometimes improved. It is remarkable, that the thing called a *prospect* is seldom or ever mentioned by the ancients, abounding as they are in all the beauties of detail; but we have a picturesque distance even in our epigrammatist (he is always ready to go out of his way for these subjects)—after painting the charms of the month of April,

———"who calls around
The sleeping fragrance from the ground"—

he addresses Faustinus from a villa near the banks of Anxur, which resembled one of Glamorganshire.

*O fontes, O fontes, solidumque madentis arenæ
Læta: et æquoreis splendidus Anxur aquis.*

O woods, O springs, O moist yet printless plain!
And Anxur's cliffs that glitter o'er the main!

Lond. MAG. Jan. 1784.

which the name is derived) was the management of the trailing plants. They were much admired by the Romans, and are capable of more beauty than we seem to be aware of. We have lately traced the beauty of ivy, though Sir William Temple expresses his wonder that it could ever be admitted into a garden.

Box was the chief *tonfiliæ*. The bay, and generally the cypress, the cedar, and the *stone pine* of eastern Italy, so well known to the landscape painter, grew in full luxuriance: these, with the cypress-tree, and above all the favourite plane, surrounded their buildings.

How little box deserves the constant ill-treatment it has met with, may be seen in that fine winter garden, Bot. Hill, in Surrey. The ancients knew how to admire one of the same kind, their

Cyturus ever green, with waving box.

Et juvat undantem buxo spectare Cyturum. V. G. ii. 437.

* A fine picture was painted from this subject by the late Mr. Wilson.

"Juvenal, in the beginning of his third satyr, has the following beautiful lines, which relate to more splendid ornaments than the cut dragons of Bassus, and serve to shew the natural and simple taste of the writer:

——In vallem *Ægeriæ* descendimus & speluncas
Dissimiles veris. Quanto præstantius esset
Numen aquæ, viridi si margine clauderet undas
Herba, nec ingenium violarent marmora to-
phum.
Juv. S. iii.

The marble caves and aqueducts we view,
But how adult'rate now, and different from the true!

How much more beautiful had the fountain been,

Embellish'd with her first-created green;
Where crystal streams through living turf had run,

Contented with an urn of native stone!

DRYDEN'S JUV.

"But to go back to an earlier and a better period.—In Cicero's fine introduction to the second Dialogue on laws, and which begins in the old forest that encompassed his villa near Arpinum, he leads his brother and his friend Atticus to a portico, which he had built upon a small island in the river Fibrenus, whose rapid waters, dividing in this place, fell through a rocky channel into the Liris. This larger stream was one of the gentlest and smoothest in Italy, and the whole was surrounded with wild and craggy hills, the forest above-mentioned; and groves which he had seen planted in his childhood. He speaks of it with enthusiasm (as he does indeed of every part of this paternal seat) and as a chosen retirement, where he passed some of his happiest hours in reading, writing, and contemplation*.

"Every thing in this spot marks the attention and delight of its master: and if the single trees were preserved, (at least the oak was, which Atticus

He took

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* A fine picture was painted from this subject by the late Mr. Wilson.

took for the Marian one) and the natural paths made convenient; if bad objects were removed, and good ones shown to advantage, we have here the most perfect of *English gardens*; for let art be acquainted that she may oftener do too much than too little.

"But however it may have been with regard to these latter circumstances, it is at least pretty certain that there were no terraces, or canals, or jet d'eaux; and, may it be said without offence to the improver, no patches or zig-zags, no bridges of white railing, no tubs, or temples of a yard square. Atticus, who had never been at this villa before, is enraptured with its beauty, and particularly with the spot which Cicero had chosen for the scene of their conversation.

'Who is there,' says he, 'Marcus, that, looking at these natural falls, and these two rivers, which form so fine a contrast, would not learn to despise our pompous follies, and laugh at artificial Niles, and seas in marble: for as in our late argument you referred all to nature, so, more especially in things which relate to the imagination, is she our sovereign mistress.'

"With these ideas, it is not likely that his own Epirotes was of a very different character; and indeed Quintus tells his brother soon afterwards, that it, in no respect, yielded to Arpinum*."

Next he describes the caverns of the ancients, and translates Elian's description of Tempe; and after he has commended his author and Rousseau, he thus concludes: "If there ever was a time when the goads of ambition, and the specious arguments of restless and uneasy spirits were unnecessary, it is the present. Our streets are filled with patriots, and our coffee-houses with statesmen, and such numbers crowd to offer their disinterested services to the public, that, unhappily, some of them must be refused. Let these gentlemen consider, that a country life is not without its calls for activity, or its duties towards our fellow creatures; and that when the commonwealth shall want their arm, or

their talents, they may be called, like the Roman Cincinnatus, from their ploughs."

In one part of his preface, he says, that many of our most celebrated gardens have been found to make very indifferent pictures, from the want of picturesque principles in the composition. It appears to us impossible to make a good picture of a flower garden. As the parts are small, and broken by small shadows, the effect of the whole would be in danger, from the high finishing which would be requisite. The colouring likewise could scarcely be rendered sufficiently brilliant, without becoming gaudy.

In page x, he says, Kent was both architect and painter, and one would imagine that these two professions were never united before. This seems strange: for Kent was surely a miserable painter, whatever excellence he might discover in laying out gardens.—But let us proceed to the work.

After reprobating with much taste the schemes of the famous Le Notre, in an excellent introduction, D'Erménonville sets out with defining the difference between a garden, a country, and a landscape. He tells us, that symmetry certainly owed its origin to vanity and indolence.—This can never be wholly admitted; for the greatest labour is frequently requisite to produce symmetry, which constitutes a very necessary part of architecture, in which this writer seems too licentious. He, however, well observes that *natural taste* teaches us to banish straight lines, and make serpentine walks. When a work is finished, says the translator, in a note on this passage, the best judge is a natural taste; but knowledge and practice are demanded to accomplish such changes.

The following chapters treat of the whole: of the connection with the country: of the inclosing border of the landscape: of the difference of views, suited to houses, and those unlimited: of the different parts: this chapter is so full of real taste, and shews so much fancy and ingenuity, that we will not deprive our reader of sharing

* The translator will not conceal from his reader, that the Topiarius had been at work here—
—wa to fill certain intercolumniations with ivy.

fraying the pleasure we felt in perusing it: "I have, I think, now unfolded some of the principles necessary for the general effect of the whole, as far as relates to the view from the house; at least, I have endeavoured to do so as much as possible, in order to prevent your regrets, and an unnecessary expense in this chief object; the most difficult of any part of your composition, and which it is almost impossible to correct, if you once fail in it. If, on the contrary, this great outline is well executed, the arrangement of particular spots will occur of itself; for the infinite variety of nature is produced by the simplicity of the general plan. The style of the whole, as I have said before, should be determined by the character of the country. In the detail, every spot will, on the contrary, be determined by the local character of such parts in the wood, and amongst the large masses of the foreground, as are most susceptible of beauty. It is not always necessary that there should be an extensive property behind these masses, in order to furnish a great number of beautiful spots; it is in general sufficient to have as much land as is requisite for a path fringed with wood (and if you will a ditch beyond) in order to make a communication with the best parts of the country; and you may contrive another way back to the house, because it would be unpleasant to return home by the same.

"The outlines being always determined by two given points, the house and the adjacent country, it belongs to the painter to preside over the execution of this general view, because, unless he can continually verify upon paper what is doing, the multitude of objects which occur in a large space could not fail to be placed in a confused or disagreeable manner, and very often the perspective. The details, on the contrary, not being *subject* to any given point of view, become rather a matter of taste and choice than of rule and combination. It is the poet, therefore, who should direct and chuse them, because the spots and pictures dictated

by the poet always indicate some analogous scene, a character which speaks to the imagination and the heart; an effect often wanting in very fine pictures, when the painter is not also a poet. Horace says, 'it is in poetry as in painting;' and he might too have added in musick. These three arts must be inspired by the same sentiment; they only differ in the manner of expressing it, and of exciting it in others. Whoever speaks only to the eyes, and to the ears, without addressing himself to the heart, will be a most insipid composer.

"If you would be thoroughly sensible of the beauties of the country, chuse, in order to study it in detail, that delicious hour in which the freshness of the dawn seems to renovate all nature; the whole earth is then adorned at the approach of that vivifying planet, which seems to warm in its bosom all the colours which ornament its surface, and chiefly that universal robe, that delightful green, which rests the eye, and seems to give peace to the mind.

"Having now with our eyes travelled over the general design, let us walk over the detached parts. We must seek for them behind the frame of the great landscape; they are, as it were, little easel pictures in a gallery, which we are going to examine, after having for a long time considered the capital piece in the school.

"As soon as we leave the house, near the great masses of the border or foreground we should find a beaten path, which will conduct us to all the beautiful spots.

"Sometimes through a little wood, the rays of the sun playing through the branches, or by a spring which in its crystal stream reflects the colour of the roses growing on its banks—The murmuring of the waters, the tender notes of the birds, and the delightful perfume of the flowers, at once charm all the senses.

"Sometimes to a wood of a more mysterious character—an antique urn contains the ashes of two faithful lovers—a simple bed of moss, under

the shelving of a rock, makes a retreat for conversation, reading, or meditation.

"Farther on, an almost impenetrable wood forms the sacred asylum of happy lovers.

"At the extremity of this wood, the sound of a brook, heard from afar, under the close shade, invites to sweet slumber.

"It is in a deep sequestered valley that this stream, which we heard the sound of at a distance, finds its way amongst rocks covered with moss. Advancing into it, the valley closes, leaving room only for a rough and crooked path. Then how beautiful the scene which suddenly opens to us! From dark cavities of the distant rocks, a clear and rapid stream gushes out on all sides; the roots and bodies of trees, and large stones, interrupt its course, vary the sound, and form an hundred different shapes in its falls. The place is surrounded every way by wood; the thick foliage bends and twines over the foam of the water; groupes of trees happily disposed give an extraordinary effect of light and shadow to this enchanting scene; the banks are adorned with flowering shrubs and sweet-smelling plants; a few rays only of light, reflected by the brightness of the cascade, find their way into this mysterious spot, and produce that tender colouring which is so well adapted to beauty.—It was in this spot that Musidora was once bathing; chance brought Hylas to the same place; through the leaves he discovers the mistress of his heart, for whom he has long sighed in secret. What does he not feel at the sight of such charms? In the contest between desire and delicacy, a precipitate flight can alone save him; and leaving a few words on the ground, he rushes back into the wood. Musidora, starting at the sound, looks about on all sides, and at length perceives the writing of Hylas; her heart is touched with so much love and so much delicacy. Hylas is beloved and happy, and the memory of these faithful lovers is still engraved on a neighbouring oak,

"Here, deep in a solitary dale, a

little lake is formed; where the moon before she leaves the horizon, long delights to view herself in the calm and clear water; the shores are planted with poplar, and at a distance, under the peaceful shade, rises a little philosophical monument. It is dedicated to the memory of a man whose genius enlightened the world. He was persecuted in it, because his independent spirit raised him above empty grandeur. Tranquillity and silence reign in this peaceful retreat; and this little asylum seems made for calm enjoyment, and the real happiness of the soul.

"Next, under a grove of venerable oaks, and the darkest recesses of the wood, a temple is discovered where stillness and deep solitude invite to meditation. Here the divine enthusiasm of the poet meets with no interruption; here his sublime ideas are conceived.

"This grove leads to an unfrequented narrow vale; at the bottom a little rivulet silently glides over beds of moss; the hanging hills are covered with fern; and woods enclose it on all sides. In this spot is a small hermitage; once the quiet retirement of a philosopher.

"Round the shore of a large lake rise barren rocks; their tops are covered with firs, pine, and crooked juniper. The rough uncultivated soil appears like a desert; and it is divided from the rest of the world by a long chain of mountains. The painter frequents such scenes, to study great subjects for his pictures. The unhappy lover, who has lost the object of his affections, comes here to forget his sorrows; but there is no spot so savage where love will not follow him—upon the rocks are engraved some monuments of his former loves, or the name of the object of them.

"Through a cedar wood, an ascent leads to the top of a high hill at the foot of which a river winds through fertile meadows; from hence there is an extensive view, terminated by an amphitheatre of mountains in the distance. The sun now rising displays his radiant disk—The vapours all disappear

dispart at his approach; the trees and grassy banks throw their long shadows upon the fresh grass, still glittering with dew; a thousand accidents of light enrich the glorious picture; the philosopher, having exhausted all his vain systems, is forced to acknowledge the Being of beings, and the Disposer of all things.

But the desire of shade, and the verdant green of the meadows, soon attract us; we descend into the valley, and repose our eyes after the brilliant prospect we have seen from the height; at the foot of the hill we enter a wood, where wild hops and ivy-buckles form a thousand wreaths and garlands over our heads. The verdant young grasses are watered by small springs, and in the bushes of sweet-brier and wild roses which grow on the banks, the nightingale *'sings her love laboured song.'* Upon the natural beds of moss we can repose ourselves, and stop to listen to the brilliant notes with additional pleasure, from the delightful odour of the rose and hawthorn, joined to that of the violet, the wild harebell, and the lily of the valley, which grow in profusion wherever the light can penetrate.

Having left the wood, we come to fields and enclosures of a great extent, which reach to the side of the river, and afford pasture to numerous flocks, which neither fear the dog of the husbandman, nor the crook of the shepherd. Grouped in an hundred different ways, some are quietly feeding, others lying down, and seeming to enjoy peace and liberty even more than the fresh herbage.

Thick alders, willows, and poplars form a shade, which leads us to a bridge or ferry; there we cross two branches of the river, which is divided by a delightful island. A plantation of laurel and myrtle, in which there still remains an ancient altar, the perfume of flowering shrubs with which the island is covered, and the remains of a little antique temple, sufficiently indicate that it was hereto-

fore consecrated to love; now it is only a ferry, and the house of the ferryman is supported against the almost imperceptible ruin of the temple.

On the other side of the river is the dairy farm; the milk-houses are seen upon the side of the nearest hill; a path crosses the different inclosures between hedges of gooseberries, raspberries, and little fruit trees. The land never ceases to be useful. That which is in general left fallow is sowed with herbs fit for pasture, and the cattle which feed upon them at the same time enrich the fields. The ox patiently ruminates, the sheep and goat range over it at liberty, and the young horse tossing his mane, with loud and boastful neighings, bounds over the turf.

Farther on, in another inclosure, the husbandman drives his plough; whilst he sings, the youngest of his children play round him, and the eldest, who are able to work, hoe up the weeds in the fields that are already sown.—Labour prevents the disorder of the passions in youth; it gives health and strength, and prolongs the days of old age: and at night one may at least say, that these good people have escaped that ennui which is but too often the lot and the torment of the rich and great.

But it is time to finish our walk.—An orchard* or a shrubbery brings us back to the house. I mean only to give a feeble sketch of the variety and beauty which are to be found in nature; in vain should I undertake to describe all that she is capable of—the various sorts of cultivation, the inequalities of ground, and the difference even of the same objects seen in different lights, and from different points of view: in short, the spectacle of the universe is so fruitful in objects of all kinds, that you will only be troubled to select and chuse out of the great abundance of them. But in the detail, as in the general design, you must not force nature, or attempt by machinery to imitate her wonderful caprices: your efforts would only serve

to

* See the description of the orchard at Clarens, in the 1st part of the 5th vol. of the new

to shew your poverty. In all the different spots, the seats or buildings must be determined by the most interesting points of view, above all, by the character of the spot, which in some cases you may be able to mark more strongly. Stones and gravel may be so laid at the bottom of a stream, as to increase the murmuring of it, and make it appear more transparent; the removal of a little earth, and a few trees added or taken away, or some rock* introduced, will give a great effect in a small spot, where the objects are all near.

"For the sake of variety I would not intirely reject those great prospects over the country, which are generally displayed with such ostentation from the heights; but such bird's-eye views are never very picturesque; they soon tire the sight, and you cannot dwell upon them with pleasure for any long time. You must have recourse to the same principles for particular spots, as for the general design: each object must have its separate effect, and its frame or boundary. Your great design, or outline, is a general picture to be surveyed from the house; the various spots are little detached landscapes, different resting-places for you in your

walks, they should consequently made agreeable, that you may sit there with pleasure. It is not enough that you avoid symmetry, and leave things to chance, in order to imitate beautiful nature—it has been disguised in so many ways by man! Pleasant valleys and fertile meadows have become impassable marshes, by mills judiciously placed, which have raised the level of the water above that of the land; the villages are most of the sinks, from the bad disposition of the houses, and for want of open places to give a free passage for the air to purify them; the cross roads are dirty, and full of sloughs, owing to the bad construction of the carriage roads and the great roads cut the country through in long straight lines, with rows of trees planted on each side, and striped up, so that they are mere brooms†: straight roads are extremely tiresome to the traveller, who sees the point he is going to so long before he arrives at it; their unnecessary breadth is a loss to cultivation, and those who travel are deprived of the benefit of the shade: if the paved part of the road is too narrow, it is both uneasy and unsafe, and the exact straightness‡ is a way to the last degree unnatural.

* In order to move a rock into your ground, chuse one of a form which will suit the place you intend it for, somewhere in the neighbourhood; break it into pieces of such a size as can be carried taking care to number them exactly, and put them together again according to their numbers; rub some black mortar between the joints, and whilst the plaster is wet, throw some sand taken from the place from which you moved the rock upon all the joinings which appear; then cover with tufts of heath all the parts which have any defect, or where the different pieces do not join exactly.

† This practice is very general in England: those countries where the elm is most frequent (which is naturally so beautiful a tree) being entirely deformed by it. A little taste, and a little attention in landlords, would prevent this, and at the same time promote their interest. T.

‡ The exact straightness of a road must occasion a number of inconveniencies.

1st, "That the straight line is always the shortest from one point to another" is a maxim which has been falsely applied; it is true for one right line, but not for several right lines between the same two points. Now, when the least obstacle occurs in this line, there must of necessity be an angle made, and these zig-zags often repeated, are so far from shortening the way, that they very often make it longer.

2dly, All hills are segments of a circle, or of a cone; consequently, for the facility of ascending as well as to shorten the distance, the road should be carried round the side, instead of over the top.

3dly, In this plan of making roads straight, a great deal of earth must necessarily be moved, and the road is of course very long in making, and very expensive.

The rubbish is generally thrown into the ditches, where it obstructs the course of the streams or torrents, so that if any water-pipe breaks, or if a sudden flood comes, they are too shallow; all the country becomes marshy, and the cross roads impassable.

It is by avoiding straight lines, and using the simplest materials, and following a natural course that the English have made the finest roads which the world ever produced.

1st, Instead of a jolting pavement, or a road cut up and spoilt, by heaps of stones first, and afterwards by ruts; they make a bed of gravel, or flint broken into small pieces, the whole breadth of the road. By this simple and easy construction, there is no jolting; and the heavy carriages, instead of making ruts, contribute to the smoothness of the ground by the breadth of the wheels, which is in proportion to the weight of the load they carry.

"In every part almost, trees have been planted where there should be none, and they have been cut down where they ought to have remained. In gardens they have been cut into balls and rockets, into fans and portions, and walls; box and yew trees have been metamorphosed into lustres, pyramids, flags, horses, dogs, but never have they been suffered to appear in their natural form. There is a chaste and primitive beauty, the forms of which are fine, and untouched but by the hand of nature—this is what you should chiefly learn to distinguish and to imitate—it reigns in the scattered spots which the painter eagerly seeks after, to find interesting subjects for his pictures: in short, it is *chosen nature* which you must try to introduce and arrange in all your compositions.

"Along the high road, and even in the pictures of indifferent painters, you only see country; but a landscape, a poetical scene, is a situation either chosen or created by taste and feeling."

He goes on; of the possibility of improving all sorts of situations: of the adaptation of style to all kinds of purposes: of imitation: of plantations: of water: of the course of valleys, the deceptions of perspective, and the effect of light: of building, of all kinds: of the choice of landscape, as appropriated to different hours of the day: of the power of landscape over

the senses, and over the soul: of the means of uniting pleasure with utility, in the general arrangement of the country.

Such are the contents of this entertaining little volume. Some few things startled us when we were reading. In a note of page 117, he says, "When I say columns, I would always be understood to mean those which are placed upon the ground; columns being in their nature intended to support the weight of the building—A supported pillar is monstrous." Surely there is no rule why a column may not support a column, even to four orders, as in the Coliseum.

In p. 118, he says: "The Doric order in general succeeds better than any other in landscape, from the columns having no base, and therefore uniting better with the ground, and from the proportions (unconfined by the laws and rules of Paris) being more original, and consequently more natural." In some antiques we certainly find the Doric order without a base, but it appears to us, rather a defect than a beauty. Le Clerc remarked with taste and humour of such pillars, that instead of bringing to his view men without sandals, they put him in mind of men without feet. If the base is disliked, it may be hidden with acanthus, or any picturesque shrub.

On

ing. The gentle winding of the roads makes a continual variety, which is extremely agreeable in driving; and by taking the course of the country through valleys, and along the sides of hills to which they ascend, all the expence of moving ground is saved, and the trouble of making aqueducts, and the inconvenience of their afterwards breaking, and overflowing the country.

2dly, The breadth of the roads in England is in proportion to their importance, their nearness to the great towns, their traffick, and other local and accidental circumstances. In the straight roads the proportions never vary.

3dly, The whole breadth of the road is equally good, and by this means the traveller avoids all doubts about turning off the pavement: a causeway is generally made for foot-passengers; the dirt is carefully separated from the gravel after rain; and all fear of losing the way is prevented by direct paths, which are placed at all the turnings. It is true that the traveller, who alone has the benefit of all these advantages, which save his horses, his carriages, and his time, pays all the expence of them. A moderate toll, and invariably fixed, is levied at gates placed for that purpose, which reimburses the commissioners (who are invested by government, but not under its authority) the expence of making and repairing these roads, which are called Turnpike Roads. I do not know whether there is more dignity, or economy, or justice, in having roads made any other way; but I know that every humane man had rather pay for a good road, when he enjoys the benefit of it, than be jolted gratis upon a bad one, at the expence of the proprietors, or of the labourers and the poor, with whose bones they have too often been paved.

"A man of genius will study nature a long time before he begins to compose. He will select her most beautiful features, choose the best points of view, and imprint them so strongly on his imagination, that he can at any time recollect them, and bring them before his eyes; and it is from this exquisite selection that he enriches his mind with beautiful ideas, and rather that he finds that *ideal beauty* of the painter, which is the source of sublime composition.

On the whole, however, the work deserves commendation; it is the production of a lively, well furnished un-

derstanding, and seems well calculated for emancipating young painters from the shackles of false taste.

ART. XXXVIII. *Transactions of the Society, instituted at London, for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, with the Premiums offered the Year 1783.* Vol. I. 8vo. Lockyer Davis, &c.

(Concluded from Vol. I. p. 549.)

IN our account of the former part of the transactions of this useful society, we presented our readers with an abstract of the solid advantages which the arts and sciences have derived from the premiums given by this ingenious body. We shall now proceed.

The next object that offers itself to our consideration is the list of premiums offered during the present year, 1783, to encourage ingenuity in the several branches of the polite and liberal arts, discoveries and improvements in agriculture, manufactures, mechanics, and chemistry.

Rewards are proposed for planting acorns, and raising oaks: Spanish chestnuts: elm: Weymouth pine: red Virginia cedar: spruce fir: silver fir: larch: Norfolk willow: occidental plain trees: alder: red willow: ash: Lombardy pop, or pine poplar.

Medals or rewards are likewise offered for experiments to determine the most useful trees when exposed to the weather: for preserving acorns: chestnuts: seeds of forest trees: garden seeds: for planting boggy soils: for ascertaining the different roots of corn: for the culture of wheat: for planting beans and wheat: potatoes: turneps: green vegetable food: for ascertaining the most advantageous mixture of grass seed: for raising turnep-rooted cabbage: for cultivating herbage for feeding sheep and cattle: for rearing and fattening hogs: for managing bees: for cultivating rhubarb: for ascertaining the component parts of arable land: for improving waste land: for experiments on manures; on rolling grass land, on ploughing, on the course of crops in a clay soil, and in stony land: for improving waste land: for gaining land from the sea: for improving the drill plough for horse beans: for inventing a machine for

reaping or mowing corn: for curing the scab in sheep!

Such are the subjects thrown out for the encouragement of agricultural experiments. We have enumerated them for the information of our readers some may, perhaps, wish to be candidates. This list of premiums followed by some papers communicated to the society, the process of experiments in planting, &c. For these we shall select a letter to Mr. More, the secretary, from Dr. Fordyce, for which he received thanks of the society:

S I R,

"I ordered a bushel of my Sibe wheat, that grew on my farm, at Hinchin-Hill, Wandsworth Common, to be left for you, that it might be weighed, compared with our Autumnal Spring wheat, ground in one of the Society's mills, and some of it be sown into wheaten and parliament broad and the goodness of it ascertained now that this seed has been cultivated in England three seasons. I was favoured with the seed, of which is the produce, by Mr. Farmer Duce so well and so deservedly known and respected.

"The ground on which it was sown was first turned up from common ground, in 1764 (being at that time full of alternate clay and gravel) and covered with thorn and furze) in which period it has been alternated under crops of wheat, turneps, clover, oats, or tares, till July, 1777 when a crop of tares was cut off from it, and made into hay. After a good coat of compost, made in the farmyard, of loam, fern, horse and cow dung, was laid on it, we ploughed turneps, which were sown by the 20th of August, and they were taken off the ground, at five guineas an acre, by the cow-keepers of South

1784

went about the middle of March, 1777.

Between the 25th of March, and the 4th of April, we sowed two bushels of the Siberian wheat per acre, on four or five-bout ridges, laying it down with red clover, Dutch ditto, and various feeds in the usual quantities. As it is now only threshing out, I cannot speak of the product but by estimate, which makes it two quarters per acre; it was reaped with a sickle, on the 7th and 8th of August. On the 20th of September it shewed as fine a crop of red clover in flower as ever was seen, and was mowed for clover hay, yielding, by the computation of my gardener and labourers, one ton and a half per acre, besides ten days cut clover for my three cart horses from five acres. When it stood in the ear, the furrows of the ridges were not so well distinguished from the tops of them, so full were they of the wheat, as if the whole surface had been level.

"As fodder is often scarce in many parts of England, in the neighbourhood of London, or other large towns, even where manure is plentiful, perhaps it would be a gain to lay down grass seeds with, preferable either to oat, barley, or Spring wheat; as in good ground, and favourable seasons, it would at least help young stock through the winter, besides furnishing a crop of good clover to feed your working horses, in the autumnal feed time. If you think proper to lay this information before our most respectable and useful Society, I leave it to your power to do so, and remain,

"Your's, &c.

"WILLIAM FORDYCE.

"P.S.—I have kept two saddle boxes, since October last, on boiled clustered or Surinam potatoes, instead of oats, unless when they have gone beyond the five or six mile stone; and have raised such a quantity of this sort of potatoes, in lazy beds, on the deep-chay ground, as I will not affirm to you, unless the witnesses to the facts are present, but believe an acre of ground properly cultivated with them will pay better than any crop about London, provided they are applied to."

LOND. MAG. Jan. 1784.

the feeding of horses, instead of corn, and which food (a quarter of a peck per day) will probably subject the half-bred horses, that stand in London stables, to less degrees of the grease than oats."

Next to agriculture stand CHEMISTRY, DYING, and MINERALOGY.

The articles for which premiums are offered, are kelp: barilla: native fossil fixed alkali, from any part of the British colonies, and from the East-Indies; and fossil fixed alkali: rewards are also held forth, for preserving seeds of vegetables: for cultivating poppy seed, for obtaining oil: for destroying smoke: for discovering a substitute for yeast: for increasing steam: and for discovering an index for comparing sweets.

For particulars of these articles we must refer to the transactions; but shall transcribe the account of a discovery of a substitute for verdigris, for which Mr. Clegg obtained a silver medal, and ten guineas:

"Many articles which are in daily use, both in dying and other arts, have been found by chance to be necessary, yet sufficient pains have not been taken to ascertain the principles upon which they act: of this number is verdigris; and as this article was imported to us, at a very great expence; from France, I was induced some years ago to undertake a course of experiments to investigate the manner of its operation, and from thence to find, if possible, an effectual substitute, cheaper and nearer home. On adding verdigris to the common ingredients of the black dye (viz. astringents and martial vitriol) the first thing remarkable is, that a quantity of iron is precipitated; for the pieces of verdigris will be covered over with the crocus of iron almost instantly, and a quantity of the copper of the verdigris is at the same time taken up by the disengaged acid; as appears by the copper coat a knife receives on being held in the liquor: so that the vitriolic acid leaves the iron, with which it was combined in martial vitriol, and unites with the copper of verdigris, and again leaves the copper to unite with iron in its metallic state. The same decomposition happens with lead, if *saccharum saturni*

be made use of instead of verdigris, though lead, according to the received doctrine of elective attractions, has a still less affinity with iron than copper has. In fact, I find that *saccharum saturni* will answer nearly the end of verdigris, and though, as a substitute to it, we could reap no advantage from it, yet I think it gives us an insight into the principle upon which verdigris is of use in the black dye, viz. by uniting with part of the acid of the vitriol, and giving the astringent matter of the vegetable an opportunity of forming an ink with the precipitated iron in greater abundance, and more expeditiously, than it could otherwise do. Believing this to be the true manner of its operation, I went to work upon this principle, and substituted *alkaline salts* in the room of verdigris, as I imagined these would be a much more innocent as well as cheaper ingredient; for the acid, or the corrosive metallic salts, are the only hurtful ingredients in the dye, and the alkali in proper proportion will unite with the superabundant acid, and form an innocent neutral salt, *vitriolated tartar*. Upon the first trials, I was satisfied of the truth of my conjectures; for in all the experiments which I made in the small way, the ashes answered at least as well as the verdigris: but in real practice, in the large, I found myself deceived; for upon dyeing a kettle of hats of twenty-four dozen, though the colour came on surprisingly at first, yet the liquor soon became weak. I made many experiments, which it is useless here to relate, until I united vitriol of copper with the alkali, which, upon repeated trials, has been found to answer perfectly the end of verdigris. The following, I believe, will be found to be the just proportions, though there is some difference in the practice of different dye-houses.

"Saturate two pounds of vitriol of copper, with a strong alkaline salt (American pot-ashes, when to be procured, are recommended). The vitriol will take about an equal weight of dry ashes. Both the vitriol and the ashes are to be previously dissolved apart. When this proportion is mixed,

well stirred, and suffered to stand a few hours, a precipitate will subside. Upon adding a few drops of the solution of ashes, if the mixture be saturated the water on the top of the vessel will remain colourless; but if not, a blue colour will be produced; upon which add more ashes; there is no danger in its being a little over saturated with ashes. Take care to add the solution of ashes to that of vitriol by a little at a time, otherwise the effervescence which ensues will cause them to overflow the vessel: these four pounds of vitriol of copper and ashes will be equal to about the same weight of verdigris; and should be added to the other liquors of the dye, at different times, as is usual with verdigris.

"The black, thus dyed, will be perfectly innocent to the goods, rather tending to keep them soft, than corroding them, particularly hats, in which there is the greatest consumption of verdigris.

"For those who are constantly using verdigris, it would be proper to have a vessel always at hand, containing a saturated solution of vitriol of copper and another, with a saturated solution of ashes, ready to mix as they are wanted; for I find they do not answer so well if long kept."

After chemistry are enumerated the premiums for promoting the polite arts. They are principally for drawings of various kinds, and modelling.

Then follows a gold medal to the master of any academy, not above thirty miles from London, who in three years shall teach the greatest number of boys, above four, to write and speak Latin correctly and fluently.

In the same way, medals are offered for the German, Spanish, and Italian languages.

We do not altogether see the utility of the first of these premiums. Why should any boys speak Latin? Can it conduce to any useful purpose? Any attempt to render a dead tongue the language of conversation must tend to debase and corrupt its purity. It may be written with fluency, force and correctness, but the phraseology *pæc tantorum vivorum*, that is derived from

from *books* can never be adapted to common oral discourse, without violent and licentious distortions. In our opinion, the medal should have been proposed for *writing* and *translating* Latin. Another premium might likewise have been offered for the master, whose pupils make the greatest proficiency in *Greek*, with respect to the phraseology, the translation, and the *res metrica* of the language. Some regard might not improperly have been bestowed upon our vernacular tongue.

Next follow the conditions prescribed to candidates, which are very well digested. Then the premiums for MANUFACTURES. The articles are, silk; mahogany cuttings: machines for carding silk: weaving fishing nets; and paper for copper plates.

Two letters from Lady Moira, on preparations of flax and tow, are next inserted.

Mechanicks. Premiums are proposed for the following articles: for a portable transit instrument: whales taken by the gun harpoon: gun for throwing harpoons: harpoon to be thrown by a gun: machine for transporting timber: improvement on the hand ventilator: archimedeum or water screw: engine for working looms: cranes for wharfs; and for a carriage to convey fire engines.

The following is the account given by the ingenious Mr. Spalding, of his improvement on the diving bell, and his dangerous experiments:

"A relation of some attempts made with the diving bell, constructed on a small scale, but on the same principles with that of Doctor Halley, during part of the summer and autumn of 1775, with the proposed improvements.

"I beg leave to be indulged in giving a short account of the reasons that first induced me to engage singly in this expensive and hazardous enterprise.

"Having a large concern in the cargo of the *Pepp*, Thomas Boswell, master, from London for Leith, with a very full and valuable loading; this vessel, with two large ships belonging to Newcastle and Shields, were, in a severe storm, wrecked on the *Scars*, or *Fern Islands*, in the night of the 3d, or morning of the 4th of December, 1774, where all the crew and passengers perished; the light goods thrown on shore from Sunderland Point to Holy Island gave the best intelligence of our loss.

"At several meetings of the traders, I was unanimously requested to take the management

of this business, and collect what could be recovered of the cargo and vessel. This, to the utmost of my power, at that severe season of the year, I performed, but never found any part of my own property.

"On this occasion, the utility of Doctor Halley's diving bell occurred to me in the strongest manner, particularly as I thought I had discovered the place where it might reasonably be presumed the bottom of our vessel lay, depressed in the water by the heavy goods usually stowed in the lower tiers.

"At my return to Edinburgh, I consulted every author I could find, on the subject of diving, and the diving bell, and in June last made repeated trials in the roads of Leith, in various depths of five, six, and eight fathoms water, making several alterations which experience suggested.

"My apparatus being in tolerable order, I sailed for Dunbar, thirty miles distant, in an open long-boat, sloop rigged, about six or eight tons burthen, where, by a mistaken account, I was informed the bottom of the *Fox* ship of war lay; but on my arrival, the oldest seaman in the place could give me no intelligence, as that vessel perished in the night, with all on board, somewhere in Dunbar bay, and by storms, in so long a period as thirty years, was thought to be stranded up. In order to gratify the curiosity of some friends there, I, however, determined to go down, where it might be thought probable her bottom lay; but in seven and eight fathoms water found nothing but a fine hard sandy bottom, from whence I am led to conjecture, that the proprietors of the valuable effects which were on board that vessel might find their account in sweeping for her. Now I was informed that a vessel, which was thrown up by accident in the river Tay, near Dundee, with a large quantity of iron, lay within two fathoms of the surface at low water; I determined to make trial there, and accordingly sailed across the Firth to that place, about fifteen leagues distant from Dunbar, having prevailed on my brother, and brother-in-law, to accompany me in all these expeditions, with two seamen, which were my whole crew.

"At Dundee, Mr. Knight and Mr. Leighton, the masters of two vessels, with a few seamen as assistants, sailed out to the place on which it was conjectured, by the land-marks, this wreck lay; but at the same time they informed me, that the great quantities of ice in the winter of 1773 had either sunk, or entirely destroyed, the remains of this vessel; concerning which I was soon satisfied: for notwithstanding the rapidity of the tides, I went down three different times, changing the ground at each going down. I fell in with a stump of the wreck, now sunk five fathom deep at low water, to a level with the soft bed of the river, which is composed of a light sand, intermixed with shells.

"By the muddiness of the river there is a darkness at only two fathoms from the surface that cannot be described; from the smallness of the machine, which contained only forty-eight English gallons, it was impossible to make this attempt with a candle burning in it, which would consume the air too quickly for any man

to be able to work, and at the same time pay attention to receiving the necessary supplies of air, that important support of life. Two days after we sailed for Leith, where we happily arrived at four o'clock next morning. The trials I had hitherto made were only preparatory to my views at the Scares, hoping that the experience I had acquired would enable me to surmount the dangerous difficulty of the unequal rocky bottom I had to contend with there; but in the preceding trials and different alterations of the machinery, so much time had been lost, that I could not fail for Bambrough before the 1st of September; the weather then being stormy, it was three days before I arrived there in my small open boat, yet though so near the equinox, I was in hopes I should still have a few days of calm weather; but, after many unsuccessful attempts, could make no trial until the end of September.

"This tedious and vexatious interval was greatly softened by the kindness and hospitality of the Rev. Dr. Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland, his lady and family, at Bambrough Castle, whose friendly concern I will always remember with the sincerest gratitude.

"Having at last some favourable weather, I sailed to the Scares, with my brother, and three sailors I had brought with me from Leith, also two pilots from Bambrough and Warren.

"By the calmness of the weather, it was four in the afternoon, about high water, before I could go down, at a small distance from the place where I judged the wreck to lie: the depth was about ten fathoms. I happily alighted on a flat part of the rock, within a small space of a dreadful chasm, and had just gone two steps with my machine, when the terror of the two pilots was so great, that in spite of my brother they brought me up very precipitately, before I had in any degree examined around me; on coming into the boat, they remonstrated on the danger of the machine being overturned, either on the wreck or the rocks, and also on the impossibility of raising any of the weighty goods with so small a purchase, in an open boat, where at this season no large vessel would venture to lie, as the nights were now so long, and only two passages for a small vessel to run through, in case of a gale of easterly or southerly wind; one of the passages extremely narrow, and both of them dangerous. As the tide now ran in the face of the rock we lay at, the pilots would not consent to lie at anchor any longer; left wind and tide being both contrary, they should not be able to conduct us safely through the islands before it was dark.

"I was obliged to comply very unwillingly with their entreaties; though part of their assertions came too truly to pass, for in sailing home we cleared the rocks and islands with difficulty, but not before eleven o'clock at night, and even then with hard labour.

"Convinced from this, that with an open boat nothing could be accomplished to purpose, and except in June and July no man would risk himself with me in a sloop, to continue a few days and nights at anchor there; I was obliged to abandon this ultimate aim of all my attempts; yet, though my boat was too small to raise any

great weight, I determined to take a view of the guns of a Dutch ship of war, lost in the 1704, and as they lay two or three miles off the land, I could execute this design with difficulty, especially as the weather continued favourable. Having procured all intelligence possible, we went to the place, and being joined by Mr. Blacket, tackman of the islands, son, and several other brave fellows, my pilots, though still with me, having no room for the service, I went down four different times but could find no marks of any wreck, notwithstanding my walking about in five and six thoms water, as far as it was thought safe to draw rope to the bell; continuing generally twenty minutes or more, each time, at the bottom. On this occasion I was obliged to carry a cut-throat knife, to clear away the sea-weed which at this place are very thick and fast without this method I could not move about. At the fifth going down, each trial being in different place, I was agreeably surprised to find a large grove of tall weeds, all of them from eight feet high, with large tufted tops, me growing in regular ranges, as far as the eye could reach; a variety of small lobsters, and other fish, swimming about in the intervals.

"On a survey of the ground, I found my on the extremity of the place where the wreck looked for cannon lay, and one very large piece was nearly covered with round stones, thrown upon it by storms from the south-east; by appearance and sound, I judged it to be iron, but to form a more certain idea, I tried to dig up a strong weed, expecting some part of the iron, if iron, would adhere to the fibres of the root but my strength was now exhausted almost faintly, by such violent exertions in mud about during a space of near three hours, still I determined, if possible, to have this weed twisted the bulky top round one of the hooks the mouth of the bell, on which part of the weight for sinking the machine hung, though the signal, brought the weed along with me. One side of the root was fastened a piece of rope about seven pounds weight; in the middle piece of decayed oak, very black; on the other side a black substance, which, on a few hours exposure to the air, changed into a dull reddish colour, resembling crocus martis.

"Pressing business requiring me at home the Monday following, I set sail for Leith; our compals being attracted by the great quantity of iron-work in my boat, we were, during the night, in the greatest danger, being twice entangled amongst the rocks, and very much chilled with the cold for want of proper cover; but escaping these dangers, we safely next morning arrived at Leith.

"The proposed alterations in constructing diving bell to hold two persons, which can be managed by a sloop of one hundred tons, or little under that burthen, are,

"To have the machine on the common circular plan, able to contain two hundred gallons of English, or a little more, with proper pulleys within, by which the weights which bring it to the full sinking degree can be lowered down to the bottom; on pulling the rope fixed to the weight, the person or persons in the bell can

lower the machine to the bottom, or raise them-
selves with the bell, so as to take in air from
the surface, as often as necessary; by the same
method they may bring the bell to the surface,
and the balancing weight can be taken in as-
tension. The great and obvious importance of
this invention is, that the bell, as constructed
formerly, could never be lowered safely with a
soft, sandy, or rocky bottom; but, on
this contrary, with the utmost hazard (till the
inventor was known) of being overturned; by the
present amendment no danger can attend it:
even, say, even the most timid landmen
will, by this means, be soon brought to use
with confidence an invention which may be at-
tended with great advantage to themselves and
country.

"This machine also, in many places, can
be used in the coldest weather, as the men in
the bell have no occasion to be above knee deep
in water, for which high-topped water-tight
boots will be a sufficient defence, and a thick
coat of lead is preferable to every other."

The account of the discovery of an
universal standard for weight or mea-
sure, by Mr. Thomas Hatton, we
must omit. We have already had
the honour of announcing to the public,
that a gentleman who is well known
for his skill in philosophy and mecha-
nics, from these hints has discovered
an universal standard. A full
description of this curious invention
has been given in our miscellany, as soon
as the account is published.

ART. XXXIX. *The History and topographical Survey of the County of Kent, showing the ancient and present State of it, civil and ecclesiastical, collected from public Records, and other the best authorities, both manuscript and printed, and adorned with Maps and Views of Antiquities, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, by Edward Hasted, of Canterbury, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A. Vol. II, fol. Baldwin.*

THIS work may justly be ranked
among the most elaborate of the to-
pographical surveys which have lately
appeared. Three whole years have been
expended to bring it to perfection. A
third volume is ready for the press,
and if the subscribers to the two first
have not withdrawn their names, it
will soon, we suppose, be published:
but so great are the expenses which
must necessarily attend a work of such
magnitude, that Mr. Hasted does not
propose to continue his labours, if they
do not assist him in the prosecution of
his designs.

This volume contains a survey of
the hundreds of Larkfield; Chatham
and Gillingham: Maidstone: Wro-
tham and Littlefield: Twyford: Watch-

COLONIES and TRADE. The ar-
ticles are, nutmegs, and oil from cot-
ton seed. To the account of these
premiums is added a letter about ex-
periments on cotton, by Mr. Bennet, of
Tobago. This is a very curious paper.

This volume is concluded with the
general conditions for candidates; an
account of the premiums and presents
adjudged in 1782: rules and orders,
with lists of the officers and contri-
buting members, and a catalogue of the
machines and models in the repository
of the society.

As the subjects of this publication
are of general utility, we have given
a very copious account of its contents.
This first volume of the transactions of
this ingenious and respectable Society is
well digested: the account of their
proceedings, previous to the year 1782,
is drawn up with considerable ability.
If we are not misinformed, the pub-
lication of these papers was with great
judgement entrusted to Mr. More, the
secretary to the Society. There are
few who could have executed the
task better, as there are few who pos-
sess a more general knowledge of every
liberal art and science.

lingstone: Brenchley and Horsemon-
den: West Barnefield: Eythorne: Mil-
ton: Tenham: Feverham.

The maps, views, and plates of an-
tiquities in this volume are very nu-
merous; and the index full and dis-
tinct.

To enlarge on the utility of the ac-
curate surveys is unnecessary. They
bring us intimately acquainted, not on-
ly with the manners and customs of
our ancestors, but also with their cities
and habitations: their wealth, or po-
verty: their vices, or their virtue. We
heartily wish Mr. H. success in his
undertakings, and as "the labourer
is worthy of his hire," we do not
doubt but he will find his trouble re-
compensed, and his expenses reim-
bursed,

barbed, in the number and liberality of his subscribers.

The nature of this work in some degree precludes extract, so we shall conclude this article with the motto from Cicero's familiar epistles, which

ART. XL. *The History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic* By Adam Ferguson, LL. D. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 4to. 3 Vols. Illustrated with Maps. Cadell, and Creech in Edinburgh.

(Concluded from Volume I. page 153.)

OUR account of this valuable history has already occupied no inconsiderable portion of our Literary Review. We shall now conclude; and at the same time, we must intreat the reader, if he supposes that too much room has been allotted to this work, to consider that the size and value of such a performance must ever prevent its becoming a book of general reading. The extracts which we have given were important and entertaining. They must have fully justified the praises which we have bestowed on this history, to every candid mind; they must have been considered as a source of pleasure and instruction.

Let the student of history peruse the quotations already given, and that which follows, with candour and coolness. He will not then deny his assent to the sentence which we have passed, with regard to the author's abilities and as an historian and philosopher:

"It may appear strange, says he, that any age or nation should have furnished the example of a project conceived in so much guilt, or of characters so atrocious as those under which the accomplices of Cataline are described by the eloquent orator and historian*, from whose writings the circumstances of the late conspiracy are collected. The scene, however, in this republic was such as to have no parallel, either in the past or in the subsequent history of mankind. There was less government, and more to be governed, than has been exhibited in any other instance. The people of Italy were become masters of the known

Mr. Hallsted has prefixed to his book "*Nihil aptius ad delectationem lectionis quam temporum varietates, fortunæ vicissitudines: quæ etsi nobis optabiles experiendo non fuerunt in legendo tantum erunt jucundæ.*"

world; it was impossible they could ever meet in a fair and adequate convention. They were represented at partial meetings or occasional turns in the city of Rome; and to take the sense of the people on any subject was to raise a riot. Individuals were vested with powers almost discretionary in the provinces, or continually aspiring to such situations. The nominal assemblies of the people were often led by profligate persons, impatient of government, in haste to govern. Ruin in their fortunes by private prodigality or by the public expence in soliciting honours; tempted to repair their ruin by oppression and extortion where they were entrusted with command; or desperate attempts against the government of their country if disappointed in their hopes. Not only were many of the prevailing practices disorderly but the law itself was erroneous and adopted indeed at first by a virtuous people, because it secured the person and the rights of individuals, but not anxiously preserved by their posterity because it gave a licence to their crime.

"The provinces were to be retaken by the forces of Italy; the Italians themselves by the ascendant of the capital; and in this capital all was confusion and anarchy, except where the senate, by its authority and the wisdom of its councils, prevailed. It was expedient for the people to restrain the abuses of the aristocratical power but when the sovereignty was exercised in the name of the collective body of the Roman people, the anarchy and confusion that prevailed at Rome spread

* Cicero in Sallust.

† Lex Valeria & Porcia de tergo Civium lata. Liv. lib. ii. c. 8. lib. iii. c. 55. lib. x. c. 9. By this law a Roman citizen could not be imprisoned, any more than suffer punishment, before conviction; nor might any proceeding against him by an appeal to the people at large; and, being at liberty during trial, might withdraw whenever he perceived the sentence likely to be given against him.

spread from one extremity of her dominion to the other. The provinces were oppressed, not upon a regular plan to aggrandize the state, but at the pleasure of individuals, to enrich a few of the most outrageous and profligate citizens. The people were often assembled to erect arbitrary powers, under the pretence of popular government. The public interests and the order of the state were in perpetual struggle with the pretensions of single and of profligate men. In such a situation there were many temptations to be wicked; and in such a situation, likewise, men who were turned to integrity and honour had a proportionable scope for their exertions and pursuits. The range of the human character was great and extensive, and men were not likely to trifle within narrow bounds; they were destined to be good or to be wicked in the highest measure, and, by their struggles, to exhibit a scene interesting and instructive beyond any other in the history of mankind.

"Among the causes that helped to carry the characters of men in this age to such distant extremes, may be reckoned the philosophy of the Greeks, which was lately come into fashion, and which was much affected by the higher ranks of men in the state*. Literature being, by the difficulty and expence of multiplying copies of books†, confined to persons having wealth and power, it was considered as a distinction of rank, and was received not only as an useful, but as a fashionable accomplishment. The lessons of the school were considered as the elements of every liberal and active profession, and they were practised at the bar, in the field, in the senate, and every where in the conduct of real affairs. Philosophy was considered as an ornament, as well as a real foundation of strength, ability, and wisdom in the practice of life. Men of the world,

instead of being ashamed of their sect, affected to employ its language on every important occasion, and to be governed by its rules so much as to assume, in compliance with particular systems, distinctions of manners, and even of dress. They embraced their forms in philosophy, as the sectaries in religion; and probably in the one case honoured their choice by the sincerity of their faith and the regularity of their practice, much in the same degree as they have done in the other.

"In these latter times of the Roman republic the sect of Epicurus appears to have prevailed; and what Fabricius wished, on hearing the tenets of this philosophy, for the enemies of Rome, had now befallen her citizens‡. Men were glutted with national prosperity; they thought that they were born to enjoy what their fathers had won, and saw not the use of those austere and arduous virtues by which the state had increased to its present greatness. The votaries of this sect ascribed the formation of the world to chance, and denied the existence of Providence. They resolved the distinctions of right and wrong, of honour and dishonour, into mere appellations of pleasure and pain. Every man's pleasure was to himself the supreme rule of estimation and of action. All good was private. The public was a mere imposture, that might be successfully employed, perhaps to defraud the ignorant of their private enjoyments, while it furnished the conveniences of the wise§. To persons so instructed, the care of families and of states, with whatever else broke in upon the enjoyments of pleasure and ease, must appear among the follies of human life. And a sect under these imputations might be considered as patrons of licentiousness, both in morality and religion, and declared enemies to mankind. Yet the Epicureans, when

* Vid. Cicero's Philosophical Works.

† The grandees had their slaves sometimes educated to serve as secretaries to themselves, or as preceptors to their children.

‡ See Plutarch in Pyrr. The philosopher Cyneas, in the hearing of Fabricius, entertained his prince with an argument, to prove that pleasure was the chief good. Fabricius wished that the enemies of Rome might long entertain such tenets.

§ Cicero in Pisonem.

when urged in argument by their opponents, made some concessions in religion, and many more in morality. They admitted the existence of gods, but supposed those beings of too exalted a nature to have any concern in human affairs. They owned that, although the value of virtue was to be measured by the pleasure it gave, yet true pleasure was to be found in virtue alone; and that it might be enjoyed in the highest degree, even in the midst of bodily pain. Notwithstanding this decision on the side of morality, the ordinary language of this sect, representing virtue as a mere prudent choice among the pleasures to which men are variously addicted, served to suppress the specific sentiments of conscience and elevation of mind, and to change the reproaches of criminality, profligacy, or vileness, by which even bad men are restrained from iniquity, into mere imputations of mistake, or variations of taste.

“ Other sects, particularly that of the Stoicks, maintained, almost in every particular, the reverse of these tenets. They maintained the reality of Providence, and of a common interest of goodness and of justice, for which Providence was exerted, and in which all rational creatures were deeply concerned. They allowed, that in the nature of things there are many grounds upon which we prefer or reject the objects that present themselves to us, but that the choice which we make, not the event of our efforts, decides our happiness or our misery; that right and wrong are the most important and the only grounds upon which we can at all times safely proceed in our choice, and that, in comparison to this difference, every thing else is of no account; that a just man will ever act as if there was nothing good but what is right, and nothing evil but what is wrong; that the Epicureans mistook human nature when they supposed all its principles resolveable into appetites for pleasure, or aversions to pain; that honour and dishonour, excellence and defect, were considerations which not only led to much nobler ends, but which were of much greater

power in commanding the human will. The love of pleasure was giving place to the love of virtue; the love of the vile, was the source of dissipation of sloth; the love of excellence honour was aspiring and noble, led to the greatest exertions and highest attainments of our nature. They maintained that there is no private good separate from the public good: that the same qualities of understanding and the heart, wisdom, benevolence, and courage, which are good for the individual, are so likewise for the public; that these blessings every man may possess, independent of fortune or the will of other men; that whoever does possess them has nothing to hope, and nothing to fear, and can have but one sort of emotion, that of satisfaction and joy; that affections, and the maxims of his life, as a creature of God, and as a member of society, lead him to the good of mankind; and that for himself he has nothing more to desire than the happiness of acting this part. These, they said, were the tenets of reason leading to perfection, which ought to be the aim of every person who means to preserve his integrity, or to consult his happiness, and towards which every one may advance, although no one has actually reached it.

“ Other sects affected to find a middle way between these extremes, and attempted, in speculation, to render their doctrines more plausible; that more agreeable to common opinion than either; but were, in fact, of no further moment in human life than they approached to the one or to the other of these opposite systems.

“ Cæsar is said to have embraced the doctrines of Epicurus; Cato those of Zeno. The first, in compliance with fashion, or from the bias of an original temper. The other, from the force of conviction, as well as from the predilection of a warm and ingenious mind. When such characters occur together, it is impossible not to see them in contrast. When Sallust writes of the proceedings of the senate in the case of the Cataline conspiracy, he seems to overlook every other character, to dwell upon these alone. Cæsar

Cæsar, at the time when this historian flourished, had many claims to his notice; but Cato could owe it to nothing; but the force of truth. He was distinguished from his infancy by an ancient and affectionate disposition. This part of his character is mentioned on occasion of his attachment to his brother Cæpio, and the vehement force with which he was seized at his death. It is mentioned, on occasion of his visit to the dictator Sylla, when he was with difficulty restrained by the discretion of his tutor from some act or expression of indignation against this real or apparent violator of public justice. He had from his infancy, according to Plutarch, a resolution, a firmness, and a composure of mind not to be moved by flattery, nor to be shaken by threats. Without fawning or insinuation, he was the favourite of his companions, and had, by his unaffected generosity and courage, the principal place in their confidence. Though in appearance stern and inflexible, he was warm in his affections, and zealous in the cause of innocence and justice. Such are the marks of an original temper, affixed by historians as the characters of his infancy and early youth. So fitted by nature, he imbued with ease an opinion, that pusillanimity, cowardice, and malice were the only evils to be feared; courage, integrity, and benevolence the only good to be coveted; and that the proper care of a man on every occasion is, not what is to happen to him, but what he himself is to do. With this profession he became a striking contrast to many of his contemporaries; and to Cæsar in particular, not only a contrast, but a resolute opponent; and though he could not furnish a sufficient counterpoise, yet he afforded always much weight to be thrown into the opposite scale. They were both of undaunted courage, and of great penetration: the one to distinguish what was best; the other to distinguish the most effectual means for the attainment of any end on which he was bent. It were to mistake entirely the scene in which they were engaged, to judge of

their abilities from the event of their different pursuits. Those of Cato were by their nature a series of struggles with almost insurmountable difficulties: those of Cæsar, a constant endeavour to seize the advantages of which the vices and weaknesses of the age, except when he was resisted by persons bent on the same purpose with himself, gave him an easy possession. Cato endeavoured to preserve the order of civil government, however desperate, because this was the part it became him to act, and in which he chose to live and to die. Cæsar proposed to overturn it; because he wished to dispose of all the wealth and honours of the state at his own pleasure.

“Cæsar, as versatile in his genius as Cato was steady and inflexible, could personate any character, and support any cause; in debate he could derive his arguments from any topic; from topics of pity, of which he was insensible; from topics of justice and public good, for which he had no regard. His vigour in resisting personal insults and wrongs appeared in his early youth, when he withstood the imperious commands of Sylla to part with his wife, the daughter of Cinna, and when he revenged the insults offered by the pirates to himself; but while his temper might be supposed the most animated and warm, he was not involved in business by a predilection for any of the interests on which the state was divided. So long as the appetites of youth were sufficient to occupy him, he saw every object of state, or of faction, with indifference, and took no part in public affairs. But even in this period, by his application and genius, in both of which he was eminent, he made a distinguished progress in letters and eloquence. When he turned his mind to objects of ambition, the same personal vigour which appeared in his youth became still more conspicuous; but, unfortunately, his passions were ill directed, and he seemed to consider the authority that was exercised by the senate, and the restraints of law on himself, as an insult and a wrong.

K

“Cæsar

Lond. Mag. Jan. 1784.

* Sallust

himself to Cæsar, and was employed by him in the civil wars.

“Cæsar had attained to seven-and-thirty years of age before he took any part as a member of the commonwealth. He then courted the populace in preference to the senate or better sort of the people, and made his first appearance in support of the profligate, against the order and authority of government. With persons of desperate fortune and abandoned manners, he early bore the character of liberality and friendship. They received him as a generous patron come to rescue them from the morose severity of those who judged of public merits by the standard of public virtue, and who declared against practices, however fashionable, which were inconsistent with public safety. Himself, a person of the greatest abilities, and the most accomplished talents, having an opportunity to live on terms of equality with the greatest men that have yet appeared in the world, he chose to start up as the chief among those who, being abandoned to every vice, saw the remains of virtue in their country with distaste and aversion. When he emerged from the avocations of pleasure, or from the sloth which accompanies the languor of dissipation, his ambition or desire to counteract the established government of his country, and to make himself master of the commonwealth, became extreme. To this passion he sacrificed every sentiment of friendship or animosity, of honour, interest, resentment, or hatred. The philosophy which taught men to look for enjoyment indiscriminately, wherever it pleased them most, found a ready acceptance in such a disposition. But while he possibly availed himself of the speculations of Epicurus to justify his choice of an object, he was not inferior to the followers of Zeno, in vigorous efforts and active exertions for the attainment of his ends. Being about seven years younger than Pompey, and three years older than Cato; the first he occasionally employed as a prop to his ambition, but probably never ceased to consider him as a rival; the other, from a fixed animosity of

opposite natures, and from having felt him as a continual opponent in all his designs, he sincerely hated.

“Cato began his military service in the army that was formed against the gladiators, and concluded it as legionary tribune, under the Prætor Rubrius in Macedonia, while Pompey remained in Syria. He was about three-and-thirty years of age when he made his speech relating to the accomplices of Cataline; and by the decisive and resolute spirit he had shown on this occasion, came to be considered as a principal support of the aristocracy, or of the authority of the senate.* To this body, as usual, every flagrant disorder repressed was a victory. The discovery of a design so odious as that of Cataline, covered under popular pretences, greatly weakened their antagonists. One of the first uses they proposed to make of their advantage was to have Cato elected among the tribunes of the subsequent year. His services were likely to be wanted in opposition to Metellus Nepos, then arrived from the army of Pompey with recommendations from his general to offer himself a candidate for the same office; and, as was expected, to start some new gratification to the ambition or vanity of this insatiable suitor for personal consideration.”

The variety of subjects which have lately demanded our attention, and the abundance of new curious papers of a temporary nature, which have demanded insertion, must apologize with the candid reader for our long delay of the concluding account of this valuable history. It would be a very easy task to cite further extracts equally instructive and entertaining from this work, but such of our readers as are conversant with the history of the Roman commonwealth, and competent judges of historical abilities, will be at no loss to form a just idea of Dr. Ferguson's merit as an historian from the extracts we have already given. New works also call for our attention. To them we now hasten.

* Plutarch. in Caton. edit. Londin. p. 223.

ART. XL. *The New Annual Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1782. To which is prefixed, a short View of the State of Knowledge, Literature, and Taste in this Country, from the earliest Times to the Norman Conquest.* 8vo. Robinson.

THE very long delays which have prevented the regular publication of Delfey's Annual Register for some years past have produced an opposition, the leaders of which boast at least of the advantages which, in a work of this nature, must naturally attend early publication. Of their respective merits let their readers decide: we shall not enter into the investigation, but give an account of the work before us, and commend its contents.

The volume opens with a short view of the state of knowledge, literature, and taste, in this country, from the earliest times to the Norman conquest. This is a curious and well-written account, and begins with the first traces of literature in this kingdom. After mentioning the predecessors of the venerable Bede, the author tells us, learning declined after his death, and that of his contemporaries; for the monasteries were rather the abode of wickedness, than the seats of the Muses.

"But the grand circumstances, he says, which destroyed the very traces of knowledge, and cut it up by the roots, were the invasions of the Danes; which so soon succeeded the abolition of the Heptarchy, that there was no time to bring the kingdom into order. In consequence of the numerous and repeated attacks of that people, who were more barbarous than the Saxons, an almost universal ruin was spread through the island, and the monks were totally dispersed; so that the few among them who had applied to letters being driven away or murdered, the wisdom they possessed, whatever it was, perished with them. Hence, with relation to the history of learning, nothing can be recorded from the reign of Egbert to the reign of Alfred; who, when he came to the crown, found science in so deplorable a condition, that he has himself assured us, he scarcely remembered one man on the south side of the Humber, who under-

stood his prayers in the English tongue, or could translate a piece of Latin into his native language.

"Were it not for Alfred, the period we are writing of would hardly deserve to be mentioned: but he has thrown a mighty lustre upon it; for in him we meet with abilities and accomplishments that are truly astonishing. If we had full materials, it would be very delightful to trace the steps by which such a mind advanced to maturity; to mark the incidents that awakened the vigour of his genius, and rendered him so distinguished and enlightened in a barbarous age, and amidst a scene of general disorder. We are informed that, when he was very young, he was twice at Rome; and perhaps a peculiar impression might be made upon him, while in that famous city. He might perceive something superior to what he had been witness to at home; something which called forth his powers, and excited the ardours of a noble emulation. For though Rome itself was then in a very low state of science, compared with what it had formerly been, yet it was vastly superior, in this respect, to the dark and frozen regions of the North. But whatever impressions Alfred might have received at that place, no immediate advancement in knowledge seems to have been the result of them; for we are told his education was so far neglected, that he could not read at twelve years of age, when, being allured to it by his mother, he applied to his studies with surprising assiduity, and made a progress equally surprising.

"He was undoubtedly, in every instance, one of the most illustrious characters recorded in history, and deservedly remains, to this day, the peculiar favourite of the English nation. We would enlarge, with abundant pleasure, on his military talents, on the enterprises he conducted, and the numerous battles he fought, which rank him with the greatest captains of ancient or modern times. We could dwell,

dwelt, with the same satisfaction, on his political talents and behaviour, which were not inferior to his martial achievements. We might expatiate, likewise, on his private virtues: but we shall confine ourselves to the circumstances relative to our main subject, where we have ample matter for admiration and praise.

"If we consider Alfred with regard to his personal knowledge, we shall find that he was superior to any man of his time. It is on all hands agreed, that he was the best poet and the best mathematician in his day; and so with relation to some other branches of the arts and sciences. Such was his ardent desire for the cultivation of his mind, that he always retained about him the most accomplished scholars he could meet with, with whom he perpetually engaged in literary enquiries and pursuits.

"Nor was his wisdom a treasure locked up in his own breast, and reserved merely for his private entertainment: it was spread around him in a most plentiful manner. He was extremely solicitous to have his subjects enlightened and improved, and zealously sought out every method that could contribute to so desirable an effect. For this purpose, one of his first steps was to invite from the British monasteries, and from the continent, as many learned men as possible, whom he received with open arms, made his chosen companions and friends, and encouraged by the highest marks of distinction and favour. In concurrence with them, and by their means, he erected a number of schools for the instruction of his people.

"That the path of knowledge might be rendered still easier to the English nation, Alfred employed the able persons who were about him in writing such books as were calculated for the information of the multitude. A most judicious and useful scheme! and as there were but few who were capable of putting it into execution, he commenced author himself, and composed a variety of pieces; so great a variety, that we were astonished at his finding leisure to produce them, in the midst

of the dangerous wars, and important public concerns, in which he was continually engaged.

"The motive from which his literary performances took their rise did him honour. He did not write from a principle of vanity, or even from desire of obtaining a laudable reputation; but solely from a view to the welfare of his subjects, and the good of mankind. He took the labour upon him, because no one else was so qualified for discharging it. If we examine the catalogue of his works we shall perceive that the matters treated of were worthy of his character as the prince and father of his country. Many of his compositions related to the grand objects of government, laws, and others of them were prepared for his people in general, calculated to inspire them with devotion, to excite their attention to the moral virtues, and to provide for them an instructive and innocent entertainment.

"Besides his original productions, he translated a number of pieces; his method of doing it deserves notice. He employed the learned men who were with him to give the genius and sense of an author, and then he put it into a proper dress; not with a scrupulous regard to the literal signification, but in a free manner, and with such alterations and additions as were necessary to his purposes, and calculated for the benefit of his subjects. The reason why he did not consign this whole business to others, but took it upon himself, was, because his own style was peculiarly clear, easy, and fluent, better adapted to the instruction and entertainment of the nation, than the style of mere scholars would have been. A fact this, which confirms the observation, that persons in the superior stations of life, and who have an enlarged acquaintance with the world, greatly excel, in the perspicuity and harmony of their language, such as live immediately in books, and draw from them at their turn of composition.

"Alfred did not pay an attention to his own times only, but had, in all of his undertakings, the noblest view to the welfare of posterity. Besides

schools erected by him in different places, he prohibited any one from assuming the trust and dignity of a magistrate, who was not versed in learning: and, that there might not be wanting a supply of men qualified to discharge the several offices of government, he compelled, by law, those who had competent fortunes to give their children a proper education.

"One principal object, which shewed his regard for posterity, and hath rendered his name peculiarly illustrious, was his being the founder of the university of Oxford. We say the founder of it: for though we are not insensible that some writers have contended for a higher antiquity, we are well satisfied that all such pretences have no solid foundation; and think it a much greater glory to this famous seminary, to date its original from so eminent a person, than to seek the vain and fabulous honour of being established in an earlier period. Three halls were erected by Alfred, in each of which twenty-six scholars were educated. The sciences taught were divinity, logic, music, geometry, astronomy, grammar, and rhetoric; and the ablest men of the age were appointed the teachers. Such was the beginning of Oxford, as a seat of letters, and the residence of the Muses: and since that time it hath risen to the utmost degree of splendor, and has become the largest university in the world. It has no equal for the number and magnificence of its colleges and public buildings, the size and splendour of its libraries, the multitude of its professors and pupils, and the variety of its endowments. It hath produced persons eminent in all branches of literature: classical and polite learning have appeared in it with peculiar lustre: it is now adorned by many distinguished names: and we wish, that, to the last posterity, it may not only maintain, but increase its dignity, by continuing the habitation of substantial knowledge, true taste, and national instruction.

"Alfred shines with equal, perhaps, with greater glory, as a legislator, than he doth as a friend and patron of letters in general; and not one of our

English princes deserves to be named with him in this respect. In order to provide for his subjects a full body of laws, he searched into the institutions of foreign nations, collected the regulations of the British Kings, and of his Saxon ancestors, and drew from them what was most valuable and useful. It is much to be lamented, that the code established by him has not been transmitted to us entire: but enough of it remains to fill us with the warmest veneration for his memory, and to convince us that he had the noblest views for the happiness of posterity, as well as of his own times. Indeed, his character must always be held in peculiar esteem by the natives of this island; since to him we are indebted for many of the most important privileges which, at the present day, constitute the dignity and felicity of our political constitution,

"With relation to Alfred's skill in the arts, and his attention to commerce, he was superior to any monarch of the age. He erected cities, repaired palaces, and applied himself diligently to the study of ship-building, so as to reduce it to a science, and invented vessels of such a construction, as enabled him to obtain the victory in several engagements with the Danes. From a motive of piety, and to relieve the Christians of Malabar, he is recorded to have sent persons to the East-Indies; and his ships are said to have returned from the voyage with precious stones, perfumes, and other valuable commodities. It is a certain fact, that he attempted the discovery of the north-east passage, and employed Othar, a Dane, and Wolfstan, an Englishman, for that purpose.

"If we consider the religion of Alfred, though it undoubtedly partook of the temper of the times, yet we have no reason to believe that it was remarkably superstitious. There is nothing recorded of him which favours of the mean and monkish spirit observable in many preceding and succeeding princes. His piety was very sincere and fervent; and as rational as the period in which he lived would admit.

"During

"During his reign, and under his influence and encouragement, there flourished several learned men, who assisted him in his noble undertakings, and deserve to be mentioned with honour. He is said to have founded the university of Oxford at the request of St. Neot, who, together with Grimbald, was appointed professor of divinity. Grimbald had been invited from abroad, in consequence of his great reputation for literature; and is spoken of by all writers as a person of very illustrious character and merit. Alfred, also, retained at his court, and patronised, Johannes Scotus Erigena, a man of a very acute genius, and whose name is exceedingly famous in ecclesiastical history, for having strongly opposed, and written against, the doctrine of transubstantiation, which had been supported by Paschasius, and then began to gain ground in the church. But the chief favourite of the King seems to have been Asserius, who accompanied him wherever he went, studied along with him, and assisted him in the execution of all his literary designs. Asserius wrote an account of the life and actions of his royal master; and in the perusal of it we were particularly struck with the account that is given of the bad health under which Alfred continually laboured. That in such circumstances he could perform so vast a variety of actions, civil and military, commercial and literary, is really a matter of astonishment.

"In Alfred we may behold what amazing effects may be produced by the genius and abilities of one man. Such was the influence he had upon the nation, that, in a few years, it was transformed into quite another people. The English, from being cowardly, poor, despicable, and ignorant, became brave, rich, respectable, and, comparatively speaking, knowing and polite: but they were governed by a prince who was almost a prodigy in every respect; and we must travel through several centuries, before we shall find a character on which we can expatiate with equal pleasure, and which does so much honour to human nature.

"When we consider the character of

Alfred, the uncommon enlargement of his mind, and the prodigious pains he took to diffuse knowledge among subjects, we may be ready to wonder that his efforts were not attended with greater consequences; and that literature did not, after his reign, flourish more in the nation than we find it, in fact, to have done. But our surprise will cease, if we reflect on the circumstances of the times in which he lived, and by which he was succeeded. Though Alfred was a prodigy, yet his own improvements were much limited by the ignorance of the age; and must necessarily have been unacquainted with a thousand things, that are now present known by persons of very moderate capacities. This too was the case with regard to the professors and tutors appointed by him at Oxford, and in other places. They had not accurate and extensive views of any science, and, therefore, could not communicate such views to their disciples. Indeed it was not possible, in so dark a period, to make a large progress in true philosophy and sound learning. The state of religion, the scarcity of books, the prevailing manners of the world, the want of good examples, all stood in opposition to the advancement of reason and wisdom. Add to this, that the repeated invasions of the Danes, put a stop to the cultivation of knowledge, and at length brought back almost an universal barbarism."

Such is our author's account of Alfred. We have transcribed it as a specimen of his style, and manner of entering into the literary history of these distant ages. He then pursues his account, through the reigns of Edward and Athelstan to the Conquest. The whole forms an useful and entertaining narrative.

Then follows the British and Foreign History: Principal Occurrences, and Public Papers for 1782: an useful and judicious collection. Next stand Biographical Anecdotes and Characters, selected from the best publications of the year. The utility of this part of the Annual Register may be doubted, but it is certainly entertaining. Then appear Manners of Nations: Civil and Political

Polite Criticism: Philosophical Papers:
Antiquities: Miscellaneous Papers:
Poetry. These are all culled from
 works which were produced in 1782.
 The papers are chosen with judgement,
 but such compilations seem anticipated
 by the Reviews, and other monthly
 publications. We should have been
 better pleased with more original
 matter; or an enlargement of the two
 following articles, which contain an
 accurate account of the state of do-
 mestic and foreign literature for the
 year 1782.

In the former of these valuable
 papers, the ingenious author begins
 with an account of works on subjects
 of divinity, published in 1782. He
 then proceeds to mention, with their
 due share of praise or censure, books
 under the heads of *Sermons, Metaphysics,*
Government and Law, Mathematical
Philosophy, Natural History and Botany,
Agriculture, Medicine, History, Biography,
Travels, Travels, Politics, Classical
Literature, Criticism, Poetry, Dramatic
and Miscellaneous Compositions, Novels.

With this last article, he concludes
 this entertaining review of the Litera-
 ture of 1782. To enable our readers
 to judge of the ability with which it
 is executed, we shall select some of the
 articles for their perusal.

"In the next department of Lite-
 rature which demands our attention,
 the first and most important object
 that presents itself to view, is Dr.
 Gilbert Stuart's '*History of Scotland,*
from the Establishment of the Re-
formation to the Death of Queen
Mary.' Of this gentleman's distin-
 guished abilities we have formerly
 had occasion to speak; and, indeed,
 his various constitutional and histo-
 rical publications have frequently in-
 troduced him with peculiar advantage
 to the notice of the world. The
 praises we have heretofore given him,
 the performance before us calls upon us
 not to retract, but to increase. It is
 undoubtedly a work of eminent dig-
 nity and consequence. The compo-
 sition is concise, spirited, and ener-
 getic; the reflections discover a high
 degree of acuteness and penetration;
 the characters are drawn with a bold

and masterly hand; and the author has
 displayed abundant labour and skill in
 examining and digesting the original
 materials from which his history is
 taken. With regard to the part which
 he hath so strongly assumed in favour
 of Queen Mary, perhaps we are not
 competent judges of the matter. Not
 being deeply conversant with the sub-
 ject, and having formed our opinions
 from Hume, Robertson, and the com-
 mon run of writers, our prejudices, if
 such they may be called, were not of
 that kind which induced us to think
 highly of the Scottish Queen. Even
 after all that hath been alledged by
 Dr. Stuart in her justification, there
 are certain points in which we find it
 difficult entirely to concur with him in
 sentiment. There is one thing, how-
 ever, which we are obliged to give up,
 and that is, the authenticity of the
 letters said to have been written by
 Mary to Bothwell; and we are sensible,
 that, from the acknowledgement of
 their having been forgeries, many
 consequences may justly be deduced,
 to the great disadvantage of her ad-
 versaries and persecutors. This his-
 tory, in general, supplies a copious
 fund of instruction and entertainment;
 and we have been particularly struck
 with the strong and lively picture it
 affords of the depravity and profligacy,
 among all parties, of the times to which
 it relates. As to our not coinciding
 with Dr. Stuart in every circumstance
 of his exculpation of Queen Mary, that
 is only a difference of private opinion;
 and it is not such a difference as en-
 titles us to detract, in the least, from
 the merit of the work, which undoubt-
 edly ranks the author among the first
 historians of the age.

"We have no such praises in store
 for Dr. Anderson, who hath pub-
 lished the fourth and fifth volumes
 of his *History of France.* The period
 comprehended in these volumes, is
 from the commencement of the reign
 of Lewis the Thirteenth, to the ge-
 neral peace of Munster. Of the cha-
 racter of the work we have little to
 say, as the public opinion concerning
 the abilities of the writer has been for
 some years ascertained. That Dr.

Anderson has been at considerable pains to collect information cannot be denied; but then he has not had access to any new sources of intelligence. The authors from whom he has derived his materials are well known, and of easy acquisition. His composition is heavy, and his style in general is not only inelegant, but often disgraced by low terms and provincial barbarisms. The Doctor must be satisfied with ranking far beneath the illustrious names who have reflected so much honour on the present era, by their beautiful historical productions.

“Dr. Gaft hath performed an acceptable service to the public, by his ‘History of Greece, from the Accession of Alexander of Macedon, till it’s final Subjection to the Roman Power.’” The latter period of the Grecian history is neither so well known, nor has been so well written, as it’s earlier parts; and, therefore, a good account of it down to it’s conclusion is a desirable object. Dr. Gaft has bestowed much time and pains upon his performance, and has drawn it up with knowledge, judgment, and perspicuity. We have, however, some doubts, whether a very complete history of Greece, and especially such an one as shall include an accurate, copious, and philosophical view of the progress and effects of the Macedonian empire, and of the kingdoms and states which took their rise from it, and were afterwards swallowed up by the Romans, be not still a desideratum in the world of literature.

“The ‘Memoirs of Peter Henry Bruce, Esq. a Military Officer in the service of Prussia, Russia, and Great-Britain,’ cannot be passed over without much commendation. In accuracy of composition it is defective: and the defect is rendered very pardonable by the author’s peculiar situation. He was born in Germany, and though he was educated among his relations in Scotland, he was called so early abroad again, that it was not in his power to acquire a correct knowledge of the English tongue. His acquaintance with it, however, was so far increased by his residence in this country, during

the latter part of his life, that his notwithstanding some grammatical proprieties, is easy and natural, does not read unpleasantly. In respects, Captain Bruce’s memoirs have many claims to our regard. They scribe various things which few have had equal opportunities of knowing. His account of Czar Peter Great, of the Empress Catharine, the events they were concerned in, the countries they passed through, the course of their expeditions, equally curious and authentic. The work throughout is uncommonly entertaining, abounding with pleasing anecdotes, on the truth of which as we are assured by those who know Captain Bruce, we may entirely depend. The different articles well extracted from the book will enable our readers to form a general idea of its contents and value.

“General Lloyd’s ‘Continuation of the History of the War in Germany’ has not fallen into our hands, and, therefore, we can say nothing concerning it upon our own knowledge. The former volume, well told, has been well received, and deemed a valuable publication. The second part is probably entitled to the same estimation. If we are rightly informed, the author has entered much into disquisitions, which promise to be more entertaining and useful to gentlemen of the military profession than to the generality of readers.

“We are sorry that Mr. Orr, who is so completely acquainted with what relates to the East-Indies, and who hath heretofore given such ample proofs of it, could not find leisure or inclination to extend his views, but has contented himself with publishing ‘Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Morattoes, and of the English Concerns in Indostan, from the Year 1759.’ He is, however, entitled to our gratitude for the information which is here communicated. His account of Sevagi is particularly curious, and may serve as a fresh proof that in all parts of the world extraordinary persons have arisen, many of whom have sunk into oblivion, from

the want of the pen of history to record their exploits.

"All that it is necessary to observe with regard to the 'History of the second Ten Years of George the Third, King of Great-Britain,' is, that such compilations, when made with due ability and judgement, are considerably useful at present, by recalling important events to memory, and that they preserve the materials which will assist future historians, in composing those more elaborate and finished productions posterity may expect. This utility belongs to the performance before us. It is drawn up with greater moderation than appeared in the preceding publication of this kind, on which account it may be supposed to come from a different writer.

"Dr. Burney's 'General History of Music,' volume the second, is the continuation of a capital work, upon a very pleasing subject. The histories of particular arts and sciences, when written by men of the first ability in them, are eminently useful, and cannot fail of being highly acceptable to the world. This praise undoubtedly belongs to the book in question. No one could be more completely qualified for his undertaking than Dr. Burney. He is entire master of the scientific part of the art he professes; he hath taken immense pains in collecting his materials; and he has the talent of writing with perspicuity and elegance. Besides this, he has adorned his work with a variety of circumstances, which will be found very entertaining and instructive to polite readers in general, as well as to the connoisseurs in music. The Doctor has made an apology for having been obliged to extend his design to another volume; but for this we apprehend, he will rather receive the thanks than the censure of the public.

"Mr. Cooke's 'Medallic History of Imperial Rome; from the first Triumvirate, under Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar, to the removal of the imperial Seat, by Constantine the Great,' was printed in 1781, but happened to escape our memory, though we were by no means strangers to its appearance. The subject is curious, and has a con-
LOND. MAG. JAN. 1784.

siderable degree of utility; but, perhaps, not all the utility which professed connoisseurs are ready to imagine. Medals afford various objects of attention to the historian, to the antiquary, and even to the philosopher. Works of this kind, therefore, and especially when accompanied, as in the present case, with accurate and well-executed engravings, ought undoubtedly to be regarded as worthy of encouragement.

"Biographical knowledge hath received very valuable accessions in the course of the year. The 'Biographia Dramatica,' which must by no means be omitted, is not wholly a new work, being an enlargement of the 'Companion to the Playhouse,' written by Mr. Erskine Baker. The original performance is greatly improved in paper, type, and size, as well as in more important respects. It is, indeed, entitled to a large portion of praise, from the correction of errors, from the vast addition of dramatical productions, and from the number of new lives. It is now, perhaps, the completest book of the kind that is extant in any language. For the perfection to which it is carried, the world is indebted to Mr. Reed, who is so well known for his accurate and extensive acquaintance with English literature in general, and with dramatic literature in particular.

"The lovers and the writers of Biography are under no small obligations to Mr. Nichols, for his 'Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, Printer, and of many of his learned Friends.' This work, besides giving a full account of Mr. Bowyer, contains the lives of nearly all the men of literature who have flourished during the present century. It is, in fact, the history of learning, for a period of more than seventy years. So large a body of biographical materials hath not been collected together for a long time. Mr. Nichols may be considered as the Anthony Wood of the age, but not in petulance and bigotry. It is only in the excellencies of Wood that the resemblance holds; in diligence of collection, and in an ardent zeal to per-
L

ite the memory of our English
ers.

Mr. Cumberland's 'Anecdotes
minent Painters in Spain, during
sixteenth and seventeenth Centu-
with cursory Remarks upon the
nt State of Arts in that Kingdom,'
be considered, upon the whole, as
asing performance. It will afford
any readers an intelligence that is
st entirely new. Some, however,
he Spanish painters have been so
known in this country, and their
as are so inaccessible, that the ac-
t of them cannot be very interest-

We wish that it were in our
er to free Mr. Cumberland from
charge of affectation; but it is ap-
nt in various instances, and par-
arly in expressing the names of
ons. The desire of writing them
e Spaniards do in their own lan-
ge is carried to a ridiculous excess;
sometimes, to common readers,
lves in it a certain degree of ob-
ity. The punctuation of the pre-
work is abominable. That an
erisity man, a descendant of the
t Cumberland, and the greater
ley, and a writer against two of
most illustrious prelates, should not
ipable of pointing his compositions
better manner is a disgrace to his
ary character.

With respect to single lives, that
Bishop Newton, written by him-
cannot fail of affording very con-
able entertainment. This, how-
, will not arise so much from the
instances that relate to the good
ate alone, as from what he has
rded concerning other persons.
occasionally gives accounts of se-
l of his learned friends; but his
ation is rendered chiefly interesting
ne anecdotes he hath furnished con-
ing his grand patron, William
eney, afterwards Earl of Bath, and
erning the direction which this
nent statesman took in the change
ne ministry, when Sir Robert Wal-
was obliged to quit the helm of
riment. In various parts of Bi-
Newton's story, there is some-
g of garrulity; and something of
adice, both civil and religious:

but defects of this kind, if not who
overlooked, will, at least, be forgiv-
by the candid reader.

"In Dr. Gilbert Thompson's 'M-
moirs of the Life, and a View of
Character of the late Dr. John I-
thergill,' we have another testimo-
to the remembrance of an excell-
man, and an eminent physician. T-
account was drawn up at the de-
of the Medical Society, of Londe-
and, as might be expected from suc-
circumstance, is composed in some-
of the elaborate form of the profes-
eulogium. We do not, however, me-
to intimate that the praises are carr-
to an excess, nor do we believe this
have been the case. Dr. Forthergi-
memory is not likely to perish fr-
the want of biographers; for a copie
life of him has just been published
Dr. Lettsom.

"The 'Biographical History of
William Blackstone' is, in several
pects, a curious publication. T-
author has taken his text from M-
Clithero, but hath enriched it wit-
large number of notes, some in
style of applause, and others in
way of censure. He hath given a
atalogue of Sir W. Blackstone's wor-
manuscript as well as printed; and a
omenclature of Westminster-Hall, fr-
1746 to 1779; including a chronology
chancellors, keepers, and commiss-
of the great-seal, masters of the rol-
judges of both benches, barons of the
chequer, attorneys and solicitors ge-
ral, King's serjeants at law, Kin-
counsel, other serjeants at law, a
recorders of the city of London, duri-
that period. Two indexes are add-
very copious, very formal, and o-
tainly not without their utility, b-
perhaps, too large for the occasi-
This work we imagine to have be-
written by some old barrister, w-
has spent his life more in his stu-
than in the world. His style is stron-
ly tinged with the pedantry
legal antiquity. At the same time,
is a shrewd and sarcastic observer
men and things, and, in the severity
his remarks, has not spared some p-
sons of high station and eminent abili-
in the magistracy of the law.

"Mr. Nicholls's Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth," which we mentioned last year, are so enlarged in a second edition, that the performance may be considered as in a great

measure new. Every thing seems now to be collected together, that can satisfy the most eager appetite with regard to the life and works of this humorous, dramatic, and moral painter."

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIS month has not been remarkably fertile. The only performance worthy of notice, appeared at

DRURY-LANE.

Jan. 7, was performed, for the first time, a new pantomime, named *Harlequin Junior*, or the *Magic Cestus*.

The story of this pantomime contains a pleasant hint on the inconstancy of modern husbands, exemplified in the capricious changeableness of *HARLEQUIN JUNIOR*, and at the same time gives credit to the unabating tenderness of true fidelity in the character of a married Colombine.

The pantomime opens, and shews Harlequin as dejected at not being able to obtain Colombine on account of his supposed poverty. Old Harlequin and Colombine are affected by his tales, and his father is at length prevailed upon to furnish him with the magic sword, by the means of which he procures riches, and by the consent of the parents on both sides obtains his Colombine. Young Harlequin soon grows tired of the confinement of a domestic life, and being in possession of the sword, determines to travel and see the world; and, contrary to all advice and persuasion, sets off with the clown, whom he takes into his service, in pursuit of adventures: he is educated, however, in the outset by the instruction of the magicians, who had formerly punished his father, and who, to punish his dejection of Colombine, deprive him of the sword.

At this time Colombine and Old Harlequin repair to these magicians, to enquire of his fate: Old Harlequin is blamed for entrusting his power to his son, but is forgiven, and Colombine is possessed with the Magic Cestus, which contains all male virtues and accomplishments, and by which she at length reclaims and fixes his wandering heart. Hence the pantomime is called *the Cestus*. Colombine has likewise given her a magic wand, by which she has a power of controlling the effects of Harlequin's sword, whenever he prepares to abuse it, by gratifying his inconstancy.

Thus equipped, she follows him to Paris, and punishes and restrains him in his wild attempts in that city: from this arise the peripeties and business of the pantomime. At length he is again deprived of his power, and told that he shall never more retrieve it, or regain Colombine, till he has by his own wit and courage performed such actions as may deserve her; and to give him an opportunity of doing so, he is sent to the siege

of Gibraltar, where after fighting gallantly in defence of his country, he is at length forgiven and directed to "stray no more;" while at the same time Colombine is reminded to retain the qualities that have been so fortunate to her, and still

—"By sense and gentleness to prove
"Her's is the MAGIC CESTUS of true love."

The pantomime concludes with a view of the rock and fortifications of Gibraltar, and the repulse of the Spaniards by General Eliott.

We do not recollect to have seen any pantomime with more pleasure than *Harlequin Junior* afforded us. The contriver or author of it has not only shown a very intimate acquaintance with the business of the stage, as to proper effect, but has even discovered taste in the arrangement of the incidents and scenery. The incidents are natural, *i. e.* according to the probabilities on which the story is founded; and the scenery is most strikingly beautiful, and well-executed. In the present dearth of good writing we cannot be so fastidious as to despise any species of harmless entertainment, and, therefore, when we enter into the merits of a pantomime, it is not less a compliment to the artists and contrivers, than a tacit censure of the dullness of modern playwrights.

The author of this pantomime has judiciously changed the usual fable of Harlequin courting Colombine and obtaining her at the end of the pantomime; for in the first scene we find an old Harlequin and Colombine, whose son is then married to his mistress, but grows weary of her, and falls into courses of dissipation. His follies, and the just punishment of them, constitute the business of the succeeding scenes, which abound in variety, and in many parts in humour and true satire.

As to the paintings, it is not in our power to do justice to them on paper.—The views of Paris, and that of Gibraltar equal, if not excel, any thing we ever remember to have seen.

The performers exerted themselves, and gave considerable interest to their several parts, particularly Grimaldi in the clown, and Miss Stageldoir in Colombine.

In the course of this month, Mr. Kemble has played *Shylock*, but we cannot add with success. After Macklin, it must be difficult to please in *Shylock*, and Mr. Kemble seems not to conceive the part happily. Mrs. Siddons's long illness has been heavily felt at this theatre, but she is nearly recovered.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

TUESDAY, Dec. 16.

THE inhabitants of Manchester were gratified with a sight of one of the so much famed balloons. All was eager expectation for this philosophical phenomenon; and at about twenty-five minutes past twelve it was let go. From the uncommon haziness of the weather, it did not remain above a minute in sight. The balloon was taken up by a person four miles from Cromford, in Derbyshire, 45 miles distant from Manchester, about three o'clock in the afternoon.

THURSDAY, 18.

A fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Oates, of Sheffield, which burnt with such dreadful rapidity, that Mrs. Oates and an apprentice boy were consumed in the flames, and all the effects, and the inside of the house: Mr. Oates, three sons, and two servant-maids escaped with great difficulty. This accident was occasioned by leaving a winter hedge of clothes too near the kitchen fire.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, with a much greater number of members than is usual on such occasions, went up to St. James's with the address moved by Mr. Erskine on Monday last, when his Majesty being seated on his throne in the drawing-room, the Speaker, attended by Mr. Erskine and Col. Fitzpatrick on his right, as the mover and seconder, and by Mr. Husley, the chairman of the committee, on his left, stepped up to the foot of the throne, and read the address to the King.

THE ADDRESS.

"That his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, think themselves bound in duty humbly to represent to his Majesty, that alarming reports of an intended dissolution of Parliament have gone forth.

"That his Majesty's faithful Commons, acknowledging the wisdom of the constitution, in trusting to the crown that just and legal prerogative, and fully confiding in his Majesty's royal wisdom and paternal care of his people, for the most beneficial exercise of it, desire, with great humility, to represent to his Majesty the inconveniences and dangers which appear to them, from a consideration of the state of the nation, likely to follow from a prorogation or dissolution of the Parliament, in the present arduous and critical conjuncture of public affairs. The maintenance of the public credit, and the support of the revenue, demand the most immediate attention. The disorders prevailing in the government of the East-Indies, at home and abroad, call aloud for instant reformation; and the state of the East-India Company's finances, from the pressing demands on them, require a no less immediate support and assistance from Parliament.

"That his Majesty's faithful Commons are at present proceeding with the utmost diligence upon these great objects of government, as recommended to their attention by his gracious speech from the throne, but which must necessarily be

frustrated and disappointed by the delay attending a dissolution, and most especially the affair of the East-Indies, by the assembling of a new Parliament, not prepared by previous enquiry to enter with equal effect upon an object involving long and intricate details, which his Majesty's faithful Commons have investigated for two years past, with the most laborious, earnest, and unmitting attention.

"That his Majesty's faithful Commons, dejected by these important considerations, pressed with the highest reverence and affection for his Majesty's person and government, anxious to preserve the lustre and safety of government, do humbly beseech his Majesty suffer his faithful Commons to proceed on business of the session, the furtherance of which is so essentially necessary to the prosperity of the public; and that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to hearken to the advice of his faithful Commons, and not to the secret advices of persons who may have private interests of their own separate from the true interest of his Majesty's people."

To which his Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer:

"Gentlemen,

"It has been my constant object to employ the authority entrusted to me by the constitution to its true and only end—the good of my people; and I am always happy in concurring with the wishes and opinions of my faithful Commons.

"I agree with you in thinking that the support of public credit, and revenue, must demand your most earnest and vigilant care. The state of the East-Indies is also an object of as much delicacy and importance as can exercise the wisdom and justice of Parliament. I trust will proceed in those considerations, with convenient speed, after such an adjournment as the present circumstances may seem to require. And I assure you I shall not interrupt your meeting by any exercise of my prerogative, either of prorogation or dissolution."

SATURDAY, 27.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. D. Thorne, jun. sent up from the castle, in Chichester, an air-balloon of six feet diameter had a pleasing appearance to a great number of admiring spectators, as it passed over the town and from the clearness of the day, by the heliograph, was seen by some persons for 18 minutes, during its progress. The wind being north-east, its course was to the right of Maidstone and it is supposed to have fallen in some part of the county of Kent.

Another, which was sent up from Nun's Green in Derby, was found the same day in Tedd Park, the seat of Sir Edward Littleton, Bart. Penkridge, in Staffordshire, which is about miles distant estimated in a straight line. It was found by a labouring man, who saved it, and rebound again several times before he could catch it. The time he found it

about noon, so that it seems to have passed with very great velocity.

This day's gazette contains a further enlargement of the terms of the proclamation relative to commerce with the American States to the 20th instant April.

EAST-INDIES.

(Continued from App. p. 624.)

Canna South of Cuddalore, 25th June, 1783.
GENERAL ORDERS.

By Major-General James Stuart, containing his Thanks to the Army.

THE Commander in Chief having taken time minutely to investigate the conduct and execution of the orders and plan in attacking the enemy's out-works, lines, and redoubts, on the 13th inst. with the comparative strength in numbers and position of the enemy, composed almost entirely of the best regular troops of France, takes this occasion to give it as his opinion to his brave army in general, that it is not to be equalled by any thing he knows, or has heard of, in modern history, whether we look to the extent of the success, or to the national importance of that day's complete and important victory. He takes this occasion to return his thanks to Major-General Bruce, to Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart, and Major Moore, of the corps of grenadiers, and to Colonel Stuart, who supported us with the pickets of the left, and under whose command the French redoubt was most successfully entered and carried; to Colonel Gordon, who commanded the reserve; to Colonel Pearse, and the different field-officers in the various stations; to Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, chief engineer, to whose abilities he is much indebted; and to Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, who with the 4th brigade, led by the two grenadier companies, and the rest of the Hon. Company's European infantry of the second line, under the command of Captains Collins, Sale, and Bonnewent, so ably and opportunely possessed himself of the enemy's post on the hills; to Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, and Major Mackay, under whom our artillery was so well directed that day; to Captain Lamont, and to the precious remains of his Majesty's 73d regiment; and in general to the officers and corps of his Majesty's and the Company's troops.

He declares that Lieutenant-Colonel Wangerken will inform the officers and men of the detachment composed of his Majesty's 16th and 10th Hanoverians how much he was satisfied with their behaviour on that day, and that he will not fail, on the first occasion, to represent it to his Majesty.

He desires also that the officers of his Majesty's 10th regiment, and the grenadiers and light infantry of that regiment, may know his concern that they were not supported as they ought to have been by their battalion men on that day.

In general, the Commander in Chief takes the present occasion to acquaint the army that he has already informed the government of their particular merit in the attack of the 13th, and that he will endeavour to represent it as it deserves to our most gracious sovereign, and to our country.

It has happened, that on this very day, when

the Commander in Chief thought it his duty to return his thanks to this army for the important victory of the 13th, an occasion offers to express his satisfaction for a new and recent display of their steadiness and undaunted courage in the successful repulse of the enemy's best regular and veteran troops this morning, in sight of their admiral and whole fleet, taking the colonel who commanded prisoner, with the loss of their principal officers. The General can only repeat his sincere acknowledgements and admiration upon the occasion, with his particular thanks to Col. Gordon, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart, to Capt. Williamson, and the 24th Bengal regiment.

The Commander in Chief desires the commanding officers of the Native corps, Bengal and Carnatick, will in his name acquaint the officers and men of the high sense he entertains of their most gallant behaviour on the 13th inst. and on this morning, exceeding any thing of the kind ever known; and that he will, on every occasion in his power, represent it in such a light to the governments of Bengal and Madras, that they and their families shall be ever supported and rewarded according to their merit.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of Tuesday, January 13.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 12, 1783.

Extract of a duplicate of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, Knight of the Bath, and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East-Indies, to Mr. Stephens, received on Friday last by Capt. Erasmus Gower, of his Majesty's ship Medea, the original of which is on board the Pondicherry armed transport, not yet arrived.

Superb, in Madras-Road, July 25, 1783.

MY last address to you, for their lordships information, was dated the 19th of March, of this year, from Bombay. By it I signified my intention to proceed to sea with the ships of his Majesty's squadron under my command, and I failed accordingly on the day following.

On the 8th of April, off the Basas, I was joined by Capt. Troubridge, in his Majesty's ship Active, who had been cruising for a month off the Friar's Hood by my orders, and had seen nothing of the enemy's squadron during that time.

In the night of the 10th, a grab ship of the enemy's, that had been taken from the English, fell into the squadron, and was captured. By the officers, prisoners, taken in this ship, I learned that the whole of the enemy's squadron, under the command of Mons. Suffrein, was in Trincomalee Harbour, except two of their best sailing line of battle ships, and two frigates, which were cruising off Madras, to block up that port, and intercept all supplies bound to it: I, therefore, immediately steered with the squadron for that place, and anchored in the road on the 13th of April, but saw nothing of the French cruisers; however, as they had been in sight of the place only the day before, I directed the ships named in the margin*, under the orders of Capt. Mitchell, of the Sultan, to proceed to sea, and use all possible diligence to intercept them; and on the day following Capt Graves, of his Majesty's ship Sceptre, whose signal had been made to chase a strange sail on the 11th, joined me with the Naigade, a French

French frigate of 30 guns, and 160 men, which he had come up with in the night, and captured.

On the 16th of April Capt. Burney, of his Majesty's ship Bristol, with his convoy from England, arrived in this road, escorted by the ships under the orders of Capt. Mitchell, of the Sultan, who had seen nothing of the enemy's cruisers, but fell in with the Bristol and her convoy at sea.

On the 19th of April the Company's ship Duke of Athol made the signal of distress, and the boats of the squadron being ordered by signal to her assistance, she unfortunately blew up, by which unhappy accident the squadron lost six commissioned and four warrant officers, and 227 of our best seamen.

From the day of the squadron's arrival in this road, all possible diligence has been used to complete the ships water, in doing which great delays and frequent disappointments arose from the want of a sufficient number of shore-boats, and the high surf on the beach. However, I put to sea on the 2d of May, with his Majesty's ships, to seek the enemy's squadron, and, if possible, intercept their expected re-inforcements, although the water of many of the ships was by no means complete, having left in the road his Majesty's three store-ships, Pondicherry, Harriet, and Minerva, to lade military stores and provisions for the service of the army then about to march for the attack of Cuddalore, where the Marquis de Bussy, with the greater part of the French land forces, was posted; and to cover and protect these store-ships, as well as some other ships and vessels employed for the same purpose, from the enemy's cruisers, I left in the road, at the request of the Select Committee of this Presidency, his Majesty's ships and vessels as per margin†, under the command of Capt. Haliday, of his Majesty's ship Isis.

On the 15th of May, when off Cuddalore, I spoke two Portuguese ships from Trincomale, who informed me Mons. Suffrein, with his whole force, was there, sitting for sea with all possible expedition, to come to the relief of Cuddalore: from that time I continued working to windward with the squadron along shore, lest the enemy's squadron should pass in shore of me, and fall on the store-ships and their covering party, then at anchor near Cuddalore.

On the 25th of May I came off Trincomale, and reconnoitred the position of the enemy's squadron, which I did not think by any means eligible to attack at anchor, under cover of their gun and mortar batteries, and, therefore, stood to the southward, to intercept any re-enforcement or supplies that might be coming to them, at the same time watching their motions by the frigates of the squadron, and keeping within a proper distance of the place, lest they should put to sea in the night, and fall down on the covering ships and store-ships off Cuddalore.

On the 1st of June two English seamen in a boat escaped from the French squadron, and brought certain intelligence that the Fendant, of 74 guns, with two frigates, and two store-ships, had slipped out of Trincomale Bay; the store-

ships, I concluded, carried stores for the French garrison of Cuddalore, and the Fendant and two frigates destined to cover and protect them; and being apprehensive they might attack our covering ships and store-ships off Cuddalore, I bore away on the 2d of June for the coast, and the 3d had sight of the Fendant and two frigates whom I chased till night, when I lost sight of them.

I continued cruising with the squadron to the southward of Cuddalore till the 9th of June, when I anchored in Porto Novo road, about seven leagues to the southward of that place, partly to cover our own ships in Cuddalore road and engage the enemy's squadron before they could anchor there, and partly to endeavour to get a supply of water, of which many ships began to be in want; but, after exerting ourselves to the utmost, no water could be obtained either at Porto Novo or Tranquebar; at the first place the enemy's troops were in possession of the banks of the river, at the other the wells were dried up.

On the 13th of June the enemy's squadron under the command of Mons. Suffrein, came fight to the southward, consisting of 15 ships: the line, three frigates, and a fire-ship; and the same day I weighed with his Majesty's squadron and dropped down to about five miles distance of Cuddalore; and there anchored: the French squadron anchored off the Coleroon river, about seven or eight leagues to the southward of our anchorage.

On the 17th the French squadron being under sail, and bearing down, I made the signal and weighed with our squadron, and formed the line of battle a-head to receive the enemy: the evening they hauled their wind, and stood to the southward, and I followed them with his Majesty's squadron: from this time to the 20th I was continually employed in endeavouring to get the wind of the enemy, which, however, was never able to effect, from the extraordinary variableness of the winds, that often brought past of the two squadrons within random shot of each other. On the 20th, the enemy still having the wind, showed a disposition to engage, where I immediately formed the line of battle a-head and brought-to to receive them: at four minutes past four, P. M. the van ship of the enemy having first tried her distance by a single shot, which scarce within point-blank-shot distance, the enemy's squadron began their fire on his Majesty's which at twenty minutes after was returned, and a heavy cannonade ensued on both sides, the enemy still keeping up their first distance; the cannonade continued till seven, P. M. when the enemy hauled off. At day-light I made the signal, and wore with the squadron, and brought-to to repair the damages, with the ships heads to wards the land; several of the ships much disabled in their hulls, masts, and rigging, the Gibraltar and Isis in particular; the enemy's squadron not in sight.

In the morning of the 22d I saw the French squadron at anchor in Pondicherry road, bearing S. S. W. directly to windward of his Majesty's squadron, and some of them getting under weigh.

* The names of the commissioned officers are as follows, those of the warrant officers are not yet known, viz. Lieut. Charles Egan, of the Superb; Lieut. Neal Morrison, of the Eagle; Lieut. Thomas Wilson, of the Sceptre; Lieut. James Thompson, of the Juno; Lieut. Pringle, of the Active; Lieut. Alexander Allen, of the Seahorse.

and I made what fail I could towards them, and anchored the same night off the ruins of Alempara, the more effectually to stop shot-holes, and repair the damages sustained.

I beg you will be pleased to inform their lordships, that so early as the 8th of June, the scurvy began to make a rapid progress among the crews of all the ships of the Squadron, but particularly on board the ships last arrived from England, under the orders of Commodore Sir Richard Bickerton, &c.

The number of sick on board the line of battle ships amounted on that day to 1121 men, 65 of whom being in the last stage of the scurvy, I was under the necessity of sending on the day following to the naval hospital at this place, in his Majesty's ships Bristol and San Carlos.

From that time to the 22d, the disease increased the numbers of the sick daily, so that most of the ships of the line had from 70 to 90 men, and the ships last from England double that number, very many in the last stage of the disease, and unable to come to quarters, dying daily. Under these circumstances, and the water of most of the ships being expended, except a few casks in the gun-tiers, and none to be obtained to the fullest, I determined to return to this road, where I had the sick and wounded, and complete the service of the Squadron for further service; and on the 23d of June I weighed with the Squadron, and arrived in this road in the afternoon of the 25th.

On my arrival there I received authentic (though not official) intelligence that the preliminary articles of peace between Great-Britain, France, Spain, and America had been signed and ratified, as well as a cessation of hostilities agreed on between Great-Britain and the States-General of the United Provinces, of which intelligence the Select Committee of this Presidency were also in possession; and being furnished the same day to a consultation with the Select Committee, to take into consideration these circumstances, I concurred with the other members of the committee, that it would be proper, and was necessary, to communicate to the command in chief of the sea and land forces of the French King at Cuddalore the information we had received, together with the grounds on which we believed it to be true and authentic; and on the 27th of June I despatched his Majesty's ship Medea, as a flag of truce, with letters to Mons. Suffrein and the Marquis de Bussy.

On the 4th of July the Medea returned to this road, with answers from Mons. Suffrein and the Marquis de Bussy to my letters of the 27th of June, by which they concurred in a cessation of hostilities by sea and land, as well as an immediate release and return of prisoners on both sides: in consequence, I have received all the prisoners belonging to the Squadron in Mons. Suffrein's power, amounting to about 2000, and have returned all those made prisoners in French ships, amounting to about 350. Mons. Suffrein returns me, by letter, he has also sent to the Marquis for such English prisoners as have been sent thither, and will return them.

I have judged it necessary to send, for their lordships's information, the line of battle of his Majesty's Squadron under my command, on the 20th of last month, and a list of the French

LINE of BATTLE.

The Cumberland to lead with the starboard tack on board, the Defense with the larboard.

FIRST DIVISION.

| Rates. | Ships. | Commanders. | Guns. | Men. |
|--|------------|--|-------|------|
| 3d | Cumberland | Capt. Wm. Allen | 72 | 600 |
| — | Monmouth | — James Alms | 64 | 500 |
| 4th | Bristol | — James Burney | 50 | 350 |
| 2d | Hero | { Com. Rich. King Capt. Theo. Jones } | 74 | 617 |
| — | Eagle | — Wm. Clark | 64 | 500 |
| — | Magnanims | — T. Muckensie | 64 | 500 |
| Frigates, &c. Chaser, San Carlos, Pondicherry, Harriet—Juno to repeat Signals. | | | | |

SECOND DIVISION.

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|---|----|-----|
| 3d | Sceptre | Capt. Sam. Graves | 64 | 500 |
| — | Burford | — Peter Rainier | 70 | 550 |
| — | Monarca | — John Gell | 68 | 568 |
| — | Superb | { Sir E. Hughes, K.B. Capt. H. Newcome } | 74 | 622 |
| — | Sultan | — And. Mitchell | 74 | 600 |
| — | Africa | — Rob. M'Donald | 64 | 500 |
| — | Worcester | — Charles Hughes | 64 | 500 |
| Frigates, &c. Combustion, Medea, Seahorse to repeat signals. | | | | |

THIRD DIVISION.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|---|----|-----|
| 3d | Exeter | Capt. J. Sam. Smith | 64 | 500 |
| — | Inflexible | — Hon. J. W. Chetwynd | 64 | 500 |
| — | Gibraltar | { Sir R. Bickerton, Bart. Capt. Tho. Hicks } | 80 | 695 |
| 4th | Isis | — Chris. Haliday | 50 | 350 |
| 3d | Defense | — T. Newenham | 74 | 600 |
| Frigates, Naiade, Minerva, Active. | | | | |

(A copy)

EDWARD HUGHES.

A list of the French Squadron in the engagement with the English Squadron in the Bay of India, on the 20th of June, 1783.

| Ships. | No. of Guns. | Ships. | No. of Guns. |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Le Herminette | 74 | La Severe | 64 |
| Le Fendant | 74 | Le Brilliant | 64 |
| L'Hannibal | 74 | L'Hardie | 64 |
| L'Illustre | 74 | Le St. Michael | 60 |
| L'Argonaute | 74 | Le Raimond | 50 |
| Le Sphinx | 64 | Le Petit Hannibal | 50 |
| Le Vengeur | 64 | Le Cleopatre | 36 |
| L'Artisien | 64 | L'Apollo | 40 |
| L'Ajux | 64 | Le Coventry | 28 |

EDWARD HUGHES.

Abstract of the officers, seamen, and marines killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Ships in the action of the 20th of June, 1783.

Superb, 12 killed, 41 wounded. Hero, 5 killed, 21 wounded. Gibraltar, 6 killed, 40 wounded. Monmouth, 2 killed, 19 wounded. Cumberland, 2 killed, 11 wounded. Monarca, 6 killed, 14 wounded. Magnanims, 1 killed, 16 wounded. Sceptre, 17 killed, 47 wounded. Sultan, 4 killed, 20 wounded. Burford, 10 killed, 20 wounded. Defense, 7 killed, 38 wounded. Inflexible, 3 killed, 30 wounded. Africa, 5 killed, 25 wounded. Worcester, 8 killed, 32 wounded. Eagle, 4 killed, 8 wounded. Exeter, 4 killed, 9 wounded. Bristol, 10 wounded. Isis, 3 killed, 30 wounded.—Total, killed 99, wounded 431.

Officers killed.—Monarca. Lieut. Robert Trauers.—Sultan. Lieut. James Dew.—Defense. Lieut. John Lett, Mr. Parker, Master.

Officers wounded.—Hero. Lieut. Middleton, 2d Lieut. Thompson of marines.—Sceptre. Lieut. Watton.—Sultan. Mr. Stone, master.—

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in JANUARY, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 93, Cornhill.

| Day | Bank Stock | 3 per C. reduced | 3 per C. confols. | 4 per C. confols. | Long An. | Short An. | India Stock | India Ann. | India Bonds. | S. S. Stock | Old Ann. | New Ann. | Navy Bills. | Exch. Bills. | Wind Deal. | Weather. London Frost |
|-----|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 27 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Sunday | 56 1/2 | 57 1/2 a 56 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 17 1/2 | | 125 1/2 | | 55 1/2 | Shut | | Shut | 18 | 12 Dif. | S W | |
| 30 | 112 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 72 1/2 | | | 124 1/2 | | 55 1/2 | | | | 18 | 12 | S W | |
| 31 | 112 | 56 1/2 | 57 1/2 a 56 1/2 | 72 1/2 | | | | 57 1/2 | | | | | 18 1/2 | | S E | |
| 1 | Holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S E | Rain |
| 2 | | 55 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 17 1/2 | | | 52 | | | | | | | S W | |
| 3 | | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 72 1/2 | | | | 52 | | | | | | 12 | S W | |
| 4 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S E | |
| 5 | | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 17 1/2 | | 125 | 52 | 55 1/2 | | | | 19 1/2 | 12 | S W | Fair |
| 6 | | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 72 1/2 | | | 124 1/2 | | | | | | 20 | 13 | S | Frost |
| 7 | | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 72 1/2 | | | 120 c. d. | 52 1/2 | | | | | 21 1/2 | 15 | S E | Rain |
| 8 | 112 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 72 1/2 | | | 120 1/2 | 45 | | | | | 21 | 14 | S W | |
| 9 | 112 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 72 1/2 | | | | 52 1/2 | | | | | 20 | 14 | S W | |
| 10 | | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 72 1/2 | | | | | | | | | 19 | | NE | Fair |
| 11 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | SE | Frost |
| 12 | 112 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 57 1/2 a 56 1/2 | 72 1/2 | | | 118 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 55 1/2 | | | | 19 | 15 | SE | Fair |
| 13 | 111 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 72 1/2 | | | 118 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 55 1/2 | | | | 19 | | E | Rain |
| 14 | 111 | 55 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 71 1/2 | | | | | | | | | 20 | 12 | NE | |
| 15 | 111 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 72 1/2 | | | | | | | | | 20 1/2 | | NW | |
| 16 | | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 72 1/2 | | | 118 1/2 | | 55 1/2 | | | | 19 1/2 | 10 | S | |
| 17 | | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 72 1/2 | | | 120 1/2 | | 50 | | | | | | SW | Fair |
| 18 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SW | Frost |
| 19 | Holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | NW | Snow |
| 20 | | 55 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 55 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 17 | 12 1/2 | | | | | | | 19 1/2 | 10 | NE | |
| 21 | 112 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 16 1/2 c. d. | 12 c. d. | 120 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 55 1/2 | | | | 19 1/2 | 10 | NE | Frost |
| 22 | 112 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | | | | | 19 | 9 | NE | |
| 23 | 112 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 121 | 52 1/2 | | | | | 18 1/2 | | NE | |
| 24 | | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | | | | | | | NE | |
| 25 | Sunday | | | | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | | | | | | | NE | |

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, FOR FEBRUARY, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

TO prove the resources of the Company, the counsel for the petitioners produced a statement* of their debts and property on the 19th Nov. 1783, and an estimate of their (probable) receipts and payments up to March 1786, authenticated by their auditor and accountant. The counsel for the Directors, as well as urging the justice of invading the Company's assets, and attacking the honour of their servants, by turning them out of their offices without any cause, argued

LOND. MAG. Feb. 1784.

against the impolicy of the bill, and the addition which it would make to the influence of the crown. The first consideration of the seven commissioners would be to provide, at all hazards, for their own relations and dependents; and these in their turn would study, above all things, to please their masters at home. The tide of corruption would flow with a more violent current from India than ever; and whether the House regarded its own purity, the rights of the Company, or the general

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privileges

* As Mr. Fox stated exceptions to various sums mentioned in this account, to the amount of 1200,000, we have subjoined the following abstract of it:

DEBTOR.

| | £. |
|--|------------------|
| To what owing from the Company to the annuitants | 2,992,440 |
| To loans bearing interest | 1,996,700 |
| To do not bearing interest | 11,592 |
| To advances on goods sold and unfold | 1,641,254 |
| To the Exchequer for the last payment to government | 100,000 |
| To do for a loan of Exchequer bills and interest | 302,587 |
| To bills of exchange, &c. unpaid | 2,489,098 |
| To sundry debts on account of the same | 458,481 |
| To interest on annuities, bonds, and stock | 149,901 |
| To half a year's dividend on stock due at Christmas next | 128,000 |
| To interest on military and contingent debts more than applied | 72,639 |
| | <hr/> 10,342,692 |
| Balance in favour of the Company | 3,968,481 |

CREDITOR.

| | £. |
|---|-----------|
| By what due from government to the Company for money advanced them | 4,200,000 |
| By other debts due from government | 422,011 |
| By cash and bonds | 609,954 |
| By goods sold, not paid for | 553,258 |
| By the value of goods in England unfold | 2,500,000 |
| By floating stock from England | 1,219,091 |
| By silver in the treasury in England paid for | 1,090 |
| By what paid owners of ships not arrived in England | 172,334 |
| By the value of ships and vessels not stationed abroad | 12,300 |
| By the value of the East-India-house and warehouses | 253,616 |
| By the nett balance of quick stocks at the several settlements, after deducting all debts owing by the Company in India and China | 4,367,519 |

14,311,173

14,311,173

This abstract, with a balance of nearly four millions in favour of the Company, wears a good face. But it must be confessed that every artifice had been used to swell the creditor, and sink the debtor side of the account, so that it is much less matter of wonder that Mr. Fox should be able to make such enormous exceptions, than that men of business should publish a statement of their affairs so liable to exception, exposed, as they knew it must be, to the keen eye of ministerial scrutiny and dissection. By so palpable an attempt to make their affairs appear in a better state than they really were in, they gave room to suspect that they were in a worse than they durst venture to acknowledge.

privileges of the nation, it could not suffer the bill to pass into a law. The counsel having withdrawn

Mr. Fox rose to state his reasons for sending the bill to a committee. He expressed his surprise at finding himself attacked on such new and unexpected ground. The violation of charters, the despotism and oppression of the bill, were arguments now nearly abandoned, and he was assailed on his strongest side. He even lamented that he was so strong there, for his strength was founded on the Company's weakness. As the bill was not the child of choice but of necessity, so the answer which he was about to give to the Directors' state of the Company's affairs was not a matter of option, but a matter which he could not avoid, in justice to the Company, in justice to himself, and in justice to the world. By means of insertions and omissions, the Company's affairs were made to appear in a much more favourable point of view than they really were in, and he pledged himself to state rational objections to articles in it, to the amount of *twelve millions!* Objections, which, whatever weight they might have with the House, were convincing to him. He then examined, in a most accurate and masterly manner, every article of the account. He detected various fallacies in the statement, discriminated the value of all property not convertible into money, but by the actual dissolution of the Company, their desperate debts at home and abroad, their military stores and dead stock, and objected to the amount of the whole, as forming no part of the Company's means to pay their debts, while the Company subsisted. By taking the 4,200,000*l.* lent to government at three-fifths of its nominal value, the price at which it would sell as 3 per cent. stock, he reduced it to 2,520,000*l.* 260,687*l.* charged for subsistence of prisoners in the war which concluded in 1763. 139,877*l.* for expences on the Manilla expedition, and 21,447*l.* for hospital expences, making together 422,011*l.* he objected to, as sums that had been long in contention, had been disallowed by every succeeding Treasury,

and, therefore, unfit to be estimated applicable to the discharge of debt. Under the next article, cash and bonds 280,575*l.* in bonds was stated as cash and no notice taken of the discount the bonds must suffer, on being issued again which being very considerable, ought to have been stated as an item in the debtor side of the account. In the article 1,219,091*l.* by floating stock from England, were included military stores to the amount of about half the sum, which were to be, if they had not already been, consumed by the army, and were not to be taken as available property. He, therefore, took 600,000*l.* on this article. The next sum reminded him of a curious bill in one of our great bard's plays, where it is said so much for sack, so much for sugar, so much for this, so much for that; but for the solid the substantial article, the staff of life bread, one halfpenny: so it was with this flourishing company: they had millions in goods, in bonds, in debts but in silver they had one solitary thousand pounds. The next article 172,334*l.* for the advance of freight, to be deducted on the arrival of the ships, was a complete and unpardonable fallacy. They had stated in their favour the advanced freight which they had paid, but they had omitted, on the other side, the sum of freight and demurrage, which they would have to pay. This on thirty-seven ships in India would amount to 1,850,000*l.* He objected to the sums of 12,300*l.* and 253,616*l.* which the sales of their shipping and houses in England would produce, as no such sale could take place but on the dissolution of the Company, an event which it was the object of the bill, if possible, to prevent. In the next article, the loss, which it was well-known the Company suffered on Bengal goods, ought to have been allowed, and for this he took 113,824*l.* As the cargoes dispatched from Bengal to the other presidencies consisted of military stores, he objected to 364,515*l.* the value of them, for reasons already mentioned. Under the article of quick stock, &c. he excepted 680,509*l.* as the value of stores unexported, on the same argument.

argument. The sum advanced to the board of trade was stated to be £37,465*l.* and this was erroneous. The sum for investments was only 635,000*l.* and this ought to be less by 160,000*l.* He entered minutely into this error, and observed that the Company had valued the current rupee at 2*s.* 3*d.* though the general exchange was only 2*s.* The debt due by the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, amounting to 789,828*l.* was in the nature of many other debts due in India, and which had been made the foundations of our various wars—wars of devastation and horror—we scoured deserted countries, we ravaged and burnt the villages, we destroyed or captured the women and the infants. In this manner the Rebels one year, the Marawar country the next, the Polygars the next were laid waste and desolated. The men were murdered, the women imprisoned and disgraced, their children left a prey to want, and every religious and civil right violated. To prove this, he read a letter to the President and Council at Fort St. George, from Lient. Col. Bujour, a Swiss officer in the Company's service, which, for the honour of our country, we should blush to record. It depicted, in the warm colour of feeling, the scene of horror which the service exhibited, and deprecated such wars as inglorious and contemptible. "Thank God! (exclaimed Mr. Fox) they have always failed, and been as unproductive of revenue as they were productive of injury. In every instance, we have failed in our object, but in none have we avoided the curses, the abhorrence, the contempt of mankind. To this debt, and others of the same description, making in all 2,822,310*l.* he objected, as equally unjust and desperate, being charged against persons who had been driven from their possessions, and made the victims of cruel wars, and who, therefore, had nothing to pay. It was remarkable that 502,174*l.* of arrears due to the army was not included in the gross sum of the Company's debts. Pity it was that no one was responsible for making up so fallacious and infamous an account. These

different sums made together about 9,500,000*l.* to this was to be added 3,200,000*l.* the capital stock of the proprietors, making in the whole considerably above 12,000,000*l.*

Viewed in this point, the affairs of the Company must appear to every man as calling loudly for the interposition of the legislature. But could not this be done without a violation of charter? Every regulation introduced by parliament in the management of the Company's affairs had been a violation of charter; but necessity had repeatedly obliged the legislature to have recourse to new measures. The Company was so connected with the state, that one could not be injured without the other. Since, therefore, the ruin of the Company was advancing, necessity called upon the nation to look to its own safety, by guarding against the ruin that threatened the Company. But why not give to the directors the power destined for the commissioners? They had given good orders, but their servants had disobeyed them. This was to him a sufficient reason for removing them; for no government was less fit for the management of public affairs, than that which was not able to enforce obedience among its own servants. By bringing forward and supporting this bill, he was well aware that he risked much. If he should fail, he would have the consolation to reflect, that he had fallen from having endeavoured, at the hazard of popularity and situation, to erect a system, by which there was a chance that India might be saved.

Mr. W. Pitt having bewildered himself in attempting to follow Mr. Fox through the dry business of figures and calculations, declaimed with vehemence against the bill, and moved to adjourn, though but till to-morrow, to compare the Company's and the minister's accounts.

Lord North defended the bill, and opposed the adjournment.

Sir Richard Hill endeavoured to turn the whole proceedings of the framer of the bill into ridicule.

Mr. Erskine defended the right and policy of the bill with considerable

subtlety and force of argument. He had always considered the very existence of such a body as the court of proprietors, for the government of such an important empire, by a ballot of men and women, and foreigners enemies to our prosperity, as impolitic and absurd. That a charter being a grant of powers and privileges to individuals for the benefit of the public, was liable in its very nature to revocation, when its continuation became detrimental, either from misuse or a change in circumstances not foreseen at the time of its institution. Those who were loudest in opposing the bill had already admitted the right, by calling for a new system, which could not be adopted without that violation of the Company's charter which they complained of. If, on the one hand, this charter was inviolable, there could be no sort of alteration, right being equally sacred in all its degrees. To call for a new system would, therefore, be vain. If, on the other, it could be justly altered in one degree upon one necessity, it might in another upon another necessity; which brought the whole to a question of policy, and put an end to the declamation concerning the infringement of rights.

Mr. Macdonald supported the motion for adjournment, and combated the arguments of *Mr. Erskine*. The doctrine respecting the infringement of charters was simple and well known. Both extremes of the proposition were absurd, either that they were to be altered, much less cancelled without ceremony, or that they were never, in any possible case, to be meddled with. The true line was, that state necessity would justify an alteration, provided that it were strictly commensurate to the necessity. The reason was obvious, because where two parties contracted in the ordinary way, neither of them had power to infringe or annul it, but a third tribunal must be resorted to: whereas in the case of a contract with the public, the one party was completely in the power of the other. It was then the true question in the present case, whether it was necessary to cut down the charter, root and branch, or

whether many amendments far short so desperate a violation of contract would not be sufficient.

The motion for an adjournment was negatived, *noes* 229, *ayes* 120, and bill committed for Monday.

Dec. 1st, when *Mr. Percey* opposed the motion for going into a committee on the bill, on the ground so oft trodden, as being an invasion of the Company's chartered rights, not the benefit of the public, but the grandizement of particular men.

Mr. Burke in reply, accused the Company of the most atrocious acts of barbarism and injustice. They had sold money every Indian prince or Raja with whom they had ever been connected; they never made a treaty, peace or alliance, which they had broken; and their whole conduct in India had been one continued scene of rapine, treachery, cruelty, and despotism. When we took possession of our territories in India, the number of souls had been estimated at FIVE MILLIONS, but that by artificial mines, base monopolies, unnecessary wars, and barbarous massacres, the population had decreased to THREE MILLIONS. The debate then became general, and the former arguments for and against the bill were enforced by the usual speakers, and with the usual success. On a division there appeared *ayes* 217, *noes* 103. The call of the House was then adjourned by *Mr. Pitt* to Wednesday.

Dec. 2. In the House of Peers *the Earl of Spencer* took the oaths and his seat, in the room of his father deceased. A petition was presented from *Walter Nisbett, Esq.* of Grafton-street, St. George, Hanover-square, praying leave to bring in a bill for dissolving his marriage with *Mrs. Anne Nisbett*, his now wife, &c. Leave was given.

The Earl of Abingdon, after a speech of considerable length, which was indeed a very suitable exordium, made a very singular motion, for leave to lay a contemptible print, called the "Coalition dissected," on the table.

Lord Sandwich, with that decorum which always distinguishes his parliamentary conduct, instantly moved to

adjourn

adjourn. This produced an altercation on the point of order, in which the Duke of Richmond and Lord Thurlow contended that Lord Abingdon's motion ought first to be read from the woolsack, and the question for adjournment put, by which means it would be entered on the journals of the House: while, on the other hand, Lord Mansfield and Sandwich insisted that a motion for adjournment might be made in the middle of a debate, and must be immediately put, taking place of every other matter before the House. The latter opinion was at length acquiesced in.

Dec. 3. The House of Commons in a committee went through the India bill. The blank for the seven commissioners was filled up with the names of

Earl Fitzwilliam

Hon. Frederick Montagu

Right Hon. George Legge, commonly called Lord Lewisham

Hon. George Augustus North

Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart.

Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. and

Robert Gregory, Esq.

That for the Assistant Directors, who were made nine in number, with those of Thomas Cheap, George Cumming, John Harrison, Richard Hall, John Meade, John Smith, George Tatem, Jacob Wilkinson, and Stephen Lushington, Esqrs. The act to be in force for four years from the time of the bill's receiving the royal assent. The report was upon motion immediately brought up, and ordered to be printed.

Dec. 4. Mr. Lee, the Attorney-General, moved the expulsion of Christopher Atkinson, Esq. Mr. Bamber Gascoigne moved to adjourn the question to the 24th of January next. The House divided on this motion, *Ayes* 62, *Noes* 131. The motion for expulsion was then carried.

Mr. Alderman Newnham divided the House on the repeal of the receipt tax, when there appeared for the repeal 47, against it 149.

Dec. 5. Resolved that 1,169,400l. be granted for discharging Exchequer bills. Read a second time the bill for the payment of the East-India Company's debts.

Lord Ludlow presented papers, pursuant to address, of his Majesty's orders in council, relative to the intercourse with America.

The order of the day being moved for going into a committee of supply, Lord North moved that it be an instruction to the said committee, to take into consideration the propriety of laying a small duty on the postage of Votes of the House, newspapers, &c. to Ireland, which was agreed to.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report from the committee on the India bill. Mr. Fox understanding that Mr. Hufsey intended to move a clause for disqualifying the nine assistant directors from sitting in the House, was willing to compromise the matter, and said he would consent to the disqualification, provided it did not extend to Mr. Wilkinson, the only director under the new bill who had at present a seat in the House, because that gentleman had declared, that he would not accept the office of Director, if by so doing he should be deprived of his seat. Mr. Dempster thought this proposal perfectly fair, and Sir William Dolben was of opinion, that two at least of the assistant directors ought to be in parliament, that they might occasionally give such information as might be necessary, such information being much more satisfactory, and taking up less time than any which could be given at the bar of the House. Mr. Hufsey persisted in thinking a disqualifying clause not only proper but necessary, and moved it accordingly. Mr. Wilkinson begged that his name might be struck out of the bill, as he would not, in consideration of the emoluments of office, surrender a franchise which he held so dear. The clause was then read and passed. Another clause was moved and passed, to restrain the Court of Proprietors from meeting and sitting as a general court oftener than once every quarter of a year.

Dec. 8. In a committee of supply, voted four shillings in the pound land tax.

Mr. Fox then moved the order of the day. Lord Mahon rose instantly, and said that order was for the third reading.

of the infamous India bill; but he had a motion to make first, which was for leave to bring up a petition against it from the mayor and aldermen of *Chipping Wycomb*. Leave was given without opposition. The third reading of the bill was then debated. *Mr. Hamilton*, who had taken his seat but a few days before, took the lead, and opposed it, as having been brought in under the most insidious pretences, and hurried through the House with the most indecent precipitation; as confiscating the property of the Company, and establishing a precedent, by which every corporation in the kingdom might be disfranchised one after another; and as adding such an increase of influence to the crown as must inevitably swallow up the liberty of the subject. Yet he afterwards said that, if it should pass, the monarch would be reduced to a mere cypher, a contradiction which had been frequent with the opposition in every stage of the bill, though, as was well observed by *Mr. Macdonald* on the second reading, nothing was more easily cleared up. When coupled with the legitimate influence of the crown, it would add to it ten fold; but if ever it should be contrasted to the influence of the crown by those subjects to whom it was to be leased for a term of years, a conflict must ensue, which might crush the constitution in the shock. He was answered by *Mr. Nichols*, who vindicated the bill from the harsh names of disfranchisement and confiscation, and maintained the necessity of a wholesome system, to rescue the Company's affairs from the distress into which mismanagement had plunged them. He would not say they were actually in a state of bankruptcy, but if a private merchant had done any of the many acts which the Company from necessity had done, he might legally be made a bankrupt.

Mr. Wilkes made an elegant and pointed speech against the bill. It was a bill both of confiscation and disfranchisement. No epithet could be too

harsh for it. It was a swindling drawn and presented by the honourable secretary, to obtain money on false pretences. His argument in support of it was the actual poverty of the Company; but the real and well known motive was the certainty of future accruing wealth, and immense patronage to enrich an Indian heptarchy of creation, and through his tame viceroy, the Trinculo Viceroy of Asia. He admitted that the Company's servants had been guilty of the most enormous crimes, and detested their scandalous heterogeneous traffic of commerce and trade, speculation and murder. The national character had been in Indostan, provinces and kingdoms had been bought and sold, and the lives of princes set to sale. The nation soon gained Europe, and we experienced all the calamities which Rome suffered in the declension of her empire, and from the same quarter the East. We were ruined by the luxury and venality of our own specious offspring, and all the vices of the East, which they propagated here too successfully, when they returned to purchase protection and indemnity for their crimes. He would, therefore, highly approve a bill for the government of the territorial possessions and revenues of India, which ought to depend on the state, but the regulation of all commercial concerns ought to rest with the proprietors and directors. This was their province, to this they were as competent as they were adequate to dominion and the conduct of empires. The bill before the House was the bitter fruits of the coalition and would never have appeared, if a wordy war had gone on between the two secretaries. The noble lord, indeed, had cast a longing eye on the fair prey, but he dreaded his opponent. As soon as he had secured a fit accomplice, by an impious league with his daring colleague, the plan and share of the plunder was adjusted, and the robbing of the Company resolved on. If the immense patronage of India,

* Here *Mr. Wilkes* disclaimed all personality against either of the secretaries, and bore the following testimony to the character of each. "I believe that the noble lord possesses the most perfect

average of above two millions sterling a year, was to be given to the crown, its overgrown power must soon swallow up the two other branches of the legislature. If it was to be seized by a minister at the head of a proud and useful aristocracy, both the sovereign and the people would be the slaves of faction. One only resource would remain in the great revolution of human events, a circumstance to be wished by the friends of humanity, and which is not very distant, that the French, Dutch, and Portuguese, as well as the English, might be entirely swept away from the countries in the East, which they had so cruelly laid waste, and made the theatre of the most atrocious enormities.

General Burgoyne referred to the contents of reports from the select and secret committees, for proofs of the Company's delinquency. He should regret the labours of the two committees, which had begotten such sanguine hopes in the breasts of the nation, should not be attended with a failure in India.

Mr. Scott very candidly waved all objection on the violation of charters, and confined himself to the necessity and policy of the bill, as the true grounds of objection. He denied the necessity for a remedy, and thought that if the Court of Directors had given the very best orders, they might be invested with sufficient power to enforce obedience. By so doing, the power, though not immediately in the Court of Directors, would still be in the Company; whereas, by the present bill, it would be placed in the hands of men

not appointed by the Company, and unknown to them. This being his opinion, the remedy proposed was certainly a bad one. Yet it had been defended on this principle, that it drew influence from its lurking hole, and gave it to persons who being known, would be obliged to take up responsibility with it. This very boasted responsibility alarmed him. He was afraid that one responsibility would cover another, or that all who were responsible might make a common cause. Thus responsible ministers would screen responsible directors, and *vice versa*. He paid some handsome compliments to Lord North, and still higher to Mr. Fox, and strained a quotation from the Revelations into an allusion to the bill, which, if it was not witty, was at least indecent.

Mr. Anstruther imputed the evils in India to the insufficiency of the Court of Directors. Their votes were in secret by ballot, which rendered it impossible to know to what measures any one gave his assent, and took away all responsibility. But these were not its only defects, the constitution, by the rotation established in 1773, contained in it a principle of perpetual change and fluctuation. Hence, when orders were sent to India, they were disregarded by their servants there, because they were sure that, before the news of their disobedience arrived in England, the direction would be changed, six of their enemies would be out, and six of their friends would be in, and then it would be attended with impunity. These were not theoretical evils, they had produced every effect that

political integrity. His own probity is unblemished, but a lust of power, and an unlucky indolence of temper, combined to make him, through the course of the last war, connive at almost every man in every department fleeing the public beyond the example of all former times. His own hands were clean: not so those of the whole tribe of his contractors and dependents. The noble lord has much wit of pure, elegant, classical wit, the most easy manners, and unaffected good-nature, with every amiable, and companionable quality. He is formed to be admired and beloved as a private gentleman would to heaven I could commend his reverence for the constitution, his love of liberty, and his zeal for the preservation of those noble privileges and franchises, which are the birthright of Englishmen! With his colleague I have acted against his lordship for many years. I fought by his side through the whole American war, and in all the struggles against the too great power of the crown. I have frequently been in raptures from the strains of his manly eloquence, the force of his reasoning, and the torrent of his oratory. So perfect a parliamentary debater this House has never known. I grieve when I recollect how unavailing all our tedious struggles have been, and how to large a part of the empire has been torn from us; but I am indignant when I see the noble lord in one of the highest offices of the state, brought back to power, and caressed by the very man who undertakes to impeach him, as the great criminal of the state, the corruptor of parliament, the ruin and destroyer of our ruin.

that was to be expected from a weak, fluctuating, unresponsible executive power, lodged in the hands of a multitude. If then the disease lay in the constitution at home, the constitution at home must be altered. But gentlemen called for proofs of the necessity. Let the government of the Company be looked at in any possible point of view, and every thing was justified. If considered in a pecuniary light, with five millions of revenue they had come to the bar of that House three times in fifteen years, begging for loans to save them from bankruptcy. If as politicians, they had broken every treaty, they had forfeited every engagement; if as sovereigns, they had torn up the title to the estate of every man in Bengal, by their orders to let the lands to the highest bidder; and yet more strange, if in a commercial point of view, before they got the Dewannee of Bengal, they traded on a small capital, and gained on the Bengal trade alone 200,000*l.* a year, and now, when the country and the revenues were their own, they traded at an annual loss of nearly the same sum. With such an outline of their constitution and conduct, was it possible to contend that such a government ought to continue. It was absurd to say that they would allow anarchy and tyranny to remain, and leave India in a state of desolation and misery, because they were afraid to trust the crown with the necessary powers of government.

Sir Richard Hill attacked the bill in his quaint ironical way, and said that he would support it, if the title were made consistent with the principle, by the following amendment: "A bill for strengthening the influence of his Majesty's present ministers; for clearing the way for the abolition of several useless charters yet existing in this kingdom; and for affording a speedy provision for several respectable friends, jobbers, and adherents of his Majesty's present ministers, which friends, jobbers, and adherents are now labouring under the most necessitous circumstances, and very importunate to be relieved."

Mr. Powsy recapitulated his former

arguments against the bill, and asked the House not to suffer it to go to third reading, but to seize it as an instrument of destruction going against the constitution. He reproached Mr. Fox with having sneered at an impotent independence of the country gentlemen.

Mr. Fox denied the imputation. What he had said, and what had thus misrepresented, was, that he would not have any individual so vain of independence, as to suppose that a single vote, given in direct contradiction to the evidence of his feelings, would decide and govern a question. He would willingly rest the bill entirely on its popularity, when rightly understood, and stripped of the false colours that had been so artfully upon it.

Mr. W. Pitt was severe and peremptory in reply to Mr. Fox. He observed the case of the country members, asserted that it was an object with government to annihilate their consequence. This he considered as a counterpart to the bill, both having originated in the same spirit of tyranny and oppression. He still urged the fallacy of the minister's statement, the fairness of the Company's account of their affairs.

The Attorney-General reprehended Mr. Pitt for his personality, and strenuously defended the bill on its several grounds, necessity, influence, and expediency. He insisted, that necessity would justify the infringement of charters in many cases. What could be so sacred as to demand preference in competition with the public good? Was a charter any thing more than an instrument assigning certain special powers to a few for the benefit of the whole? When the end was no longer to be obtained, could the deed or instrument be of any farther use? Was a sheet of parchment with a seal at the end of it to be preferred to the happiness of thirty millions of people?

Mr. Arden retorted on the Attorney-General, reproached the bill, and denied the necessity or utility of it.

Mr. Rigby said that so long ago as the year 1772 he had been on the

committee

committee of East-India enquiry; that at that time they saw enough to make them shudder, and a bill of regulation was brought in and passed next year. He was surprised how those who supported that bill could have the inconsistency to oppose this. The charter of the Company was violated then, and so it must be again, or all pretence, to reform must be abandoned.

Mr. Jenkinson stated his old objection of the bill's creating a new executive government within the realm, independent of the crown, and reminded the House that it would commit this country for all the debts that were or might be due in the East.

Mr. Dundas defended his bill of last year, which had been pretty freely handled by comparison with the present bill.

Mr. Sheridan replied to *Mr. Dundas*, and as nothing is beneath the notice of a wit by profession, he gave a new turn to the quotations from Scripture, by additional quotations of his own, to the entertainment of at least one side of the House.

The Speaker was now proceeding to put the question, when *Mr. Flood* rose, and in compliment to him as a new member, and a speaker of great expectation, profound silence obtained. He professed himself totally unacquainted with the subject of India concerns, and the principle of the bill, and yet made a long speech against it, which of course consisted of general remarks, abstract and hypothetical positions, and wanted application, rapacity, and fervour.

Mr. Courtenay immediately applied

his wit to the cold harangue of his countryman, and turned every thing he had said into ridicule, glancing some side strokes at *Mr. Dundas*.

The House then divided, *Ayes* 208. *Noes* 102.

The Solicitor-General next moved a short clause, declaring it a public bill. *Mr. Arden* had no objection, but wondered not that this had escaped the honourable gentleman till then, since every body considered the bill as a private job. The names of *Stephen Lushington* and *Jacob Wilkinson, Esqrs.* were scratched out by their own desire, and those of *Joseph Sparkes* and *James Moffat* received in their stead. The bill was read through and passed, and ordered to be carried up to the Lords by *Mr. Fox*,

Dec. 9. Who next day, attended by many members of the House of Commons, presented it at their Lordships bar. Being received by Lord Mansfield, it was carried to the table and read a first time. Monday the 15th was fixed for the second reading, and the bill ordered to be printed on motion by the Duke of Portland. *The Earl of Temple* got up, happy, he said, to seize the first opportunity of entering his protest against so infamous a bill; and as every kind of evidence that could be procured would be requisite to prove that the necessity, which was the only plea that could justify such a measure, was not fallacious, he asked the noble Duke whether ministers would object to any motion that might be made for other papers, beside the partial selection on the table.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

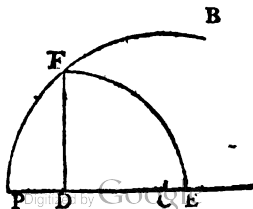
ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

22. QUESTION (I. October) answered by *Mr. W. RICHARDS*, of Blackwater, near Truro, in Cornwall.

LET *PFE* represent an arc of the meridian, the center being *C*, and pole *P*. Suppose *PF* the complement of the required latitude, of which the sine is *FD*, and which, consequently, is the radius of the parallel. Describe the quadrant *FE*, from *D*, as a center, with the radius *DF*: then, by the question, *FE* must exceed *FP* by the greatest quantity possible; which will be when their flux-

LOND. MAG. Feb. 1784.

N



ions are equal. But the fluxion of PF is expressed by $\frac{PC}{DC} \times \dot{DF}$, and of FE by $\frac{3,14159, \&c.}{2} \times \dot{DF}$. Consequently $PC \div DC = \frac{3,14159, \&c.}{2}$; or 3,14159, &c. : 2 :: PC : DC :: 1 : ,636618, the cosine of $39^\circ 34'$, the latitude sought.

This question was also answered in a very ingenious manner by Mr. Isaac By, Mr. E. L. Duffaut, y Draconis, the Rev. Mr. Hellins, and Mathematic the proposer.

23. QUESTION (II. OR.) answered by Mr. I. DALBY.

1st. In the stereographic projec. (Fig. 1.) let the primitive represent the horizon; gb , mn , the given almicanter; and let ZP, the co-lat. be less than the zenith dist. of either almicanter. Describe the circle MP for the locus of the pole: now suppose the change in azimuth was required to be a given quantity. Draw ZS, and make the $\angle SZs =$ the proposed change in azimuth. Through S, describe the arc of a great circle Ss, which bisect with the great circ. BOQ, cutting it at right angles in B; then if great circles are supposed to be drawn through O and S, O and s; OS or os, the intercepted arcs, will be the polar distance of the star answering the conditions of the prob. This needs no demonstration.

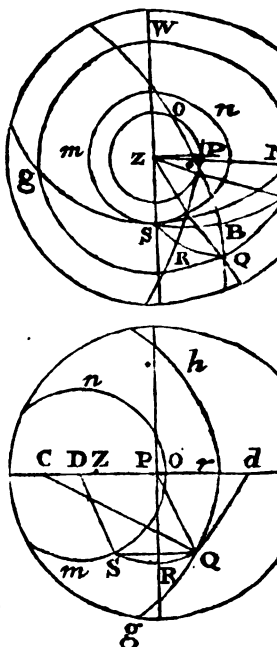
Let us next suppose the point S to be fixed, and the azim. or $\angle SZs$ to increase. It will be evident that it is augmented as the arc Ss increases; but Ss will increase until the parallel NSA is described to touch the almicanter mn in S, in which case the place of the pole will be M; as is too obvious to need further demonstration. If, therefore, round M, as a pole, at the distance MS, a parallel of declination be described, it will be that of the star whose change in azimuth is a *maximum* in passing from the almicanter gb to the almicanter mn .

If the distance of the almicanter be equal to twice the complement of the latitude, MW will be equal to MS; and the parallel described, as directed above, will touch both almicanter: in which case the greatest change in azimuth will be 180° . But if the distance of the almicanter exceed twice the co-latitude the question does not then admit of a *maximum*.

Again, suppose Ss, or the $\angle SZs$, to diminish; and, at the same time, the Ss to remain bisected by the perp. as before: then it is obvious that the prob. will be possible for a given quantity, as long as the perpendicular BO cuts or touches the circ. MP; and, therefore, when it touches it, or is in the position RP, there will evidently be its position when the change in azimuth is a *minimum*. Hence, a great circle PR be drawn to touch the locus of the pole, MP, and about the pole P, a parallel, SQ, be described so that the intercepted arc, SQ, is bisected by PR: that will be the parallel of declination required, and RP the polar dist. when the change in azimuth is a *minimum*.

To effect this, let (Fig. 2.) the projec. be on the plane of the equator, where Z is the zen. mn , gb , the almicanter, as before; D and C their centers: now P being the center of all the parallels of declination, we are to draw the paral. SQ so that the arc SR=RQ; but when SR=RQ, the chord SQ will be bisected by RP. Therefore, take Pd=PD, and apply dQ=DO, the rad. of the almicanter mn , and draw QS \parallel dD: join PQ, and with it, as a rad. describe the arc QRS, which will be the parallel of declination required. For dQ being = DO, = DS, and QS \parallel dD and Dd bisected by RP, at right angles to it, it will, therefore, bisect QS; whence the construction is manifest.

The method of computation may be thus: Draw CQ; then, in the plane of the



Qd, the three sides are given, viz. $Qd = Ds = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tang.} \frac{ZO + ZP}{2} + \text{tang.} \frac{ZO - ZP}{2}$,

$EQ = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tang.} \frac{Zr + ZP}{2} + \text{tang.} \frac{Zr - ZP}{2}$, and $Cd = \text{tang.} \frac{PC}{2} + \text{tang.} \frac{Pd}{2}$, whence

either of the \angle s at C or d may be found. Then there will be given two sides and the included \angle to find the other side, PQ; which will be the tang. of half the polar diff. required.

3d. If the co-lat. be equal to the zen. diff. of the highest almicanter, the question still admits of a minimum, which is determined as in the foregoing case, and limited in the same manner.

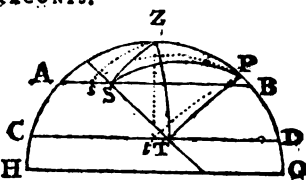
4d. If the co-lat. be greater than the zen. diff. of the upper almicanter, but their diff. less than half the diff. of the almicanter, it still admits of a min. which is found as above.

5th. But if the above-mentioned diff. be equal to, or greater than half the diff. of the almicanter; or if the co-lat. be equal to, or greater than the zenith diff. of the lowest almicanter, in all these cases the least change in azim. will be nothing; the max. is determined in the same manner in all these cases; the polar diff. being universally equal the sum of the co-lat. and zenith diff. of the highest almic, and consequently the paral. of dec. touches that almicanter on the merid.

☞ The letter M is wanting where the line ZW cuts the circle mSn.

The same answered by γ D. & ACONIS.

Let CAZBD represent the meridian, AB, CD the two given almicanter, PZ the given comp. of latitude, and PS = PT, the co-decl. sought. Now, if the co-decl. be supposed to be increased to P_s , it is evident the angle SZT will be increased by the angle ZS and diminished by the angle ZT but since it is a minimum this increment must be equal to its decrement $\angle ZT$. By considering the ratio of the fluxions of the several parts of the triangles SZP, TZP; of which two sides are



constant, we get $\angle ZS = \frac{PS \times R^2}{S.P.Z.S.ZPS}$ and $\angle ZT = \frac{PS \times R^2}{S.P.Z.S.ZPT}$: wherefore

$\frac{PS \times R^2}{S.P.Z.S.ZPS} = \frac{PS \times R^2}{S.P.Z.S.ZPT}$, or $S.ZPT = S.ZPS$; from which I conclude (since it is impossible that the \angle ZPT should ever equal ZPS) that ZPT is the supplement of ZPS, or that APS = TPD. If, therefore, we call the cosine of ZPS x , the cosine of ZPT will be $-x$; and, by a theorem in trigonometry, $x \times CS.PZ \times CS.PS + S.PZ \times S.PS = CS.ZS$; and also $-x \times CS.PZ.CS.PS + S.PZ.S.PS = \pm CS.ZT$; where the negative sign must be used if the almicanter are on different sides of the horizon HO, from which, by equating the two values of x , we have $CS.ZS \pm CS.ZT$

$M = x \times CS.PZ \times CS.PS$ or rad. : $\frac{CS.ZS \pm CS.ZT}{2} :: S. \text{lat.} : S. \text{decl.}$

Q. E. I.

Another Answer to the same by Mr. ROBERT PHILLIPS, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.

Let HZPO be the meridian (see the last fig.) Z the zenith, P the elevated pole, T the parallel of declination of the star, and S its places when on the given almicanter. Put the sine and cosine of $PZ = s$ and c , those of $TZ = p$ and q , those of $SZ = m$ and n , and the cosines of the angles SZP and TZP = x and y . Then by a well-known theorem in spherics, the cosine of $PT = spy + cq$, and that of $PS = smx + cn$; now PT and PS being each of them the complement of the star's decli-

mine, are equal; consequently $spy + cq = smx + cn$, and $y = \frac{smx + cn - cq}{sp}$. Now,

from the angle TZS, the change in azimuth is a max. or min. its fluxion must be equal, and consequently the fluxion of the angle TZP = the fluxion of the angle

SZP; that is, supposing radius equal to unity, $\frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$. But $y =$

$\frac{smx + cn - cq}{sp}$; consequently $\frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \frac{smx}{\sqrt{s^2p^2 - smx + cn - cq}} = \frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$,
 $\frac{sm}{\sqrt{s^2p^2 - smx + cn - cq}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, or $x = \frac{s^2 \times p^2 - m^2 - (cn - q)^2}{2 scm \times n - q}$; f
 whence every thing wanted may be found.

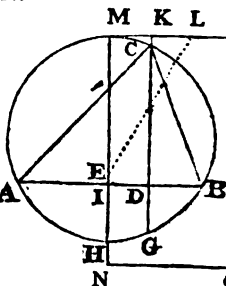
24. QUESTION (III. Oct.) answered by Mr. GEORGE GARNONS.

Since the children had equal shares, if the number of guineas be found that child had, the work is done. Let x be the number of guineas the father left him: then, by the question, $1 + \frac{x-1}{7} = \frac{6+x}{7}$, is the eldest son's share; $2 + \frac{x}{7} = \frac{2}{7} + \frac{6+x}{7 \times 7} = \frac{78+6x}{49}$, will be the second son's share; which be equal to the share of the first, we have $\frac{6+x}{7} = \frac{78+6x}{49}$, and $x = 36$, the number of guineas; also $\frac{6+x}{7} = 6$, the number each child had: consequently there were also 6 children.

Dracois, after answering the question in a manner not materially different from Mr. Garnons, observes, that "every square number admits of such a division as is described in the question, and the value of the several divisions is equal to root of that square number. Also the particular number by which the successive remainders are divided must necessarily be the root increased by unity; as will be evident to him who divides $m-1^2$ by m in the aforesaid manner." A remark of the same purport with the latter part of this, was also made by Mr. W. Richardson. Answers to the question were also received from Mr. Bromfield of Dunchurch, Mr. Dalby, Mr. Duffaut, the Rev. Mr. Hellins, Mr. R. Phillips, and Tasso.

25. QUESTION (IV. Oct.) answered by Mr. JOHN HAMPSHIRE.
 CONSTRUCTION.

Let MNOP be the rectangle to which that contained by the given sides is to be equal, ME the given perpendicular, and ML the difference of the segments of the base. Take MH a fourth proportional to ME, MP and MN, and on MH describe a circle AMB. Bisect ML in K, draw KG cutting the circle in C and G, and make CD=ME. Through D draw AB parallel to MP; join A and C, B and C, and ABC will be the triangle required.



DEMONSTRATION.

It is manifest that ID (half the difference of DA and DB, the segments of base) = MK = $\frac{1}{2}$ ML; and CD=ME by construction. Moreover, because MP :: MN : MH, by construction, MP \times MN = ME \times MH (Euc. VI. 16.) DC \times MH = AC \times CB, by *Simp. Geom. Prop. 25. B. III.* Q. E. D.

SCHOLIUM.

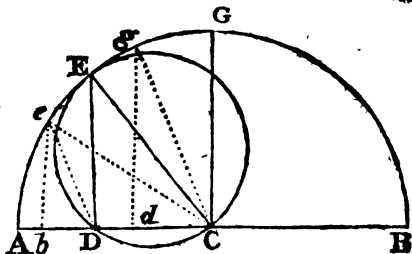
If E and L be joined, EL must not be greater than MH, a fourth proportional ME, MP, and MN, as is too obvious to need demonstration.

This question was constructed, from the same principle, by Mr. Dalby, Mr. Duffaut, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Robbins, the proposer, and Mr. Sanderson.

26. QUESTION (V. Oct.) answered by Mr. GEORGE SANDERSON, the proposer.
 CONSTRUCTION.

Through the points D and C describe, by Prob. XII. of Mr. Lawson's Tangencies, a circle, DCE, to touch the given circle, AGB, in E; and E will be the point required.

For the angle DEC is manifestly greater than any other angle that can be formed by lines drawn from C and D to meet in the circumference of the circle AGB. But DEC is the difference of the angles ADE and ACE; consequently the difference of the angles ADE, ACE is greater in that position than in any other. Now it is well known, that when any two quantities begin to increase, or decrease, one uniformly, and the other with a continued accelerated or retarded velocity, the difference of these two quantities will be the greatest when the velocities with which they increase or decrease are equal. Consequently E is the point where the angular velocities of the lines CE and DE are equal.



In a manner not essentially different, the question was answered by γ Draconis, the Rev. Mr. Hellins, Mr. R. Phillips, Mr. W. Richards, and Mr. Isaac Dalby, who observes that the point E will be determined in the same manner, let the path of it be a line of any kind whatsoever.

An Algebraic Answer to the same by Mr. T. TODD.

Let AGB (see the last fig.) be the given circle, C its center, D the given point; and let us suppose e to be that required: moreover, let eC, eD be drawn; also Cg parallel to eD , and gd, eb both perpendicular to AB . Put $n=CD, v=Cb, y=gd$, and r =the radius $Ce=Cg$; then will Db be expressed by $v-n$, eb by $\sqrt{r^2-v^2}$, gd by $\sqrt{r^2+n^2-2nv}$, and the fluxions of the angles ADE (ACg) and ACE, that

is, of the arcs Ae and Ag by $\frac{rv}{\sqrt{r^2-v^2}}$, and $\frac{ry}{\sqrt{r^2-y^2}}$. Now, by similar trian-

gles, $\sqrt{r^2+n^2-2nv} (De) : \sqrt{r^2-v^2} (eb) :: r (Cg) : \frac{r\sqrt{r^2-v^2}}{\sqrt{r^2+n^2-2nv}}$, $=gd$, =

consequently, $\frac{ry}{\sqrt{r^2-y^2}} = \frac{-r^2nv - r^2n^2v + nr^2v^2 + r^4nv}{\sqrt{r^2-v^2} \times r^2 + n^2 - 2nv \times rn - rv}$, = (by the quest.)

$\frac{rv}{\sqrt{r^2-v^2}}$. Hence, by reduction, $v-n=0$, or $v=n$; that is, $Cb=CD$; and con-

sequently the point e is found by drawing a line from the point D perpendicular to the diameter AB.

Mr. W. Jones, mathematical instrument maker, in Holborn, answered the 3d and 4th Questions; but his letter did not come to hand till this sheet was composed.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

41. QUESTION I. by Mr. E. L. DUFFAUT, of the Rev. Mr. James's Academy, at Greenwich.

It is required to cut a given upright elliptical cone, geometrically, so that the section may be a circle.

42. QUESTION II. by ASTRONOMICUS.

It is required to find what vertical circle the star Aldebaran is on, at London, when its change in azimuth is at the rate of $15'$ of a degree in one minute of time; also what vertical circles it is on when its change in azimuth bears the greatest and least ratio possible to the diurnal motion.

43. QUESTION III. by Tasso, of Bath.


Given $\begin{cases} x+y+z+v=57 \\ xy+zw=384 \\ xyz+yzv=1944 \\ xywv=8640 \end{cases}$ to find x, y, z , and v .

44. QUESTION IV. *by Mr. THOMAS TODD.*

What money in hand, and also what sum, as an annual payment during ought a person 36 years old to give for 172l. payable at his death to his H allowing interest at 4l. per cent. per annum. and the first annual payment made directly: also how long ought this life to continue to make the money paid at once, and the annual payments, made as above, amount to 1

45. QUESTION V. *by Mr. ISAAC DALBY.*

A plane triangle, and a point, either within or without it, being given; required to draw a right line through that point, to cut the sides about the tical angle of the triangle, so that the parts of them adjacent to that angle, v added to, or subtracted from two given right lines, respectively, may obta given ratio.

 The answers to these questions are requested before the 1st of A and may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London.

NATURAL HISTORY.

ACCOUNT OF THE BLACK CANKER CATERPILLAR, WHICH DESTROYS THE TURNIPS IN NORFOLK. BY WILLIAM MARSHALL, ESQ. IN A LETTER TO CHARLES MORTON, M. D. F. R. S.

Read at the Royal Society, February 8, 1783.

S I R,

Gunton, near Aylsham, Norfolk, Aug. 22, 1781

A Few months after you did me the honour of presenting my minutes of agriculture to the British Museum, I came down into Norfolk, as agent to Sir Harbord Harbord.

To a person intelligent in matters of agriculture it would be superfluous to say, that Norfolk is celebrated for good husbandmen; or that the turnip crop is the basis of the Norfolk husbandry. If a Norfolk farmer loses his crop of turnips, his farm is injured for several succeeding years; for it is not only the loss of the immediate profit, which would otherwise have arisen to him from his bullocks, but his land is deprived of the consequent manure and trampling (esteemed highly beneficial to the light lands of this county) on which his future crops of corn are essentially dependant.

Among the numerous enemies to which turnips are liable, none have proved more fatal here than the Black Canker (a species of caterpillar) which in some years have been so numerous as to cut off the farmer's hopes in a few days. In other years, however, the damage has been little, and in others nothing. About twenty years ago the whole country was nearly

stripped; and this year it has been subjected to a similar fate. Many thousands of acres, upon which a fair prospect for a crop of turnips has been seen for many years, have been plowed up; and as, from the seed being now far spent, little profit can be expected from a second sowing; the loss to the farmers, individually, will be very considerable, and to the country immense.

It was observed in the canker-year above-mentioned, that, prior to the appearance of the caterpillars, great numbers of yellow flies were seen both among the turnip plants; and it was then suspected, that the canker was the caterpillar state of the yellow fly; and since that time it has been remarked that cankers have regularly followed the appearance of these flies. From their more frequently appearing on the sea-coast, and from the vast quantities which have, I believe, at different times, been observed on the beach washed up by the tide, it has been received opinion among the farmers that they are not natives of this country, but come across the ocean, and observations this year greatly corroborate the idea. Fishermen upon the coast

eastern coast declare, that they actually saw them arrive in cloud-like flights; and from the testimony of many, it seems to be an indisputable fact, that they first made their appearance on the eastern coast; and, moreover, that on their first being observed, they lay upon and near the cliffs so thick and so heaped, that they might have been collected into heaps, lying it is said, in some places two inches thick. From thence they proceeded into the country, and even at the distance of three or four miles from the coast they were seen in multitudes resembling swarms of bees. About ten days after the appearance of the flies, the young caterpillars were first observed on the under sides of the leaves of the turnips, and in seven or eight days more, the entire plants, except the stronger fibres, were eaten up. A border under the hedge was regularly spared until the body of the inclosure was finished; but this done, the border was soon stripped, and the gateway, and even the roads have been seen covered with caterpillars travelling in quest of a fresh supply of turnips; for the grasses, and indeed every plant, except the turnip and the clover (*Trifolium arvense*) they entirely neglect, and even die at their roots, without attempting to feed upon them. This destruction has not been confined within a few miles of the eastern coast, but has reached, more or less, into the very center of the county. The mischief, however, in the western parts of Norfolk, and even on the north coast, has been less general; but I am afraid it may be said, with a great deal of truth, that one half of the turnips in the county have been cut off by this voracious animal.

A circumstance so discouraging to industry, and injurious to the public at large, will, I flatter myself, Sir, be thought a sufficient apology for my troubling you with a relation of it, and for my taking the liberty of sending you a male and a female fly, also one of the animals in its caterpillar, and one which is in its chrysalis state, for your inspection, hoping that the public may become acquainted with the means of preventing in future so great a calamity.

Left the flies may become disfigured in travelling, it may be prudent to say, that their wings are four; that their antennæ are clubbed, and about one-third of the length of their body, each being composed of nine joints, namely, two next the head, above which two there is a joint somewhat longer than the rest, and above this six more joints, similar to the two below; that near the point of the tail of the female there is a black speck, outwardly fringed with hair; but which, opening longitudinally, appears to be the end of a case, containing a delicate point or sting (about one-twentieth of an inch in length) which on a cursory view appears to be a simple lanceolated instrument, with a strong line passing down the middle, and serrated at its edges; but, on a closer inspection, and by agitating it strongly with the point of a needle, it separates into three one-edged instruments, hanger-like as to their general form, with a spiral line or wrinkle winding from the point to the base, making ten or twelve revolutions, which line, passing over their edges, gives them some appearance of being serrated.

By the help of these instruments, I apprehend, the female deposits her eggs in the edge of the turnip-leaf, (or sometimes, perhaps, in the nerves or ribs on the under surface of the leaf;) thus far I can say, and I think with a considerable degree of certainty, that having put some fresh turnip leaves into a glass containing several of the male and female flies, I perceived (by the means of a simple magnifier) that one of the females, after examining attentively the edge of the leaf, and finding a part which appeared to me to have been bitten, unheathed her instruments, insinuated them into the edge of the leaf, and having forced them asunder so as to open a pipe or channel between them, placed her pubes (the situation of which from repeated and almost incessant copulations I had been able to ascertain precisely, and to the lower part of which these instruments seem to be fixed) to the orifice, and having remained a few seconds in that posture, deliberately

drew out the instruments (which the transparency of the leaf held against a strong light, afforded me an opportunity of seeing very plainly) and proceeded to search for another convenient place for her purpose.

The caterpillar has twenty feet (six of its legs being of considerable length, the other fourteen very short) and in its first stage is of a jetty black, smooth as to a privation of hair, but covered with innumerable wrinkles. Having acquired its full size, it fixes its hinder parts firmly to the leaf of a turnip, or any other substance, and breaking its outer coat or slough near the head, crawls out, leaving the skin fixed to the leaf, &c. The under coat, which it now appears in, is of a blueish or lead colour, and the caterpillar is evidently diminished in its size. In every respect it is the same animal as before, and continues to feed on the turnips for some days longer: it then entirely leaves off eating, and becomes covered with a dewy moisture, which seems to exude from it in great abundance, and appearing to be of a glutinous nature, retains any loose or pliant substance which happens to come in contact with it, and by this means alone seems to form its chrysalis coat. One I find laid up in the fold of a withered turnip leaf (that which I have the honour of inclosing to you) was, among six others, formed by putting common garden mould to them while they were in the exsudatory state above described.

From the generic characters of the fly I conclude it to be a Tenthredinid; but whether that volume of the author be sufficiently accurate; or whether, from being an almost stranger to natural history, I may not, sufficiently understand the book, I must beg leave to submit to your superior knowledge of the subject.

I am endeavouring to extend my observations on these insects, and making some experiments concerning them, the result of which I should be extremely happy in being permitted to communicate to you; and it may be proper to add here, that I should have taken the liberty of troubling you prematurely with this letter, had I luckily met with an opportunity of procuring some live flies (which now become very scarce); and I flatter myself they will come to your hands in a perfect state.

I am with the greatest respect, &c.

I N T E L L I G E N C E.

WE hear that Dr. Monro, Professor of Anatomy in the university of Edinburgh, is preparing a large and splendid work, concerning the general, but more particularly the auditory anatomy and physiology of fishes. It is expected that it will be published by the end of the winter, or at farthest at the beginning of the approaching spring.

C H E M I S T R Y.

O N T H E A N A L Y S I S O F W A T E R.

WA T E R has always been considered as a simple element, incapable of being destroyed by art. But in this age of philosophical wonders we have seen this proposition demonstrated to be false. Earth and air, which used to be reckoned elements, are now also proved by the experiments of PRIESTLEY to be compound substances, and have actually been decomposed by that great philosopher. It is to the same ingenious and indefatigable

experimenter that we owe the discovery of the Analysis of WATER.

Our readers may remember that the course of the last summer it was mentioned in several of our periodic publications, that Dr. Priestley had found out a method of converting *water* into *air*. This he did by combining it with quick lime, and then distilling it: the air that came over was respirable and capable of maintaining combustion. This experiment he prosecuted, and

varied in several ways, and the fact was generally admitted, that water was absolutely convertible into air. It was indeed so far admitted that (as is often the case, for even philosophers are fallacious) others laid claim to the discovery, and in particular an itinerant though ingenious lecturer, who from perfect blindness was incapable of making experiments, or observing their results. By varying the mode of the experiment, however, something occurred which threw a doubt on the reality of the fact, and occasioned it to be generally disbelieved. The enquiry, however, has been successfully resumed by Mr. Lavoisier, who also pretends to the prior right of discovery (probably with as much reason as the gentleman above alluded to) and he has not only decomposed, but recomposed water from its constituent principles. These principles, it seems, are diphlogisticated and inflammable airs. By mixing these together under a glass ball plunged in quicksilver, he found that the inner surface of the ball soon began to be oxidized, and drops of water were at length seen trickling down its sides to the surface of the mercury. The water produced by this process was nearly

equal to the weight of the two airs united, and as pure as distilled water.

It had been observed before, that by firing inflammable with diphlogisticated air, the whole of them disappeared, and nothing but water was found in the vessel. But philosophers could not then bring themselves to believe that the water was the product of these two species of air. The above simple and elegant experiment, however, seems to put it beyond a doubt.

Mr. Lavoisier applies this discovery to the explanation of many phenomena in the decomposition of bodies, vegetation, fermentation, &c. but it is sufficient for our present purpose to have published the discovery itself, especially as we have reason to think that the ingenious academician in some of his applications of this discovery is wrong.

We shall conclude this account with recommending the following facts to the consideration of philosophers:

It has lately been shewn that *fixed air* is also composed of diphlogisticated and inflammable airs, and the like is said to be the case with phlogisticated air. If this be true, what is it that occasions the difference between these substances?

E.

M E D I C I N E.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A PLAN OF A GENERAL INOCULATING DISPENSARY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR, WITHOUT REMOVING THEM FROM THEIR OWN HABITATIONS.

COMMUNICATED BY A CORRESPONDENT.

OF the numerous diseases to which mankind is liable, one of the most universal, loathsome, and dangerous, is the *Small-Pox*. Many of the other causes which tend to the diminution of the human species, when compared to this, seem to be trivial. Within the last sixty years, as appears from the London bills of mortality, not above 3500 have died of lunacy, 13,000 in child-bed, and not more than 6400 have been drowned, &c. &c. But it is a melancholy fact, that within the same period of time, more than one hundred and twenty thousand have been

swept away in this city by the *small-pox alone*. How wounding to humanity is the reflection, that of this last mentioned number, *one hundred thousand* at least might have been saved by *inoculation*.

To prove by a detail of facts the safety and advantages of inoculation, would, at this period of time, in this country, and in an address of this nature, be superfluous. Of its utility to individuals no one entertains a doubt. Of its utility and safety, likewise, to recommend it as a general and universal practice in great cities, there can

now no longer be a question or dispute.

It is a truth generally admitted, that the *Small-Pox* proves fatal to *one in seven* of those who receive it in the *natural* way; whilst, on the contrary, not *one in five hundred* falls a victim to it, when received by *inoculation*.

But the value of this practice does not consist merely in its diminishing the mortality of the *Small-Pox* alone, and in rendering it milder and less loathsome; but also in its proportionably preventing the numerous fatal diseases, the deformities, and the loss of eyesight, which are frequently the consequences of the natural disease.

The security, which in these respects *inoculation* affords, has been a considerable time experienced by the rich, and by those of middling circumstances. But the indigent, who form a very large and useful part of the community, restrained by their penury, and by not having their attention sufficiently roused and alarmed, so as to guard their families in time against the ravages of this voracious spe, have not hitherto, except in an extremely inconsiderable degree, participated of so great a blessing.

An hospital has indeed been established, from the most benevolent motives, for inoculating the poor of London; but on a scale totally disproportionate to the magnitude of such an object. The number of patients admitted into this receptacle, supposing it to have been constantly filled, has been infinitely too small, when compared to the number of objects for whose benefit it was instituted, to have any perceptible effect in diminishing the mortality of the *Small-Pox*. The experience of many years proves to demonstration its inefficacy, and the reasons are obvious. Children under *seven years of age* cannot, according to the regulations of this hospital, be admitted, though it is a well known fact, that far the greatest part of those born in London are seized with the *Small-Pox* before they arrive at that period of life.

Besides, if hospitals could be established, sufficient for the reception of *all* the poor in London liable to the

above disease, the eligibility of the scheme, for a variety of reasons not necessary to be here enumerated, would be highly exceptionable. The expences attending it would be such few are aware of; they would be enormous. Again, the lower and laborious orders of people, though distressed by poverty, are no strangers to the tender feelings of humanity and parental affection; they might wish their infant offspring to receive the benefit of inoculation at home, and yet shudder at the thoughts of committing them to a crowded hospital, and to the care of an hospital nurse. Some more advanced in years (very few of whom would be *natives* of London) might desire the same benefit for themselves, but the necessary separation, during the weeks or a month, from their families, services, or domestic avocations, would deter them from embracing it.

In the hopes of rendering inoculation early and general amongst the poor, who certainly have an equal claim with the rich to its benefits, *their own habitations*, and at the same time of stimulating those of the high and middle ranks, who might neglect the same preventive to secure their families, this institution is begun. Confident are the institutors, that if the great end be accomplished, as certainly it may, in respect to the poor and laborious orders, at a very trifling expence, a very few hundred pounds *inoculation* alone will in time be the means of preserving, perhaps, an equal number of the human species, as the other noble endowments, for sickness and disease, of this beneficent country.

The following proposition will prove, to arithmetical demonstration, the vast importance of the present institution. If London is supposed to contain half a million of inhabitants within the bills of mortality (it is here only meant to settle gross proportions) and if two thousand of these, at medium, die *annually* of the *small-pox*, then, following the same proportion throughout *nine millions* in Britain and Ireland, *thirty thousand* is the *annual* havoc by this single disease; and extending

tending the same calculation to 120 millions, the utmost computation of all the inhabitants in Europe, *four hundred thousand* are annually destroyed by this dreadful pest. On the other side, view, on this large scale, the advantages of inoculation. The numbers who, on an average, annually undergo the small-pox in London, in all probability, exceed *twenty thousand*; (and the numbers whom it never attacks are very few and inconsiderable) if these *twenty thousand*, were all inoculated, and one of five hundred die, as in the usual proportion, the annual loss to the metropolis would be *forty*; and if all the annual progeny of Britain and Ireland, taking them, according to Davenant, at *three hundred thousand*, were, *communibus annis*, to be inoculated, the national loss of both islands would be only *six hundred*, and of all Europe ten thousand annually.

No kingdom of Europe has yet adopted any general, systematic, and effectual plan to shield themselves from this inveterate enemy. Dr. Jurin's list of all the inoculated in London, and all other parts of England, from 1721 to the first year in which public experiment was made of this practice in Britain to the year 1727, amount to 764 only, and afterwards it continued many years on the decline. It was suffered to be introduced into Holland in 1748; into France not before 1754; and during the five following years, a list of no more than 200 inoculated can be collected from all parts of that populous kingdom. Italy, Denmark, and Sweden, near the last-mentioned period, for the first time, tolerated experiments to be made of inoculation, and during six years after its introduction, the inconsiderable number of 1200 were inoculated throughout Sweden.

These few facts are adduced to show, that the practice of inoculation is yet in its infancy throughout the most enlightened kingdoms of Europe; and that it is so even at this day in the British metropolis, the bills of mortality are a doleful proof.

Every life saved by inoculation is so much strength and treasure added to the nation. There is no other disease where we have it so much in our power

to lessen mortality, as in the small-pox. To the benevolent exhortations and exertions of the institutors, the legislature, the clergy, and enlightened individuals of every profession in this metropolis and nation, are intreated to add their sanction, patronage, and assistance. The example of London, in this instance, will have great influence on every other metropolis.

Before conclusion it is proper to observe, that within the last twenty years, or less, two attempts have been made to render inoculation general in London. Both these humane plans, however, were unsuccessful, and principally from the ill-founded opposition and apprehensions excited by some private inoculators.

All the original objections urged against inoculation at its first introduction had been refuted and given up: such as the return of the disease a second time; the communication of other contagious and infectious diseases, and many other equally erroneous aspersions. The only objection, which, until lately, remained disputed and undecided, in substance was, "*Whether by general inoculation in great cities dispersing the infection, more injury than benefit would be done to the community.*" Upon the final determination of this interesting proposition, the fate of inoculation rested. Policy and humanity would certainly dictate the total suppression of a practice, upon the whole, more detrimental than beneficial to society.

Baron Dimsdale, several writers on the continent, De Haen, Tissot, Racet, &c. &c. had in printed treatises reproached general inoculation in great cities. Baron Dimsdale insisted, that all the *laborious and middling classes* of the London inhabitants should be shut up during inoculation in hospitals, but, strange inconsistency, he tolerated the rich and affluent to enjoy its benefits at their own houses. In opposition to this doctrine, pamphlets were written by several physicians of this metropolis, in defence of general inoculation in London at private houses. They were replied to, and with acrimony, by the Baron, who continued to exult over all his opponents, and to imagine

his arguments unanswerable. About three years ago a small miscellaneous treatise, called *Observations medical and political*, was published by Dr. Black; the first part of which was dedicated to the refutation of Paron Dimsdale's publications, and arguments against general inoculation in London, at the private houses of all the inhabitants, indiscriminately. That treatise was not two months from the press, when the Baron hastily published a new edition of his works on the same subject, which he dedicated to the Empress of Russia; in which he erased all his former arguments against general inoculation in London, and, manifestly in consequence of the above publication, renounced and corrected this, with many other errors (truth and duty reluctantly oblige us to declare) of enormous injury to the public security.

The last consideration is, the probable expences of this institution. These would be inconceivably small. *Three* medical gentlemen will, at all times, be amply sufficient; and for the convenience of the patients, and of themselves, one residing in Westminster, one in the city of London, and one in the Borough. *One* small house in the central part of the metropolis would be sufficient, to which patients should resort merely for inoculation, and their friends afterwards for medicines. As to the *medicines*, very few, and those not costly, would be required to infants. At the first cost, they would not, in all probability, ever exceed one hundred pounds annually. Supposing, likewise, that one hundred pounds annually was assigned to each

of the three medical gentlemen, total annual expence of the General Inoculating Dispensary would not exceed *five hundred pounds*: a sum which several of our great hospitals swallow up in little more than a week. Perhaps also it would be advisable, at first outset, to offer a small pecuniary encouragement to some of the poor, to induce them to secure their families timely inoculation. But, to establish this institution, the influence and hortations of enlightened individuals amongst their indigent neighbours, will be more required than the supply of their purses. The medical gentlemen will with the utmost pleasure give time, advice, and attendance, gratis, until the charity shall be sufficient to support the rich. A house-rent might also at first be dispensed with, during the infant state of the charity, and to the private houses of each of the three medical gentlemen the patients may be directed to be inoculated. A druggist, or apothecary, in each of the three districts above-mentioned can easily be engaged to prepare the prescriptions, for a very small profit upon his labour.

Each subscriber of one guinea in the first year will be a governor during that period, and of ten guineas, a governor for life; and each may annually commend *ten* patients to be inoculated.

Those noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen, whose patriotism and humanity dispose them to patronise and encourage this institution, are respectfully intreated to address their names and intention to Dr. Black, in the Haymarket, who will acquaint them with further particulars of this plan.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE theory of earthquakes has engaged the attention of the philosophic world ever since the free spirit of enquiry has encouraged the true method of examining into natural appearances. Dr. Stukely's celebrated theory, which is built on the supposed agency of electricity, and has been confirmed by several experiments of the great Dr. Priestley, is well known to the world. The recent devastation in the province of Calabria has revived that attention which the grand operations of nature cannot but command. Sir William Hamilton, with

great probability ascribes this last dreadful occurrence to the explosion of a subterraneous volcano. The following extract from a work* lately published by M. de Dolomieu, correspondent to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, will shew that, among other concurrent causes, the apparently gentle decomposition of substances that contain air is capable of producing effects, not much inferior to those that owe their origin to the force of fire.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

N.

AN ACCOUNT OF A NEW SPECIES OF VOLCANO.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PHENOMENA WHICH APPEAR AT THE MOUNTAIN OF MACCALUBA, IN SICILY.

If the name of Volcano had not been appropriated exclusively to mountains that emit fire; if it had not been always employed to announce the great effects produced by this terrible element, or if it were applicable to every mountain which is formed of the matter of its own proper explosions, I should not hesitate to apply the term to a singular phenomenon I observed in Sicily, between Arragona and Girgenti. I should say that I have seen an aerial volcano, whose effects resemble those in which fire is the principal agent. I should observe that this volcano, like others, has its intermissions of repose and calmness, and its periods of turbulence and fermentation; that it produces earthquakes, subterraneous thunders, violent shocks, and, lastly, explosions that throw the projected matter to the height of more than three hundred feet. But whatever name it may be consistent with propriety to apply to this phenomenon, it will be neither less singular nor less interesting on that account.

On the 18th of September, 1781, going from Arragona to Girgenti, I went out of the direct road, to observe a place called Maccaluba, which was pointed out to me as very singular, by a variety of relations that had very much excited my curiosity. The soil of the country I traversed is essentially calcareous. It is overspread with mountains and hills of clay, in which the currents of water have made deep fissures, and some of which are lined with a gypseous crust. After an hour's walk I arrived at the place of destination. I beheld a mountain of clay, flat at the top. The base exhibited nothing remarkable; but on the plain that terminates its height, I observed the

most singular phenomenon that nature has ever yet presented to my view.

The base of this mountain being circular, it imperfectly represents a truncated cone. Its elevation above the valley in which it is situated, and almost enclosed, is one hundred and fifty feet; and the plain at top is in a small degree convex, and about half a mile in circumference. This plain is so extremely sterile, that the slightest trace of vegetation cannot be observed. Every where on the summit is seen a very great number of truncated cones, at various distances from each other, and of various heights. The highest may measure about two feet and a half, and the smallest are not more than two or three lines. At the summit of every one is a crater, in the form of a funnel, the depth of which is about one third of the height of the cone it belongs to. The soil they rest on is a grey clay, dry and cracked in every direction, the pieces being about four or five inches in thickness. The great libration that is felt by walking on this plain shews that the surface consists of a thin crust, which covers a soft and half fluid substance. And it is not without trepidation that an observer perceives that this dried clay covers an immense gulf of mud, in which he runs the greatest risque of being swallowed up.

The interior part of each small crater is always moist, and exhibits a continual motion. Every moment a mass of moistened clay, of a grey colour, is elevated from the lower part of the crater. This mass is of a convex figure, and rises till it has entirely filled the whole cavity, and surmounts it in the form of an hemisphere, which bursts, and lets a quantity of air escape, that caused

* Voyage aux Îles de Lipari.

caused the whole effect. The bursting is attended with a noise resembling that produced by drawing a cork out of a bottle, at the same time that the clay is thrown out of the crater, and runs down the sides of the cone like a lava, extending beyond its base to a greater or less distance, according to its quantity. As soon as the air is thus disengaged, the rest of the clay that was not thrown out falls down into the crater, which then resumes its first form, and preserves it till a new bubble endeavours to escape. In this manner there is produced a continual motion of depression and elevation more or less frequent; and the frequency is increased by stamping upon the crust of clay with which the summit of the mountain is covered.

If a stick be thrust into one of these craters it returns by little and little by starts, but it is not thrown to a distance, as I had been taught to expect. During the time I was employed in observing the phenomena of this mountain, three of my attendants amused themselves by throwing pieces of the dried clay into the mouth of one of the largest craters. The pieces were all swallowed up, and an hour employed in this kind of work produced no other effect than that of dilating the orifice a little, without filling it up. Some of these hillocks are entirely dry, and give no longer passage to the air. The whole number of cones exceeds an hundred, but this number varies every day. Besides the cones, there are several round cavities in the soil itself, especially towards the west, where the plain is less elevated than elsewhere. These cavities are an inch or two in diameter, and are filled with dirty salt water, out of which bubbles are continually emitted without noise or explosion, but similar to the boiling of water upon the fire. On the surface of some of these concavities I found a pellicle of bituminous oil, of a sufficiently strong odour, of that kind which is often confounded with the smell of sulphur.

Such is the state of this mountain during the summer and autumn till the rainy season arrives, and this is the state

in which I saw it. But the circumstances during the winter are very different. The clay on its summit becomes soft and almost fluid by rain, the conical hillocks are dissolved and nothing presents itself to the sight but a vast gulph of argillaceous mud, which the depth is unknown, and which cannot be approached but with the greatest danger. An unceasing ebullition prevails over all this surface. The air that produces it has no longer any particular passages, but bursts forth all in all parts.

These two states obtain only when the mountain is calm. It has likewise its time of grand fermentation, in which it presents phenomena that spread terror and affright into all the neighbouring places, and that resemble those which precede the eruptions of ordinary volcanos. Shocks of earthquakes, often very violent, are felt at the distance of two or three miles. Subterraneous thunders and noises are heard, and after several days progress increase in the interior fermentation they are succeeded by violent eruptions attended with much noise, that throw the soil, together with mud, clay, and some stones, to the perpendicular height of more than two hundred feet. All these matters fall again upon the same spot from which they were projected. The explosions are usually repeated three or four times during the twenty-four hours. They are accompanied by a fetid smell of liver of sulphur, which spreads itself over the adjacent parts, and sometimes it is affirmed there is an appearance of smoke. After these eruptions the preliminary phenomena cease, and the mountain again resumes one of the two states before described.

The eruptions of this remarkable and singular volcano happen in autumn when the summer has been long and dry, but the interval is not regular. Many years sometimes elapse without one; and afterwards they take place in two successive years, or two years out of three, as in 1777 and 1779, which are the times of the last eruptions. The regular interval of five years,

years, concerning which different authors have spoken, is contrary to observation.

Here follows an account of the eruption of 1777, given me by an eyewitness, who wrote it at the time of the event*. I leave it in its original language, adding at the same time a literal translation:

"At the distance of one league from the sea-coast, behind Girgenti, is a place named Moruca by the ancients, and now Maccaluba, where on an eminence in the middle of a barren plain are observed several different apertures, which by a gentle ebullition throw out mud and troubled water. On the 13th of September last (1777) half an hour after sun-rise, a noise was heard at this place, that every moment increasing became in a short time louder than the loudest thunder. This was succeeded by a trembling of the earth in the neighbourhood, where large apertures are still to be seen, at the same time that the principal mouth by which troubled water and mud commonly issue forth became enlarged in diameter to six palms†. Out of this mouth there came or was emitted something that resembled a cloud of smoke, and which in a very few seconds arrived to the height of twenty-four palms. Although the matter of this explosion had the colour of flame in some of its parts, it continued nevertheless liquid mud, and lumps of clay, which in falling spread themselves over the circumambient soil: the greater part, however, fell again into the great mouth from which they had been disgorged. This eruption lasted half an hour, and was repeated three other times, with the intermission of a quarter of an hour, and the duration of a quarter of an hour. In the mean time, the motion and agitation of large masses under the earth were heard; at the distance of three miles the noise resembled that of the sea in a storm. While these terrible phenomena lasted, those who were present thought the end of the world was come, and were terrified by the apprehension of being buried under the

clay that was thrown out of the principal mouth. This mud covered all the neighbouring soil, to the depth of six palms, besides filling up the adjacent vallies, and though this clay was liquid on the day of the eruption, it appeared on the following day to have recovered its consistence, so that several curious persons were able to approach the great mouth in the middle, for the purpose of observing it. This mud still retains the smell of sulphur, though not so strongly as on the day of the eruption. The other mouths, which were shut during the eruption, have appeared again, and we still hear a subterraneous murmur, that makes us apprehensive of another eruption."

We are always tempted to attribute effects nearly similar to the same cause. It is seen that this mountain has eruptions like Mount Etna, and this has been sufficient to induce the inhabitants of its environs, and the few travellers who have observed it, to suppose that all the phenomena depend on subterraneous fires. I arrived on the spot, pre-occupied with the same idea. I expected nothing more than to see an ordinary volcano, either in the commencement or termination. I did not suspect that there was any other agent in nature except fire capable of producing the phenomena that had been announced to me; but I was quickly undeceived. I saw nothing around me that indicated the presence of the igneous element, which when in action impresses a distinctive character on all its productions; and I was soon convinced that nature employs very different means to produce effects that resemble each other. I saw that fire was not the principal agent, nor even concerned in the phenomena of this mountain, and if in some eruptions smoke and heat were observed, that these circumstances are no more than casual or accessory, and do not point out the true cause of the explosions. But previous to a development of the nature of this new agent, it will be necessary to give a detail of some circumstances which I may have neglected, in describing the more

* It is presumed to be unnecessary to annex the Italian in this place, as Mr. D. has done in his work.

† The Naples palm is above 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ English inches.

more obvious appearances relating to this singular phenomenon.

My first endeavour, on my arrival on the plain of Macaluba, was to ascertain whether any heat existed in the ebullitions I saw about me. It was not without apprehension that I walked on this tremulous plain. It appeared dangerous to me to approach too near the larger cones, about which the ground was more worn than elsewhere, and might yield and suffer me to sink. However, encouraged by repeated trials, I advanced to the very center of the plain. I thrust my hand into the fluid mud of the craters, and into the cavities that contained water in a state of ebullition, but instead of the sensation of heat I expected, I experienced that of cold. I then plunged my thermometer, which in the open air stood at twenty-three degrees and a half, and it descended three degrees. I thrust my naked arm as deep as I could into the mud of one of the craters, and I experienced a sensation of still greater cold than at the surface. No smell of sulphur nor smoke could be perceived, and, in short, I could by no possible means discover any vestige of fire in the state the mountain was then in. This fact being well established, it was necessary to examine whether the igneous element either assisted or acted as chief agent in the great eruptions. I already began to doubt. I examined every part of this plain, and all the exterior parts of the mountain, without discovering any substance upon which the fire had acted. On the contrary, I found evident tokens to prove that this destructive agent had not existed. Among the ejected matter of the last eruption I saw fat clays, that contained calcareous spar not at all altered, calcareous stones absolutely untouched, together with regular crystals of spar, and fragments of laminated selenite, or gypsum specular. These matters, that is to say, the spar and crystallized gypsum, are altered by the most gentle fire, and the grey clay by the action of heat is baked into a red tile or brick. Since these substances carry no marks of fire, they cannot have been subjected to its action, and consequent-

ly it has not existed in this singular phenomenon. As soon as my observations had convinced me this mountain was not an ordinary volcano, I saw the cause of all the phenomena. A bottle being filled with the air which escaped from the mud and the water instantly extinguished a taper placed into it. This air mixed with atmospheric air produced neither flame nor explosion. I had no opportunity of making other experiments, but these were sufficient to show that it was this air that is the only agent in the phenomena I have described. And it seemed to me that the following explanation gives the true solution of this problem which at first appeared rather embarrassing.

I have already taken notice, that the soil of all the country is calcareous. It is covered with mountains of a soft and ductile clay, that often contains gypsum; and accident has placed a spring of salt water in the middle of that called Macaluba, great numbers of which are every where in a country abounding with mines of rock salt. This water continually moistens the clay, and afterwards exsudes through one of the sides of the mountain. The vitriolic acid of the clay seizes by greater affinity the base of the marine salt, and disengages the marine acid which acts on the calcareous earth beneath the mountain. This last combination disengages a vast quantity of fixed air, that traverses the whole mass of moist clay, and bursts out through the surface. The vitriolic acid of the clay may likewise combine directly with the calcareous stone, and continually form gypsum. The constant motion of fixed air through the clay produces an effect similar to that which would arise from kneading, that is, it augments its ductility and tenacity. During the winter, or rainy season, the clay is more moistened, the air disengages itself more easily, and the ebullitions are more multiplied. During the summer, the surface of the clay becomes dry, and forms a crust more or less thick. The air then must make an effort to escape, and issues forth at the place where the resistance is least.

It keeps together by little and little the portions of earth it brings along with it, and forms small cones, in the middle of which it preserves a passage. But when the summers have been long, hot, and dry, the clay increases in tenacity and compactness. It is no longer permeable to the air, but resists the effort of its elasticity. The air accumulates continually, and at a certain point of compression produces earthquakes, subterraneous thunders, and, lastly, the eruptions, concerning which I have spoken: and the greater the resistance, the more considerable the explosion. Thus it appears that fixed air is the only agent in all the phenomena of this mountain.

The smoke that accompanies the eruptions is not a circumstance contrary to the explanation I have here given. Smoke or mist is often nothing more than water reduced into vapours, and it is not extraordinary that the air in doing itself, and producing the explosions I attribute to it, should reduce and vapour the water that is beneath the mountain.

The appearance of flame mentioned by the author of the relation may likewise be produced by the reflection of the rising sun from the surface of the wet clay, which seen through the mist may produce a red colour. The observer himself informed me that he was placed so as to have the sun directly before him.

It is besides possible that the mass of bituminous matter which is beneath this mountain, as is indicated by the petroleum that swims on the surface of the water in the cavities may produce inflammable air during the time of the interior fermentation; this air may take fire, either spontaneously or by the collision of the matter thrown out during the time it mixes with the atmosphere. Its inflammation in the cavities of the mountain is not possible for want of the concurrence of pure air; and pure air cannot be formed by the combination of the acid with the calcareous earth that produces the fixed air which, in the usual state of the mountain, is always making its escape at the surface.

CONJECTURES ON THE CAUSES OF THE FOGS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD, 1783.

FOR these conjectures we are obliged to Giovanni Lapi, who is *Direttore di Giardini de Georgofili*, at Firenze. He supposes that the late fogs were caused by emanations from the earth. His reasons are ingenious.

"Messina, he informs us, was covered with a fog during the earthquake, so was China when Formosa was swallowed up by the sea; so were the northern seas, when a new volcano appeared in Iceland; and so has almost all Europe been now, when volcanoes have appeared in many places. It is the volcanoes, therefore, which have impregnated the air with large quantities of fixed, phlogisticated, and inflammable air, and this accounts for the extraordinary vegetation, which has been universal except only in a few places, where these materials, so favourable to it in general, have been in too great abundance.

"With regard to the electricity which has abounded so much in the air, Mr. L. reasons in this manner: every body knows that electricity may be produced by rubbing glassy or bituminous substances very hard and quickly. Now, as the crust of our globe abounds in both these, it is certain that the frequent earthquakes must have rubbed them a great deal; and as the points or summits of bodies are the most likely to attract electricity, the tops of the mountains must of course have had a great deal. Accordingly these were first covered with electrical fogs, which afterwards, when the equilibrium was restored, were seen in other parts of the earth.

"Again, all volcanoes abound very much in crystals of *schorl*, which have been observed to partake of the nature of the tourmaline, that is, to become electrical by bare heat. This explains why

why there are always so many electrical sparks seen in eruptions of volcanoes, and in earthquakes, which last are probably caused by the action of volcanoes very deep under ground.

"But electricity, when not *decomposed*, acts as a powerful stimulus upon vegetation; and again, electricity, when *decomposed*, resolves itself into phlogiston, which is one of the most powerful agents in vegetation known.

The vegetation, therefore, ought all these reasons to have been exceeded great, and it has been so, both in general return made by the earth, in particular instances of fertile Wine, corn, and oil have abounded beyond what has been ever seen; onions have been weighed of 36 pounds each, a single bean has produced pods, &c. &c."

THE MISCELLANY.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTER OF NESTOR IN THE ILIAD OF HOMER.

SHAKESPEARE has delineated his characters from real life; and such has been the fertility of his genius, that he has described almost all the features of the human heart, in almost every possible situation. An elegant writer* has, with much felicity, traced some of the principal characters of that great author through their various shades; and has presented us with the most important observations upon human nature, under a form, which, by its novelty and elegance, is excellently calculated to convey moral instruction.

It appears to me, that if there be any other poet who has delineated characters with such a masterly pencil as to deserve a particular analysis of the same kind, it is the great father of poetry, the immortal Homer. There are, indeed, many particulars which might be pointed out, in which our great dramatic writer bears a very striking resemblance to Homer†; but in no respect is this resemblance so remarkable as in the unequalled talent which both possess, in delineating characters. The dramatic form of the Iliad is one of the principal sources of that delight which every reader feels in perusing it. The heroes of the Trojan war have characters, which are accurately marked, and maintained throughout, according to the nicest rules of dramatic unity. In the characters of Achilles, Diomed,

and Ajax, which an ordinary mind would have represented under the common aspect of courage, we find delineated the different shades of valour as they may be varied by unyielding obstinacy, by cool reflection, or by generosity. In the characters of Ulysses and Nestor, we are presented with the same common quality of wisdom arising in the one from native force of mind; and in the other, from the collected experience of age.

In short, the Iliad appears to me to furnish ample room for the analysis of human character, as delineated by the greatest of poets, under a variety of aspects: and there seems to be nothing wanting but the elegant pen of the author of "the Analysis of Shakspeare's Characters," to derive from the Iliad an interesting detail of observations, of the highest importance with regard to human conduct.

I have sometimes amused myself with imitating the manner of that writer; and it is not without a deep sense of my inability to tread in the same path with advantage, that I now leave to offer a few remarks on the character of Nestor, which has frequently interested me in perusing the Iliad.

Instead, however, of attempting to delineate every particular feature, I shall at present confine myself to a single trait, which appears to me to be

* Professor Richardson, of Glasgow, in his "Analysis of some of the most remarkable characters of Shakspeare." † Of this similitude Dr. Johnson speaks in his preface to Shakspeare. Ed.

leading one in the character of Nestor.

This venerable hero had now arrived at a very advanced period of life. He had already seen three generations of men; and the race of those with whom he had begun the career of life had been long extinct. In his youth, he had distinguished himself by his warlike achievements; and he was now illustrious on account of his wisdom, as he had formerly been on account of his valour. The other heroes with whom he was now engaged in the Trojan war were young men. Nestor had been the companion of their fathers; and it was in their society that he had performed those exploits, from which he now claimed the chief distinction. But the infirmities of old age had already invaded him; and he was no longer able to contend with the younger chiefs in the glory of the field. Conscious, however, of his own merit, and impressed with the memory of those achievements which he had performed in his youth, he perpetually went with tender emotions of regret to the days and scenes of former times; he dwells with complacency on the action of his earlier years; and attributes to the occurrences and characters with which he had been then familiar a dignity and importance which he can now perceive in nothing around him. He looks down with a kind of contempt on the persons with whom he now associates, when he compares them with the companions of his youth: he perceives a littleness in every thing, which he is always disposed to contrast with that grandeur which he attributes to the objects and personages with which he had been familiar in early life:

Ἦν γὰρ τότε ἄνθρωποι ἄρσιμον ἄνθρωποι ἰμῖν,
 &c. *Iliad* I. v. 260.

"A god-like race of heroes once I knew,
 Such as no more these aged eyes shall view.
 Love thee a chief to match Pirithous' fame,
 Dares the bold, or Ceneus' deathless name;
 Thous combat with more than mortal might,
 Or Polybarnus, like the gods in fight?
 With thee of old, to toils of battle bred,
 In early youth, my hardy days I led." POPE.

The contrast between the periods of

youth and old age is ever obtruding itself on the minds of those who are advanced in life; and such reflections as those which Nestor here indulges unavoidably flow from such a contrast. It will be easily allowed that a great portion of human enjoyment is derived from the sensibility of the heart to impressions from the objects and characters around us: and if we trace the progress of this sensibility in the different periods of human life, we shall easily discover how the contrast between youth and old age must turn out unfavourably to the latter.

The young mind, yet a stranger to the scenes and objects with which the new world, on which it has so lately entered, is stored, sees every thing at first under the magnified aspect of novelty. But whatever is new surprises; and whatever surprises makes a deep impression on the mind; it rouses it into emotion, and communicates a spring to all its powers. By degrees, however, this gloss of novelty wears off. The objects and characters which present themselves to us become familiar; and as they become familiar, the impression which they make on the mind becomes slighter. As they are rendered common by the habit of frequent observation, their dimensions are contracted, and they appear to sink in point of dignity and worth. Such seems to be the process of the mind in judging of the qualities of objects, in the periods of youth, and of more advanced life.

But still, through every period of life, the traces remain of those early impressions which had roused the mind, and filled the imagination with the images of greatness. We can yet recall the judgements we had formed, when the glowing colours of fancy illuminated every object around us: we can yet recollect how certain events and characters were wont to fill the mind, and to strike the fancy with the idea of a magnificence that is now to be met with no longer.

Thus, led back by a thousand images of pleasing recollection, we perpetually recur to those early impressions by which we were once so deeply affected;

fects; nor is the present conviction that we have of the imperfection of characters, and the comparative littleness of events, sufficient to destroy the belief that it was otherwise when we were young.

The objects and characters which were familiar to us in early life derive also a portion of that greatness which we attribute to them from an obvious association with the scenes of the happiest period of our lives—that period when the heart was alive to every generous emotion; when pleasure offered the cup of enjoyment unmixed; and when hope smiled on the prospects of future life. This state of mind falls generally to the share of youth; and communicates to every surrounding object a portion of the same qualities by which it is itself characterised; and accordingly we find them heightened by the colours of joy, and love, and innocence, when contrasted with the occupations of maturer life, which are more generally associated with care, and sorrow, and remorse.

Thus then it is, that we attribute greatness and dignity, and value to the objects which have been familiar to us in our earlier years. But when the imagination is at length cooled, and when truth paints every thing in its just colours to the eye of judgement, they begin to appear under a different aspect. We contrast the impressions of youth with the convictions of more advanced life; and we are ready to exclaim with Nestor, “That we shall never more behold such men as those with whom we associated in our youth.”

But Nestor not only assigns a superior dignity and importance to the affairs of former times; but he is also naturally led to reflect on the depredations which old age had now made on his own powers; and to deplore the loss of those enjoyments which belong only to early life. There prevails, in all his harangues, a strain of complaint, expressive of his dissatisfaction with his present condition.

* Ἀτρεΐδῃ, μάλα μὲν κἄν ἐβόλοισι καὶ αὐτός, &c. *Iliad* IV. 318.

and

—ὃ γὰρ ἐμῇ ἰς, * &c.

Iliad XI. 6

“Now, the slow course of all-impairing time Unstrings my nerves, and ends my manly power. Oh! had I still that strength my youth possessed When this bold arm”——

Such complaints as these are natural; there is something uncomfortable in extreme old age. Every enjoyment has now fled. The mind has lost its nice sensibility by which it was formerly led to take an interest in events and characters. The affections of the heart have become cold and languid. The air of novelty which struck the youthful imagination in every thing that presented itself is now vanished, and every object is marked by a cold and uninteresting sameness. Incapable of that lively emotion from which chief pleasures are derived; abandoned by the companions of his earlier life, and left, as it were, alone in a country of strangers, the man of many years naturally deplores his condition; regrets the enjoyments of his better days.

A writer of great humour and penetration† has drawn a picture of human nature labouring under the complicated infirmities of extreme old age, sufficient to remove every wish to have protracted beyond a certain period. But his picture is horrible; and it disgusts every reader of delicacy. The plaintive regrets of Nestor, however, have a representation of the infirmities to which old age is liable, which affords a more tolerable view of human nature; and they seem to be placed in a light sufficiently strong to overcome the unreasonable desire of life.

When we contemplate the inconveniences to which extreme old age is exposed, we must be led to admire the wisdom that appears in the distribution of Providence: and we must feel a sense of gratitude to the Supreme disposer of all things; because he has not condemned us to tread the path of human life, after it has been deprived of every grace that rendered it valuable. Instead of repining at the weakness of human life, we will re-

* See also *Iliad* XXIII. v. 626.

† Swift, in his account of the Struldbrugs, in *Gulliver*

that after the circle of enjoyment has been exhausted, and every object has become insipid and uninteresting by its familiarity, we are to be released from a station so ill calculated to gratify our thirst for happiness.

This idea might even be pursued to a greater length; and it might be observed, that it appears to be the intention of the author of nature, to withdraw our minds from the objects of this world, by divesting them gradual-

ly of those colours by which they so powerfully attract the fancy: and thus, as we advance in life, to excite in us a desire of entering on another scene of existence, where our capacities of enjoyment may be renewed and enlarged, at the same time that objects are provided, adapted to their nature.

But lest I should fall into a strain too serious for the present occasion, I shall here conclude my observations on this subject.

M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE. ON THEATRICAL CRITICISM.

Respicere exemplar vitæ morumque jubebo

Doctum imitatore, et veras hinc ducere voces.

HOR.

SIR,

I Amadownright fellow, and shall not waste time in a preface to my letter. I am pleased with your attention to theatrical subjects, and, therefore, shall favour you with my sentiments on dramatic criticism. I love the play-house, and am one of those plain folks that dine early enough to attend the rising of the curtain. I do not sit down to table at six, prolong the last course till eight or nine, and then perhaps crack my head with cracking a bottle, or rattling a dice-box, till eight or nine the next morning. I hope, therefore, since, with the bulk of my countrymen, I take an interest in these entertainments, that you will, occasionally in your miscellany, gratify us with some sound criticisms on the drama: sound criticisms, I say; no flimsy panegyric, or gross abuse, praising or reviling one writer or performer for the purpose of raising or debasing another; but tracing and enforcing the real principles of the drama; and if examples, for the sake of illustration must now and then be given, give them from the classic dead! for praise or censure of the living is commonly nauseous, commonly suspicious. The dead too (no offence to the present generation!) are our more intimate acquaintance.

I do not mean, however, to depreciate the talents of the living. No,

Sir, you will find that the main scope of this letter is to encourage contemporary merit, and to repress the petulance, and expose the futility, of common-place criticism. Writers, who endeavour to effect their purpose by methods merely mechanical, are justly denied the palm of genius. Ought critics then to comment by line and rule, and to decide by a receipt? If Criticism be the handmaid of the Muse, she might surely catch something of her air and spirit, rather than rip up the cast clothes of her mistress, at once to steal the pattern, and find fault with the fashion. In a word, her labours should be directed to promote the arts, rather than to dishearten the professors; and though it must naturally fall out that more can see and read than those who write, and paint, &c. yet since they who hazard their observations in public, in some measure become artists themselves, they should take care to found those observations on the basis of candour, taste, and good sense. At present the press swarms with critics. A louse, say the naturalists, is a very lousy animal; and there is not a lousy author in town, especially a dramatic author, that has not fifty lousy critics on his back. These bloodsuckers have no doubt their use, and may serve to correct the too sanguine imagination of an author: but I beg leave to mention a few instances

stances, wherein I think they contribute to weaken and to impoverish genius.

The first canon of modern criticism (and indeed it has been a favourite topick ever since the flood) is the degeneracy of the present age. This is the grand era of dulness: genius, they cry, is extinct. Shakspeare, Jonson, and Fletcher; Wycherly, Congreve, and Vanbrugh, are no more!—True; and the present writers, such as they are, will hereafter at least have that claim to applause. They will be no more. But a good play, say the critics, is so scarce, so very scarce a commodity!—Granted. When was it otherwise? Allowing for a moment, that every old piece in Dodsley's collection is excellent, how few are such pieces to those which were then written and exhibited, whose wit and spirit has not been sufficient to keep them sweet and alive for the delight and entertainment of the present generation! From the days of *Æschylus* to yesterday, few writers have been equal to the execution of a good tragedy; to write a comedy is a serious matter; and even an excellent farce-monger (says *Diderot*) is no ordinary character. I have looked upon the stage for a long, long series of time, and without flattery to the present race of dramatists, I will venture to pronounce that the last five-and-twenty years, or thereabouts, have produced more plays likely to descend to posterity than the five-and-twenty immediately preceding. I do not mean to pay my court to any particular author; I have thrown the compliment among them, and let each of them take as much of it as he may think falls to his share.

To point out antique merit to the moderns, as an object of emulation, is wise and laudable; but to set it up, like the gallows, to terrify and gibbet poor culprits that venture on the high road of letters, is impolitic and ungenerous. Comparisons are commonly invidious, yet there are a kind of comparisons still more odious than those between the antients and moderns—I mean those drawn between moderns and moderns. Wits, as well as beauties,

are naturally fond of pulling caps, mangling the reputations of each other. But shall the sober critic, who only to keep down their vanity, and quench their arrogance, shall he, as it were *ex cathedra*, give a sanction to the squabbles, or throw additional weight into that scale which success and self-conceit have perhaps already made heavy? Let every successful writer triumph in his turn, yet do not charge his fellow authors to the wheels of his chariot, but rather let it be the office of the critic, like the slave of antients, to bid him remember that he is mortal.

But the most offensive weapon modern criticism is some reigning word, with which every literary magogue arms himself, and does dreadful execution. The two leading monosyllables of the House of Commons are not more powerful than *low* a word, be it what it may, while it remains formidable by being in fashion. I am old enough to remember when the word *low* was this scare-crow of *Gentle* comedy, and the *polite* literature, were in universal request; and every writer who attempted to be comic dreaded the imputation of buffoonery. If a piece had strong humour—O, Sir, its damned *low*! was its sentence of condemnation. In length, however, the word *Low* has been restored to favour, and the term *SENTIMENT* in its turn has fallen into disgrace. “To anatomize a character, and see what breeds about the heart,” had formerly its merit; but now this dissection of the human mind has lost its advocates and admirers: *Sentimental stuff* is the phrase; and he who dares to approve a scene, where the course of the story apparently leads the author to exhibit passion rather than humour, is condemned for an old-fashioned dunce and a coxcomb. Gross drogeries, or dull moralities (*moralities* let me call them!) are equally reprehensible: but humour is not so censured merely because it is *low*, nor *sentiment* to be banished when it seems to exhibit the workings of the heart. With the antient critics, the manners and sentiments held an equal rank in the drama.

draw; each alike excellent, while they were each alike *characteristic*.

After such a free censure of the modern coinage of cant terms in the critical vocabulary, if I might be allowed to give currency to a word, I would endeavour to renew one, that is as old as the creation—NATURE!—the sterling bullion of NATURE!—Let the critics cease to enquire whether the humour be *low*, or the piece *sentimental*; let them examine whether it be *natural*! But let the admirer and imitator of Nature also be on his guard, not to fall into insipidity, or to indulge the minute touches of a Dutch pencil. Let your outline be bold, though simple; and fill it as richly, and colour it as highly, as you please; always taking care to avoid *extravaganza*, and “to hold, as it were, the mirror up to Nature.” This is no curb upon the imagination. Caliban is as natural as Hamlet.

Composition and criticism are so nearly allied, that in making strictures upon one, I have been betrayed almost ~~unwittingly~~ into speaking of the other. Narrowness in each, *mannerisms* in writing and *mannerisms* in criticism, are equally my aversion. The wretched ~~man~~, that could paint nothing but a net, was not in my opinion more contemptible, than the cuckoo, who can repeat nothing but *low* or *sentimental*. The wide field of *nature* gives scope for the variety which ever distinguishes a man of genius. Never was there a

period, wherein excellent authors flourished, but their several manners were as different as their faces; nay, a good author possesses a versatility of talent, not only keeping him above the servile imitation of others, but enabling him in great measure to vary from himself. Yet there is another vice of critics—which I forgot to mention before—I mean their perpetually recurring to every writer’s first production, and settling it as the standard of his genius, as if they dreaded his cultivating more than one spot of Parnassus. To compare a man with himself, disadvantageously too, is of all comparisons the most mortifying: but mortification is no more the main business of the critic, than torture should be the study of the surgeon, though some pain will of necessity follow both their operations.

To conclude, Sir, while I recommend the drama to your notice, I mean to warn you from falling into the vulgar errors of ordinary commentators. I hope you will take warning by their untimely fate. Should you adopt the gingling bells of panegyric, or wade through the mire of abuse in the beaten track of modern criticism, I wish that your remarks may perish as speedily as the lie of the day on which they appear. If you wish to live in your writings be temperate and just:

“Nothing extenuate,

“Nor set down aught in malice.”

I am, Sir, your’s, &c.

DOWNRIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

EXPLANATION OF AN ANCIENT ENIGMATICAL INSCRIPTION.

Promittam capillum, incipiamque bariolari.

PLAUTUS.

SIR,

ABOUT a mile from Bologna, on the side of a temple which joins to a nobleman’s villa, is the following inscription:

D. M.

Æ: LELIA CRISPIS, NEC VIR, NEC MULIER, NEC ANDROGYNA;
NEC PUELLA, NEC JUVENIS, NEC ANUS;
NEC CASTA, NEC MERETRICIA*, NEC PUDICA, SED OMNIA.
SUBLATA NEQUE FAME, NEQUE FERRO, NEQUE VENENO,
SED OMNIBUS:

NEC

* In the copy of Gevartius, it is *meretrix*, which I have ventured to change into the adject *meretricia*, that it may correspond with *casta et pudica*.

NEC COELO, NEC AQUIS, NEC TERRIS, SED UBIQUE JACE-
LUC. AGATHO PRISCIUS, NEC MARITUS, NEC AMATOR, N
NECESSARIUS;
NEQUE MOERENS, NEQUE GAUDENS, NEQUE FLENS;
HANC NEC MOLEM, NEC PYRAMIDEN, NEC SEPULCHRUM
SED OMNIA,
SCIT ET NESCIIT CUI POSUERIT.

Of this enigmatical inscription, as far as I remember, no explanation has been attempted for above a century in England. I now offer one, Mr. Editor, for your Magazine, which seems

to me a very proper repository for subjects of this nature. But, previous to any attempt at solving this riddle I shall present you with the following translation:

TO THE MOST POWERFUL OF THE DEITIES*.

Ælia Lælia Crispis, neither Man, nor Woman, nor Hermaphrodite:

Neither a Girl, nor Young, nor Old:

Neither chaste, nor meretricious, nor modest, but all:

Carried off neither by famine, nor by sword, nor by poison, but by all

Lies neither in Heaven, nor in the Sea, nor on Earth, but every where.

Luc. Agatho Priscius, neither Husband, nor Lover, nor necessary Friend

Neither sorrowful, nor joyful, nor weeping:

Knows and does not know for whom he has erected this,

Neither Pile, nor Pyramid, nor Sepulchre, but all.

To this enigma may be applied the words of Virgil,

Cui non dictus Hylas?

Who has not sung of Hylas?

The learned of almost every nation have exerted themselves in unravelling this intricate knot. First, Marius Michael Angelo, of Padua, pronounced it to signify *rain-water*. John Turrius, a lawyer at Bruges, supposed it to mean the *prima materia*. Richard White, an English lawyer, thought that either *Niebe*, or *the soul*, or *an idea*, was intended. Nicholas Barnard, a French physician, interpreted it to be the *chemical preparation of Mercury*.

These are the names of the principal disputants. Their opinions, and their elaborate explanations of this curious and antient enigma, have been collected into one volume. I shall not at present enter into an examination of their wild conjectures, which frequently refute themselves. Of the whole the reader may exclaim;

Faciunt næ intelligendo, ut nihil intelligat

I shall confine myself to the ingenious interpretation of the celebrated Caspar Gevartius, which he has inserted in the third book of his *Elæctæ*. This ingenious author, whose works have long been scarce, is well known in the literary world; and exclusive of his reputation his performances acquire his fame is mentioned with high praise by the great Bentley, in his preface to the dissertation on the Epistles of Iulian. The commendation of this illustrious critic alone is sufficient stamp of reputation on any character.

This inscription is AN EPITAPH ON LOVE, of which the descriptive part is taken from the writings of the ancient philosophers, and principally from the following speech in the *Phædrus* of Alexis, a comic writer, which is preserved by Atheneus, in his *Deipnosophistæ*.

Και μοι δοκεῖσιν ἀγροῖν οἱ ἔωγραψεν
Τὸν πρώτον. κ. τ. λ. †

* D. M. *Deo Maximo*. So I venture to explain these letters. They may signify, indeed *Digna Memoriae*, worthy of remembrance: *Divino Monitu*, by divine command; or *Dis Manibus*. Of this let the learned reader judge.

† These verses make part of a speech, which the curious reader may find in the *Excerptæ* of Grotius, from the Tragic and Comic writers, page 591, and in the XIII. book of Atheneus, page 562. In the seventh line, the metre was redundant, a circumstance which escaped Gevartius. The correction was obvious, and has been supplied by Grotius. In the last line of the quotation Gevartius, I should like ἀδαμ. αἶμα; better than ἀδαμαντρες, though in his Latin translation Grotius *Duritia adamantis*. The passage need not, however, be altered.

The painter know not LOVE—and to say truth,
Mankind even their art in vain to trace
The painter's image. LOVE's nor male, nor female:
No deity, nor mortal. LOVE's nor fool,
Nor yet a wit. But modell'd from them all,
Beneath one shape, full many a form he bears.
LOVE's commend'd we view the hero's courage;
The woman's tears; the wise man's eloquence;
The madman's folly! hard as adamant,
With hero-like strength, ambitious as a God!

In a passage in Sophocles*, there is
also an elegant description of Venus,
to the same purpose:

Ω ταύτης ητις Κυπρις, η Κυπρις μύρον,
Αλλ' ητι ταύτην, η. τ. λ.

For Venus is not Venus, youths, alone,
For she partakes of every other name.
She's Plato now—now stern Necessity:
Now raging Madnefs—now she's pure Desire:
Now Grief; and equally in her we trace
All that is serious, calm, or violent,
With the soul pines away, which she inhabits.

Plato also somewhere calls LOVE,
ἑκακεφαλὸς ἄνθρωπος, a many headed mon-
ster; which Horace has copied in his

bellus multorum capitum est vulgus.

Plutarch also asserts that LOVE is an
ἑκακεφαλὸς καὶ δύσλυτος, difficult
to find out and to be solved.

When all these passages are considered,
I think that the subject of this inscrip-
tion can no longer be deemed enigma-
tical. I shall now explain the lines in
order.

ÆLIA, LÆLIA, CRISPIS. These
are three female names very common
among the Romans, and seem to imply,
that LOVE inhabited with Ælia, Lælia,
and Crispus, *quæ nomina meretriculis solent*
mini. Ælia occurs in Martial,

Formici, fuerant tibi quatuor, ÆLIA, dentes
Esquis una duos tussis, et una duos, &c.

and LÆLIA also

Que legis causa nupit tibi LÆLIA, Quinque,
Utrum pater hanc dicere legitimam.

Quæ, since LAW has join'd you both for life,
Lælia may well be call'd thy lawful wife.

Crispis is a patronymic from Crispus,
Ere Perfit, I'aris, and others. Curling
locks, or the *εὐταλαναὺν κάρπον*, was
assigned to LOVE, by the ancients. He
is described with the *Crispitude capil-*

LOND. MAG. Feb. 1784.

* See *Sichani* Florel. Ed. Grot. Tit. LXIII. p. 238, where these lines occur, with several others
added to them. The drama of Sophocles is not named.

† Epigram XIX. Lib. I. Festus says, ÆLIA GENS appellatur, quæ ex multis gentibus co-
stituit. The epigram on Lælia occurs in the V. Lib. Ep. LXXV. She is mentioned also Lib. X.

Lib. XIII. 22.

‡ Those who wish to enter more minutely into this subject may consult Plato's SYMPOSIUM.

lorum, by the elegant Moschus, in his
beautiful Idyllium, *De Amore Fugitivo*.
At Rome, also, the effeminate beaux
were called *Crispuli*, on account of their
well-dressed hair, as may be learned
from Martial, V. Epig. LXI. In
Aufonius also appears the following
epigram:

WRITTEN UNDER A PICTURE OF CRISPA.

THEY say my Crispa is deform'd:
I've heard, but neither rail'd nor storm'd.
I think her graceful, fair, and free—
My own opinion's all to me.
Seem beautiful still!—my suit approve!—
As Jealously's allied to Love,
I'll clasp thee, boastful, in these arms,
And bid the world disdain thy charms.

The author seems to have chosen the
names of three of LOVE's favourite
votaries, to dignify his inscription.
So much for the names.

NEC VIR, NEC MULIER, NEC AN-
DROGYNÆ, &c.—SED OMNIA.

NEITHER MAN, NOR WOMAN, NOR
HERMAPHRODITE, &c.—BUT ALL.

The address to LOVE, as of both sexes,
does not seem so much, on account of
his possessing the hero's courage, and the
woman's fears, as Alexis says, as be-
cause he exerts his influence, and exer-
cises dominion over both males and
females. For this reason, a statue was
erected at Cyprus, BARBATÆ VENERI,
To the Bearded Venus, as Macrobius
relates: "Her image at Cyprus was
bearded, but dressed in a female gar-
ment, of a manly stature, with a sceptre
in her hand; and she was thought to be
both male and female †." Plato,
indeed, says, that these were three
kinds of terrestrial Beings on earth, in
the three first ages of mankind.

NEC PUELLA, NEC JUVENIS, NEC
ANUS, &c.—SED OMNIA.

NEITHER GIRL, NOR YOUNG, NOR
OLD, &c.—BUT ALL.

In Plato's Symposium, or Dialogue
DE AMORE, Phædrus asserts that LOVE
is the most ancient of the Gods, but
Agatho pronounces him to be youngest
of all the Deities. Phædrus says,
"LOVE is a great Deity, admired by
God and Man, on many accounts, and
principally

Q

principally

principally for his original. He obtains honour among the *most ancient* of the Deities, as we may find by our ignorance of his parents, who are mentioned neither by the poets, nor by any other writer."

The reply of Agatho is to the following purpose: The Gods are all happy, but LOVE is superlatively so, as well as the most beautiful, being the *youngest*. This is certain from his always shunning old age, and chusing youthful society. So far, indeed, is he from being more ancient than Saturn or Jupiter, he is younger than any of the other Deities, and is always YOUNG. For the rest of his speech, I must refer to the original, as I have only given the substance, and not translated the words of Plato literally.

Alexis also says, in a passage preserved by John Stobeus, in his *Florel*. Pag. 243. Ed. Grot.

Εἴτ' ἡν μεγαίστος εἰς τὸν θεῶν ἔρωρ,
καὶ τῆκετάτος γέ τιν' πάντων πολυ-

Of all the gods, the greatest sure is LOVE,
And the most honour'd of the heavenly powers!

NEC CASTA, NEC MERETRICIA,
NEC PUDICA—SED OMNIA.

NEITHER CHASTE, NOR MERETRICIOUS,
NOR MODEST—BUT ALL.

No reader can doubt of the propriety of assigning *chastity* and *immodesty* to LOVE. Ε.Ν., as Ammonius and Phurnutus remark, signifies, *Amor impudicus*, and ΕΡΩ, *Pudicus amor et bonus*.
SUBLATA NEQUE FAME, NEQUE
FERRO, NEQUE VENENO—SED OMNINILUS.

CARRIED OFF NEITHER BY FAMINE,
NOR SWORD, NOR POISON, BUT
ALL.

The author of the inscription refers to the various misfortunes of lovers, who have perished at different periods, by famine, by sword, by poison, or other violent deaths. He particularly appears to allude to these verses of Thales:

Εἴ ποτε πάρελ' ἀπὸς ἐμὲ δὲ μὴς ἄρτος.
Εἴ ποτε, καὶ τὸ τοῦ θανάτου.

By Famine Love's ally'd, or cur'd by Time!
But should these fail to quench the powerful flame,
The certain remedy is left—Go, hang thyself!

Ausonius, in his *Cupido Crucifixus*, thus enumerated some of the most celebrated examples of unsuccessful love:

Here Procris took her melancholy stand,
And press'd, though oft repuls'd, the blooming hand:

On high her blazing torch sad Hero bore,
But, ah! Leander braves the deep no more!
A prey to love, here Sappho breathes her sigh
Points to Leucate, and the wave defies.
Nor in her bracelet Eriphyle's dress,
Curst in her son, nor in her husband blest.

A little farther the poet says:

There Carrace reclines—and Thïsbe there
Shews the drawn dagger, and her bosom bare
And there, with mournful, tho' dejected mien
With brandish'd steel, stalks Sidon's injured queen.

The first fell victim to a father's sword,
The next an hapless lover's weapon gor'd;
The third, lamented Dido, met her fate
By LOVE's harsh sentence, and a stranger's hand
In crowds, beside these bleeding females stand,
Their ills recounting, Cupid's chosen band:
Some trust their sorrows to the parting gale,
And some with tears repeat their piteous tale.

The learned reader may also find the histories of these and other unfortunate heroes and heroines, in the *ΕΡΩΤΙΚΑ* of Plutarch and Parthenius: Virgil also in his sixth *Eneid*, thus describes the inhabitants of the *Lugentes campi*:

Not far from thence, the mournful fields appear
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there.
The souls, whom that unhappy flame invades,
In secret solitude, and myrtle shades,
Make endless moans, and, pining with desire,
Lament too late their unextinguish'd fire.
Here Procris, Eriphyle here, he found
Baring her breast, yet bleeding with the wound
Made by her son. He saw Patiphae there,
With Phædra's ghost, a soul incestuous pair.
There Laodamia, with Evadne moves:
Unhappy both, but loyal in their loves.
Ceneus, a woman once, and once a man;
But ending in the sex she first began.
Not far from these Phœnician Dido stood.

DRYDEN

NEC COELO, NEC AQUIS, NEC TERRIS,
SED UBIQUE, JACET.
LIES NEITHER IN HEAVEN, NOR
IN THE SEA, NOR IN EARTH, BUT
EVERY WHERE.

The power and influence of love pervade every element, and extend through the universe. The *earth*, the *heavens*, and the *seas* feel its control. How elegantly has Oppian described him, in the second book of his *Cynogetrics*:

Ὁ ἔρως πᾶσι δαδὶ πᾶσι σέθεν
ἀνθρώποις ἀλκυί;

Πλάτων; κ. τ. λ.

Reigns Love! how boundless is thy reign!
What can thy actions check, thy will restrain!
For wilt thou ever wanton in thy sway,
And fill, fantastic Queen, thy gambols play.
The firm globe shakes beneath thy dread con-

troil,
And Ocean's, foamy billows cease to roll.
Gleams law thee, and thy power confess,
And hail submissive hears thy fix'd behest:
For thou canst penetrate those realms of woe,
Where ghosts repose, and Lethe's waters flow.

In the dialogue of Plato also, which I have so often had occasion to quote, Love is described as a *twofold* or *double* divinity, whose influence extends over heaven and earth, and takes part in the management of the celestial and terrestrial affairs. Sophocles also, in the *vector* which are preserved by Stobæus*, *Elys of Venus*:

—Τῆς οὐχὶ τῆςδε τῆ; θεῆς βορά;

ἔρχεται μὲν, κ. τ. λ.

Who does not feel her influence divine!
The busy race, who haunt the depths of Ocean;
The least, who range the groves—all own her sway!

Among the feather'd tribe, she proudly soars,
And God, and man, and brutes, confess her power.
Oh how her darts control'd the heavenly synod—
For, if a mortal may declare *such* truths,
Love how himself submits to her dominion!

And Venus is! without or sword, or spear,
Detatched, and unarm'd, she braves the world,
And reigns despotic over earth and heaven.

Æschylus also says:

Ἐρως ἐστὶ καὶ ἀνθρώπων τυραννός;

Love is a tyrant over gods and men.

In the *Wings of Love*, by Simmias, of Rhodes, and in the notes of the learned Salmasius, the curious reader will find further information on this subject.

LUC. AGATHO, PRISCUS.

Who this *Agatho* was is one of those knotty points which the critics have not been able to determine. Some say, but without any foundation, that *Agathias Scholasticus*, a poet and historian of a late age, is the person intended. Gevartius pronounces it to be *Agatho*, the tragic poet, who obtained the palm of victory among the

tragic writers, when Plato was only fourteen years old. In the house of this *Agatho*, the philosopher has made the scene of the dialogue on *Love*, which has been cited so frequently in this explanation. The learned *Fabricius*, in the first volume of his *Bibliotheca Græca*, asserts that the tragic poet, and the *Agatho* mentioned in this inscription, are different persons.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

I shall not at present enter into an investigation of this point, as in all probability it can never be satisfactorily settled, and as it does not seem, in my opinion, of any very great importance†. *NEC MARITUS, NEC AMATOR, NEC NECESSARIUS, &c. — SED OMNIA. NEITHER HUSBAND, NOR LOVER, NOR EASY FRIEND, &c. — BUT ALL.*

That is, he was the lover of one woman, although married to another. The word *necessarius* means probably a *pimp*, which in fact he was for himself, though he might *not* assist the intrigues of another. The explanation which Gevartius gives of this word seems nothing to the purpose.

NEQUE MÆRENS, NEQUE GAUDENS, NEQUE FLENS, &c. — SED OMNIA.

NEITHER SORROWFUL, NOR JOYFUL, NOR WEeping — BUT ALL.

LOVE is subject to the dominion of all the passions, of joy and grief, of hope and fear. “Hence, says Alexander Aphrodisæus‡, the painters delineate *CUPID* sometimes melancholy, and stretched along, at other times, winged for flight, and laughing.”

Plutarch also observes, that *Love* is truly inexplicable.

The passage is remarkable. He concludes with saying, that *Cupid* may be described enigmatically, “If any one should demand, what is *that* which hates and loves? Which flees and pursues? Which threatens and supplicates? Which is enraged and pitiful? Which wishes to stop, and yet desires to proceed? Which rejoices on the same account on which it is displeased?”

Q 2

Pliny

* *El. Græc. Tit. LXIII. pag. 239.* See the former part of this speech translated in page 113.

† Gevartius the lines are very incorrect. † The curious reader may consult Gevartius, *Elect.*

‡ *J. Fabricius, Bib. Græc. Vol. J. p. 664.* And Bayle, Vol. I. † *Lib. I. Prob. 87.*

Pliny says, in one of his letters to Paulinus*: I am angry, and yet I know not whether I ought to be so—yet I am angry. You know how unjust a reasoner LOVE sometimes is, how frequently it is not master of itself, and that it is always petulant.

Claudian, in his poem on the nuptials of Honorius, mentions a bitter and a sweet fountain, into which LOVE immerses the points of his darts:

Here from a double spring two rivers flow:
One sweet and rapid, bitter one and slow!
At length they join, and thence corrupted glide,
Though Cupid dips his arrows in the tide.

These verses allude to the ancient fable of the two-fold bow, from which Love was supposed to shoot his darts of pleasure and pain.

This part of the inscription may also be elucidated by a passage in the *Loves of Ismenias and Ismene*, by Eustathius†. But I must refer the curious reader to the romance itself. The whole passage is elegant, and merits attention.

HANC NEQUE MOLEM, NEQUE PYRAMIDEM, NEC SEPULCHRUM—
SED OMNIA.

THIS, NEITHER PYLE, NOR PYRAMID, NOR SEPULCHRE—BUT ALL.

In the former part of this inscription, the author alluded to the various fates of unfortunate lovers, and in these words he refers to different repositories for the reception of the dead, and to the monuments erected to perpetuate their memory. Some raised tombs of *vast bulk*, like the mausoleum which Artemisia built for her husband. For others *pyramids* were constructed; which was the case after the death of the courtesan Rhodopis, whose pyramid was more admired than those of the Egyptian monarchs.

Diodorus Siculus informs us, that among the ancient inhabitants of Egypt, the *sepulchre* was the grandest monument, and that they were supposed to be the receptacles of the mistresses of Jupiter.

SCIT ET NESCIT CUI POSUERIT.
KNOWS AND DOES NOT KNOW FOR
WHOM HE ERECTS THIS.

The conclusion is ingenious. The

person who raised this tomb *knows* he erected it to LOVE, although *he did not know* who LOVE was, as titles were so different, and his *fo* so various.

To this explanation I shall subjoin a paraphrase of the whole, for the satisfaction of all readers.

In this inscription LOVE is typified under the titles of *Ælia, Lælia, Crispis*, names which are very common in the amatory writings of the Romans. LOVE, from the universality of its influence, cannot properly be termed *man, woman, nor hermaphrodite: child, nor young, nor old: nor chaste, nor meretricious, nor modest; although* partakes of *all*.

LOVE, from the variety of violent deaths by which its votaries perish, cannot be said to die particularly by *famine, by sword, or by poison*, although at different times it is carried off by

LOVE, from the various situations in which lovers die, cannot be pronounced with certainty to lose its existence in the *heaven, at sea, nor earth*, although it lies *every where* at different periods.

Lucius Agatho Priscus, who is supposed to be the author of this inscription, was probably married to a woman, while he made love to another, and though he administered to his pleasures, he did not to those of his acquaintance; so that he seems to have been a husband and not a husband-lover and not a lover, an easy friend and not an easy friend. Agatho, from the fickleness of his disposition as a lover, was sometimes sorrowful, sometimes merry, and sometimes weeping. But never in any of these situations long together, although he was exposed to them *all*.

The monuments of lovers are neither particularly *tombs of vast size, nor pyramids, nor sepulchres*, but, at different times, *ALL*; and although Agatho *knew* that he dedicated this inscription to LOVE, he *did not know* who LOVE was, *so* variable and uncertain is its nature.

E.

* Lib. II. Ep. 2.

† Lib. VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
ON BLACKGUARDISM AND GENTILITY.

SIR,

WHEN I consider the *characters* which stalk about this metropolis, under the title of *gentlemen*, I am proud to inform you that I have the honour to be a blackguard; and if it had not been for a few touches in your work, that shewed you to be no enemy to vulgar manners, as well as no mean prosecutor in the vulgar tongue, I should have beheld your miscellany with silent contempt, and should not have condescended to correspond with you. I like the title of your book, London is the land of blackguardism, I am for no false refinements, no affected politeness, *familiarity* (as they term it) which threatens to undermine our morals, pervert our good sense, and infect our behaviour. Formerly, it was the boast of this country, that every man might, in things indifferent, vary from his neighbour. Private liberty was as essential a mark of our manners, as public honesty was the characteristic of our constitution: no principles of politeness, no system of behaviour, no rules for raising a French or Italian superstructure on a Gothic foundation, but every man built his reputation on the basis of good sense and good nature. At present we begin to refine, and file, and polish, till our manners, as Sterne said of those of our neighbours, are growing as smooth and undistinguishable as an old King William's half penny; and fashionable principles, like the legs of fashionable furniture, have scarce strength enough to support the frame that belongs to them.

Gentility, Sir (give me leave to repeat and insist on it) is the great bane

of our lives, the nurse of vice, dissipation and extravagance; the parent of bankruptcy, and source of corruption. Foreign manners will not thrive under our meridian. There is a kind of *magna charta* in our good-fellowship, as well as in our laws, that will not brook the controul of an honest hearty laugh, or endure to be fettered by dissertations on left legs.

In opposition to the contemptible animal, the new-fangled being, that now commonly distinguishes itself by the appellation of Gentleman, I am proud to stile myself a *Blackguard*—a name, Sir, which I think does me credit, both as a writer and a man. Humour, that genuine English production, is not the growth of a frippery age, nor founded on polished manners. It can only be cultivated by bold manly wits, such as Cervantes, Rabelais, Moliere, Swift, Gay, Arbuthnot, Fielding, Sterne, &c. &c. These, and such as these, are the classics of the school of Blackguard. In that school I have been bred, and have learned to despise a delicacy of manners that produces effeminacy, and a nicety of taste that proves the weakness of the stomach. If these are models you disapprove, I here take my leave of you; but if English virtue, English sense, and English humour are meant to be recommended and encouraged by the Editor of the London Magazine, he may, perhaps, hear further from one who is proud to own himself a friend to those qualities, and to subscribe himself

A BLACKGUARD.

REFLECTION.

IT has been objected against studying Thucydides, that he wrote a large folio comprising only a very short period—The time, indeed, is short, but the writer made ample amends by the

force of his descriptions, and the sublimity of his style—and it is a sufficient encomium perhaps to say that he was studied by Demosthenes, and imitated by Sallust.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
LIFE OF RICHARD BENTLEY, D. D.
LATE REGIUS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY, AND MASTER OF TRINITY-COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Τιμιωτάτα μεν και πρωτα τα περι την ψυχην αγαθα.

PLATO, de Legib. I.

(Continued from our last, page 43, and concluded.)

BENTLEY was very severely though surely very improperly satirized by Pope, in the fourth book of the Dunciad. The lines are well known, and were occasioned by an opinion which was forced from Bentley, with respect to the translation of Homer, at Atterbury's table, while Pope was present. The Bishop very imprudently and indelicately asked the critic what he thought of the English Homer. The Doctor eluded the question for some time, but at last, when he was urged to speak his sentiments freely, he said; "The verses are good verses, but the work is not Homer, it is Spondanus!" Pope seldom forgot injuries, and many years after this conversation, he assigned a place in the Dunciad to our British Aristarchus. Never was satire more illiberal or unjust. Pope was not sufficiently acquainted with ancient literature to be capable of deciding on Bentley's critical abilities. He might see that many of his notes on Milton were trifling, and that his remarks on Horace were often bold and hazardous, but of his solid learning, his extensive knowledge, and his diversified erudition he was certainly not competent to form a judgement.

In the year 1735 he wrote an answer to some queries of an Oxford Gentleman, concerning the date of a Persian manuscript of the four Gospels, which had been sent from Ispahan. This letter has likewise been preserved by Dr. Taylor, and is published with his valuable little tract, *De debitore diffecando*. He says in his preface, that it is: "*Mole quidem parva, sed rebus autem et subtilitate plenissima. Qua diligenter perlecta eruditus Lector mecum sentiet nihil unquam argutius, nihil solidius aut verius ex Tripode fuisse responsum.*"

In 1738, a libel was exhibited fore the Vicar-General of the Bishop Ely, against Dr. Colbatch, Rector Orwell, who refused to pay the proxy due to Dr. Bentley, as Archdeacon Ely. In his defence Dr. Colbatch who bore an excellent character, though his virtue was rather of the severer calledged, that though Bentley had been Archdeacon forty years, he had never in obedience to the ecclesiastical law been known to visit one church chapel. Sentence, however, was passed against Colbatch, with costs of suit upon which in 1741 he published a pamphlet intituled *The State Proxies payable to Ecclesiastical Visitors fully stated*.

In 1739 appeared the *Astronomicum Manilius*, with corrections and notes by Dr. Bentley. This edition ushered into the world by a dedication to the Duke of Newcastle, and a preface by Mr. Richard Bentley, a nephew of the Doctor; with whose approbation both these introductory pieces were written.

In the preface he gives a full account of his uncle's opinion of the work, and its author, as well as of the various manuscripts and printed copies which he consulted, in order to perfect the edition.

Bentley places Manilius in the age of Augustus; and among other proofs he vindicates his assertion by the termination of the genitive cases of words in *ius*, and *ium*, which always terminate in a single *i*, before that period: *Auxilium, Auxili: Consilium, Consilii Imperium, Imperi: &c.* Propertius the first of the Roman poets, whose works are extant, in whom this rule is infringed, and by him only in two or three instances. Ovid, who lived

her later, frequently uses the *double i*; after him, it became general. This age, however, took place long after the accession of Augustus to the government. This remark we owe to Bentley, and it is worthy of the British scholar. He first promulgated it in his notes on the *Andria** of Terence, where he candidly corrects a mistake which he had made in a passage of Horace, and justifies his observations on these genitive cases, by citing a passage from Nigidius Figulus, *Romulus a Varrone doctissimus*, which is referred by Gellius†, by which it is evident, that in his age *accent* was the distinction between the genitive and vocative cases of words in *ius*, as *Valerius*. G. Valeri. V. Valeri. Bentley, therefore, as Manilius, or the author of the poem, whatever was his name, except in one Greek word, never uses the *double i*, in the *Casus interpositus*, determines the *Astronomicon* to have been written in the early part of the age of Augustus.

The author, according to our critic, was a foreigner, and, therefore, the peculiarities of style which occur in his work do not militate against his having been contemporary with Augustus: especially as many of the expressions are proved by Bentley to be spurious. Of his name nothing certain can be pronounced. Neither the manuscript copies of the poem, nor the author in the course of his work, nor the testimony of other writers, bring any certain assistance.

With regard to the text, Bentley generally follows the edition of Scaliger, and has preserved all the readings which he rejected. In some passages, corrections seem extravagantly different from the common copies: which seems to be in some measure excusable, when it is known, that no single copy of ancient literature was ever so much depraved by the negligence or ignorance of transcribers; for the various readings are more numerous even on the verses of the poem.

We cannot enter into a particular examination of Bentley's corrections on the present occasion, as the life of our

favourite critic has already extended far beyond the proposed limits. One emendation we must transcribe, as it is very happy, and elucidates a passage which was neither measure nor sense. Lib. V. 733.

*Utque per ingentes populus describitur urbes
Præcipuumque patres retinent, et proximum
equester*

*Ordo locus; populumque equiti, populoque subire
Vulgus iners vides, et jam sine nomine turbam:
Sic etiam magno quædam RESPUBLICA mundo
est.*

In the last line some copies have *respondere*, and the best manuscript has *res pendere*, instead of *respublica*, which we owe to the critical acumen of Dr. Bentley. The word was originally, he supposes, written *resp.* and from this the blundering transcribers derived their *respondere*: of which the learned editor in his note says: "*Respondere conjugationis tertiæ omnem barbariem exsuperat. Nec scias numeri an sententia sit peior.*"

Toup mentions this passage in his *Epistola Critica* with its due portion of praise‡: "*Quin et, dum hæc scribo, commodum in mentem venit emendationis Bentleianæ in Manilium, quam hæc occasione monitus, hic in transitu sublevandam curabo, nam et mea post me alii curabunt scilicet.*" He then quotes the passage, and gives the last line as it stands in the common copies:

Sic etiam magno quædam respondere mundo.

Locus elegantissimus, sed versus postremus manifeste corruptus est: emendabat Bentleii sagacitas:

Sic etiam in magno quædam RESPUBLICA mundo est.

Quod alii veri, alii falsi simile esse dicunt. ego vero nihil certius esse affirmo. Videm faciet Laëtantius, Epit. cap. 2. Sic IN MUNDI RESPUBLICA, nisi unus fuisset moderator, &c. There are several other emendations, which display as much critical sagacity, and equally merit adoption; though Bentley has been accused of pretending not to understand passages in Manilius, merely to have an opportunity of exercising his abilities at correction. We do not pretend to vouch for the truth of this accusation, but must confess that we do not give it much credit. Such an affectation

fection of ignorance could only produce ridicule, for if Bentley chose to be blind and dull himself, he could not suppose that the world would, therefore, be less sharp sighted.

The *Astronomicon* of Manilius was the last classical work which Dr. Bentley lived to publish, although he was among the first authors on whom he employed his corrective talents, with a view to publication. In the preface* to his immortal dissertation on the *Epistles of Phalaris*, he says: "I had then prepared a Manilius for the press, which had been published already, had not the dearth of paper, and the want of good types, and some other occasions, hindered me."

In the former part of this life, we intentionally omitted mentioning Bentley's views, with regard to Manilius. We shall now transcribe from the same preface whatever relates to this subject.

Bentley had been accused by Boyle of sending a manuscript treatise about Theodorus Mallius, written by Rubenius, to Grevius, for publication, without mentioning Sir Edward Sherburn's name, from whom he had received it. This charge Bentley fully confutes. "I had prepared, he says, a new edition of Manilius; which design being known abroad, occasioned my acquaintance with Sir Edward Sherburn, who had formerly translated the first book of that poet into English verse, and explained it with a large commentary. He had got together some old and scarce editions, which he courteously lent me; and beside those, he had purchased at Antwerp, by the means of a bookseller, a whole box full of papers of the famous Gaspar Gevartius's, who undertook an edition of the same poet, but was prevented by death."

Among these papers he found little of any consequence, but the manuscript already mentioned, which he sent to the learned Grevius, who quite forgot the circumstances of Sir Edward Sherburn's box, when he published the book, and incautiously dedicated it to Dr. Bentley. He, however, afterwards apologized very sufficiently for this

neglect, in a letter to our learned which he thus concludes: "*Fac tibi persuade, te doctos omnes viros in facere, rumpantur ut illa Codræ nominem esse qui te majoris faciat, et æstimet quam ego te facio.*" In former part of the epistle, he concedes that the omission of Sir Edward's was his own fault, and that Bentley was not in the least censurable.

In the same box of Gevartius's papers, there were two copies of a discourse on the age of the poet Manilius, by the learned Godofredus Wendelinus. One of these Sir Edward presented to Bentley, who proposed to prefix the whole, or a part of it, to an edition of the *Astronomicon*. It was much, therefore, to be lamented, that the Doctor did not write the preface or *prolegomena* to this edition, as a learned world might then have been in possession of his sentiments with regard to this author, and his various editions and commentators, more fully than are stated by his nephew.

In the account of Bentley's life, one circumstance was omitted. About the time of the publication of his *Epistle to Dr. Mill*, on the Chronography of Malela, he published a specimen of a new edition of Ptolemy's *Astronomicon*, at Leipzig. Only one copy was printed. This circumstance is mentioned by the indefatigable Fabricius, and by Olearius, in his preface to the works of Philostratus. He does not, however, mention the real cause of his laying his plan aside. He intended to have given the text in a more correct manner than former editors, with a new Latin version. We can only help lamenting that Bentley did not prosecute his design. Every edition of the ancients executed by a scholar must have been valuable; it is rather surprising, when his knowledge of Greek is considered, that he did not devote his time more seriously to publishing more of the writers in that language. He neglected, indeed, much less than he is supposed; but the quarrels into which he was involved by his enemies, in some measure account for

scissors of the authors, whose works appeared under the auspices of the great Bentley.

In the year 1740, Dr. Bentley lost his lady, whom he had married soon after he was preferred to the mastership of Trinity-College. He did not long survive her, but died the fourteenth day of July 1742, and was buried in Trinity-College chapel. The following short inscription is placed on the stone which covers his grave:

H. S. E.

RICHARDUS BENTLEY,

S. T. P. R.

OBITI XIV. Jul. 1742.

ÆTATIS 80.

These are all the monumental honours of this great man, who needed not the inscription of a tombstone to transmit his memory to posterity*.

He left behind him three children. His son, Mr. Richard Bentley, who was educated under the Doctor's inspection, at Trinity College, of which he was chosen fellow, succeeded his father, as Royal Librarian at St. James's, but resigned the place in 1745. He died in the year 1782, and was more eminent for his elegant taste in the polite arts, than for his philological acquisitions. He displayed his ingenuity and fancy in the admirable designs which he made for Mr. Gray's poems, which were afterwards engraved and published. To his pen the public are indebted for the Tragedy of Philodamus, which Mr. Gray esteemed so highly, that he wrote a commentary on it, and pronounced it to be one of the best poetical compositions in the English language. Good dramatic pieces, however, are not always good plays. It was introduced on the stage, above fifteen years after its publication, in 1762, at the Theatre Royal in Covent-Garden, but it did not succeed. Dr. Bentley's elder daughter, Elizabeth, was married about the year 1727, to Sir Humphry Ridge, the eldest son of Mr. Ridge, who possessed a considerable fortune, and was brewer to the navy at Portsmouth. A grandson of the learned Dr. Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, married his younger

daughter, Joanna, a few years after, and died not long ago Bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland. Their son, Mr. Cumberland, who is so well known in the dramatic world, and who defended the character of Dr. Bentley against the attacks of the Bishop of London, may exclaim

Descendum magnorum baud unquam indignus avorum.

From the grandson of Dr. Bentley, and the great grandson of the Bishop of Peterborough, literary abilities might be naturally expected.

But these were not the only offspring which Dr. Bentley left behind him:

"*Est tibi quæ natus Bibliotheca parit.*"

Besides his ample collections for the Greek Testament, and Jerom's Latin version, he left an Homer, with marginal notes and emendations, preparatory to an edition which he proposed to publish; and a corrected copy of the Bishop of Peterborough's celebrated book, *De Legibus Naturæ*. Both of these† are intended to be laid before the public. Almost all his classical authors were enriched with his manuscript notes, and are still in the possession of his executor, Dr. Richard Bentley, or Mr. Cumberland. From one of these, in the year 1744, Squire procured Dr. Bentley's *Animadversiones* on Plutarch's treatise *De Iside et Osiride*, and by the consent of the executors, incorporated them into his edition of that piece, with those of Markland, and other commentators. Many of these corrections bear the genuine mark of critical sagacity, which Bentley has stamped in a greater or less degree on all his performances.

In 1746, among the prefaces and dedications which the learned Alberti prefixed to his splendid edition of Hesychius, appeared an inedited letter written by Dr. Bentley, in the year 1714, to John Christian Biel, at Brunswick, *De Glossis sacris in Hesychio institutis*. This is a very curious and valuable letter, as it shews the great advantages which Bentley derived from this lexicographer, in the prosecution of his studies, and at what an early period, that marked attention, and extraor-

R

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dinary acuteness displayed themselves, which shone forth so conspicuously afterwards in all our critic's philological disquisitions,

In 1760, Mr. Horace Walpole, whose singular abilities, and strenuous exertions in the cause of literature are superior to our praise, printed, at Strawberry hill, a splendid edition of Lucan, in quarto, with the notes and corrections of Dr. Bentley. The superintendence of the press was committed to Mr. Cumberland, who performed his part of the work with equal learning and fidelity.

The public had been long in possession of some of Bentley's annotations on Lucan, which were inserted in his remarks on Collins's Freethinking. This work, however, added a fresh laurel to his wreath, as he has restored many passages, by his judicious and elegant corrections, which were absolutely unintelligible, and elucidated many difficulties by his acuteness, which had baffled the sagacity of former annotators*.

Such are the particulars which we have been able to collect concerning the life and writings of Dr. Richard Bentley. In the mode of arrangement, a plan has been adopted very different from that which the ingenious authors

of the *Biographia Britannica* have pursued. The transactions of his life and the account of his writings, have been blended in the same narrative. For the publications of an author, like the marches and countermarches of general, form the chief part of history, and ought surely never to be separated from the relation of private or other occurrences. To the account of this great man which have already been published we have added many particulars, and have ventured to intersperse our narrative with critical remarks on his different works, in order to render it more worthy the attention of our learned readers. But to close the memoirs. We shall conclude with a few words with which our learned countryman, Toup finishes his *Epistola Critica*. Bishop Warburton: "Atque hic finis facio vitæ prolixiori: in qua si qui currente rota, inconsulte aut interperanter nimis, qui mos nostrorum huiusmodi est, in Bentleium nostrum diu id omne pro indicto velim: BEN-LEIUM inquam, Britannicæ nostræ decus immortalis:—quem nemo vituperasset, nisi fungus; nemo non laudasset nisi Momus.

"His saltem adcumulem donis, ac fungar inani Munere."——

T.

* For this character of Bentley's Lucan, we are indebted to a gentleman, whose name is equal an ornament to polite and literary circles. The book is in the possession of a few friends, to whom Mr. Walpole has presented it. We have seen it, but never had an opportunity of examining its merits.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE. ON THE FAIR SEX.

SIR,

SOME of your essays have informed me, that the female sex attracts your regard, and that you wish to defend them, by endeavouring to root out vulgar errors. You do not seem to think with Mahomet, that women are void of souls to be made happy in the next world; or, with a late lord, that they are incapable of reason and common sense in the present. During the female reigns of Anne and Elizabeth, indeed, such doctrines would have been considered as moral and political heresies, no less than religious: and they deserve, I think, as little encourage-

ment in our times, when we see Queen consort on the throne, at least equally amiable, and perhaps as wise in declining politics, as the illustrious regents above-mentioned were glorious in administering them.

Familiar essays, Sir, have hitherto been peculiarly devoted to the service of the ladies. Steele and Addison stepped forth like literary knights-errant, to rescue the fair from the dæmons of vice, and spells of ignorance, endeavouring to render the toilet the altar of the Muses, as well as the place of sacrifice to the Graces. They thought the manner

and principles of women not unimpaired to the happiness of men, and did not esteem it a disgrace to their parts or learning, to *write down* to the understandings of female readers. Essays in general are, indeed, a kind of *what-d'ye-call-it* literature, not above the pitch of a mere housewifely comprehension, and as becoming a part of the parlour-window furniture, as a tambour or a thread paper.

I do not mean, Sir, by what I have said, to accuse you of an elevation of style and manner that throws us at a distance, but rather to hint that a frequent attention to the ladies would render your work more acceptable to your female readers. Are you afraid that the distinguished propriety, elegance, and decent modesty of the *travellers* of the present age will afford you no room for animadversion? Or do you think them totally incorrigible? For my part, Sir, I believe them to be furnished of the very same materials as their mothers were before them, equally

prone to err, and equally capable of amendment and instruction.

Female virtues are certainly of consequence to the order of the moral world, and foibles ought not to be suffered to spring up neglected, and to over-run the mind like thorns and idle weeds: yet their delicacy is not to be wounded. Their follies must be tenderly probed, and the essayist, like the surgeon, should have the hand of a lady. Shakspeare's characters of women, like the portraits of females by the president of our Royal Academy, are almost the only good ones drawn by men. There is a coarseness of outline, colour, and design, in most other artists, that make their ladies appear not in the simple stile of Cælia, Rosalind, Imogen, Desdemona, but rather like men dressed in women's clothes. These hints, I hope, will be serviceable. If you adopt them, I think you will enlarge the circle of your readers, and I am sure you will oblige your constant reader,

ADELINÉ.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

THE distresses of mankind are a perpetual fund for lamentation. Go where we will, visit what company we will, we still find accumulated griefs, reiterated complaints, weeping and wailing. One complains of the weather, another of the taxes, and a third of the price of stocks. One reproaches the late war, another bewails the loss of America, and a third mourns for the fate of a wreck. By imparting these different griefs, each man to his neighbour, sorrow is disseminated over the whole race, and the monster *Discontent* appears in every link of this lamentable chain. When we rise in the morning we find something wrong; when we lie down we recollect that we have not done that which we ought to have done. If we go into the country, we find something amiss, and when we return we are confounded by some new blunder or other. If all is well at home, it is an hundred to one but bad weather makes us miserable abroad, as the finest season

is inviting in all its beauties we probably have some mischief at home to make it the most disagreeable place we can go to. In a word, scarcely a day passes without some expressions of dissatisfaction, and that of the most discordant kind. One would have rain, and another would have dry weather, One would prefer frost to thaw, and another is an advocate for deep storms, and permanent ones.

To reconcile these differences, and give happiness to my fellow-creatures, Mr. Editor, has long been my particular study, and although I have not been very successful, I flatter myself I have done some good in my generation. Although I could not rid my friend *Henpeck* of a troublesome wife, yet I convinced him that an industrious wife, though troublesome, was better than no wife at all. Although I cannot dissuade the farmers from wishing for rain, I am sometimes able to persuade them that the command of the rain is in better hands at present than it could

be with them; and although poor. *Quidnunc*, my neighbour, frets himself into an atrophy on account of the taxes, I have more than once made him confess that taxes must increase with the exigencies of state. *Clericus*, too, who wishes for the self-creating power that would enable him to make a bishop of himself, has more than once agreed with me, that competence and contentment are preferable to superabundance and cares.

But, Mr. Editor, the best advice makes but a temporary impresson in these self-conceited times, when every man sets himself up for a Solomon, and his simple assertion for a law. All my persuasions have lost their effect on the suggestion of some new whim. While ruminating on these things some nights since, I fell into what is called a *reverie*, which is a something between sleeping and waking, but which I term, perhaps more properly, the *mad fit* of a speculative man. The manner of my reverie was this.

Methought a solemn act, ratified by the unanimous consent of the three estates, King, Lords, and Commons, took place under the auspices of some of our greatest statesmen, and truest patriots, who devised it. The heads of this act were as follow:

"An act for the more effectually preventing discontent among the people of Great-Britain, and Perwick on Tweed."

It enacts, "Imprimis, That the four elements, commonly called fire, water, earth, and air shall, for the future, and in all time coming, or that may hereafter come, be under the sole guidance, direction, management, and superintendence of parliament, and that a committee of both Houses shall sit perpetually, to hear petitions and redress grievances from these quarters. And that it shall be lawful for them, or any four of their number, duly convened, to dispell storms, raise winds, check torrents, or make earthquakes, as in their wisdom they shall think fit. That if they think proper to dissolve the frost sooner than usual, or add a couple of months to the summer, the elements shall be bound to obey.

"Secondly, That in all time coming, shall be allowed to every man to be as long as he pleases, where he

pleases, and how he pleases, that charter by which *Death* has a power over the lives of men be hereby sroyed, and that arsenic, gin, wine, and British spirits have no spotic power, nor pretend to any rection of the health of man. That all diseases shall in future, from twenty-second day of March ne yield up the power and usurped privileges which for a series of years t have most iniquitously enjoyed, to great prejudice of soakers, aleho politicians, and city magistrates.

"Thirdly, That it shall be law for any man to kill himself when pleases, or in whatsoever manner pleases, whether in youth, manho or old age, whether by gun, by g sword, pitol, hot punch, four clat too much roast beef, or by gentlem like satisfaction, whether at hor abroad, in the tavern, or behind M tague-house.

"Fourthly, That the sovereign command of the whole brute creation, every species, be vested in a commit to be appointed for the purpose, t none may complain of hunger, le kine, or any inconvenience now common; with exception to the n agement of the *horned* cattle, whic for several reasons, and because of militude and consanguinity, shall veited in the court of aldermen.

"Fifthly, That all the passions a affections, whether love, grief, hate fear, joy, &c. &c. shall be regulat under certain laws and restrictions, a that all persons who wish to get in passions must have a licence, by whic they shall be permitted at all times a on all occasions to make fools of thes selves. And that all persons who wi to get rid of their unruly passions m always find a committee of the Hou of Commons ready to purchase a use them for the public good."

The same act recites a great numb of other regulations which have escape my memory. But I can remember th there was a general joy disperfed ov the nation, in consequence of the ne system of reform. Addressees flocke from all parts, praying for a change weather. Motions were made in bot Houses for itorms, fair weather, an sunshine. More than once I rememb

the ~~for~~ was defeated by a great majority, who carried the motion in favour of the ~~move~~, and a very well drawn up ~~bill~~ was lost by the desertion of many members, who took the side of ~~hug-winner~~. Methought I was requested to sign an address of the freeholders, thanking his M—— for putting an end to the late *volcanos*, and praying

him to appoint a permanent spring, when, in my eagerness to sign the address, I overturned a quarto on the floor, which brought me to my senses. And thus ended my *fit*. If you think that an account of it can entertain your readers, it is at your service.

London, Your's,

Feb. 14, 1784. SOMNOLENTUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE. ON DANCING.

SIR,

AS I find that you sometimes admit letters from correspondents on the *stuffs* of the times, I have been induced to send you the following *sketches* on a *general* folly. To correct particular failings is a task very ill suited to a public journal. My animadversions will be almost confined to Dancing. In earlier times, none but people's children of the first class were taught that accomplishment, or those whom their parents apprenticed out to the profession, in order for them to get their bread by it: in these double-refined days we hear the fiddle yielding dissonant notes in almost every dirty *den*, while some vulgar Miss practises her steps.

Sally Sweep and Molly Marrowbone learn French, and to scratch a tune on the guitar: indeed the former young lady, being a joint heiress to her father's footy gains, is indulged with a higher notion of music; the scarce attains her eleventh year, when an opera dancer is employed to complete her education. Nor is this all, a harpsichord is purchased, a master is sought, and easily found; Sally soon thumps treble and bass to the tune of "Old Sir Simon, and Dawson's hornpipe." Now, were the second class of tradesmen to strike off dancing (or at least confine it within the precincts of a minuet and a plain country dance) the neighbour, as also the ideal and supernatural name of music; and in the room of these let their girls be taught to read, write, spell, and work well with their needle; to be at school no longer than till they enter the first teen; then instruct them in domestic knowledge, best calculated to render a maid a wife; what a race of amiable young women should we then behold! Hy-men's

torch would ever be burning; our young men would not then prefer keeping a miss, to the chaste ties the connubial yoke throws on them: for what is beauty without prudence, or a graceful person without useful knowledge? These endure when the roses of the cheek are no more: the charms of a graceful gait, are very attracting; misses who have learnt to dance for years at the boarding-school, when they have been called home (in their eighteenth year) by degrees wean themselves from, and forget, that which was attained by much expence and some trouble, and, only instructed by the prejudices of education, make themselves unhappy if no body comes to woo, and ready to elope with the first butterfly that spreads his gaudy wings, and flutters around them? Who would be so low-lived as to know how to make a shirt? *No one!* cry the present race of girls; *no one* (they significantly repeat) but those who are reduced to get their bread by mischance. I verily believe, at every boarding-school within thirty miles of London, the idea of cutting out and making a shirt or shift is as strange to the governess, teachers, and half boarders, as it is to the young people entrusted to their tuition; what are we to expect, except idleness, if relations and friends will not listen to reason, by banishing music, drawing, and every trivial accomplishment, unless they are truly convinced their children have an ear for the one, and a taste for the other; else the former will be rendered discord, and the latter a task of slavery? In these musical and dancing days, I shall expect to see a young lady stirring a pudding with a pitch-fork, and a young man measuring tape with a fiddle-stick.

P O E T R Y.

RETROSPECTION,
AN ODE.

AS downward on the stream of years
With constant lapse I glide,
How dark the low'ring sky appears!
How turbid rolls the tide!
Each hour the rough'ning billows flow
Involv'd in thicker clouds of woe,
On which, a sadly pensive form,
With drooping head, Dejection sits;
While gusts of passion rave by fits,
And blow a dreadful storm.

In vain with aching sight I try
The future to pervade;
No straggling beam of Hope is nigh
To light me through its shade.
Ah! then, permit me to review
The peace my youthful moments knew;
The peace I ne'er must know again;
The peace, which, too refin'd to cloy,
Possession calls consummate joy,
And Mem'ry joyful pain.

To Retrospection's piercing eyes,
In sunshine painted gay,
The scenes of former times now rise,
And now in mists decay.
My native cottage there I see,
Where in thy lap, Simplicity!
My guiltless childhood, slept or play'd
In yonder fields, of thought devoid,
Or else with pleasing thoughts employ'd,
How often have I stray'd!

My parent brook } next behold,
To which I oft have run,
To view the fish their robes of gold
Shew glancing to the sun.
The copse and lawn to these succeed,
Where from my steps of eager speed
The infant linnets trembling flew;
Where, charm'd with beauty's brightest dyes,
I wont the gaudy butterflies
Unwearied to pursue.

But neither copse nor lawn delight
So much as yonder glade,
Which oft, from early morn to night,
My residence I made.
There, hid from each profaner eye,
My mimic toil I lov'd to ply,
While spires of pebbles round me rose:
E'en now methinks I busy stand,
E'en now, constructed by my hand,
The tiny turret grows.

Ah! happy view of happy years!
When Hope upon me smil'd,
Attended by her gay compeers,
Young Health, and Vigour wild:
When Fancy wov'd her magic wand,
And, instant, at her high command,
In all the rainbow's colours dress'd,
A thousand Pleasures o'er my head
Their variegated plumage spread,
Or butter'd on my breast.

But Fancy now, deceitful queen!
Has from me stretch'd her flight,
And all the joyous fairy scene
Decays at Reason's light.
If Reason then can only show
My ripen manhood fights of woe,
And give it o'er to sharpest pain,
Me, while the sons of Sense and Truth
Are wretched, may thy follies, Youth,
And falsehoods bless again.

*To Miss FREDERICK, singing and playing
the harpsichord.*

By the Right Honourable CHARLES FO
WHEN Orpheus touch'd y trembling string
He tam'd, as ancient poets sing,
The Lybian lion's rage;
He could the forest from the hill
Move downwards, bending to his will,
And the loud storm assuage.

The list'ning dolphin willing bore
Arión to the friendly shore,
Charm'd with his lenient song;
And while he softly sung and play'd,
The sweet musician safe convey'd
The threat'ning waves along.

But, Frederick, when thou strik'st the chord,
Phœbus himself, in just reward
For merit such as thine,
Attunes thy voice, directs thy lyre,
And bids each sister Muse admire,
Lest she with envy pine.

On the DEATH of QUEEN ANNE'S SC
By the old DUKE of DORSET.

FOR Gloster's death, which sadly we deplore
Fate is accus'd; we should commend it more
Lest he with Burnet's faith should be endow'd,
And taught by Churchill truth and gratitude;
Lest two such monsters should their art instill,
And his young soul with poisonous precepts fill
Untimely force heaven kindly did employ,
And, to preserve the man, cut off the boy.

S O N G.

DORINDA's sparkling wit and eyes
United cast so fierce a light,
Which blazes high, then quickly dies,
Warms not the heart, but hurts the sight.

True Love, all gentleness and joy,
Approaches with a modest grace,
Her Cupid is a blackguard boy,
That claps his link tumb in your face.

CHLOE WEEPING.

By the late DUKE of DORSET.

CHLOE, for shame, y sighs and tears give o'er
And let y breast with anger swell no more
Let female envy ne'er your passion move,
Those eyes are not for envy made; but love.

But though each rival fair, by scandal taught,
 Will make every look into a fault,
 He' sense your wit, and some your beauty blame,
 Your beauty and your wit are still the same.
 Is charm was ever yet by envy lost,
 Is he's most envy'd who can please us most.

E P I T A P H.

ENTOMB'D beneath this lofty tree
 A mortal lies of low degree.
 A child observer from his youth
 Of that important virtue, truth.
 He never with a selfish view
 Was known to speak a word untrue.
 His temper lively, yet as mild
 And harmless as a new-born child.
 He never slander'd friend or foe,
 Nor triumph'd in another's woe;
 And tho', when young, he us'd to roam,
 For years he lov'd his little home:
 Securely there he laid him down,
 Nor fear'd the world's ill-natur'd frown:
 No wild ambitious thoughts possess'd
 His quiet, uninspiring breast.
 He crav'd neither wealth nor power,
 Enjoying till the present hour:
 Content with his daily bread,
 Each night he sought his peaceful bed:
 Stranger to vice he knew no fear,
 As life's important end drew near;
 He breath'd his last without a sigh,
 And shew'd how Innocence should die.
 Hush, reader, while these lines you scan,
 Here lies a **MONKEY**, not a Man.

A B I R A N;

O, THE VICTIM OF FANCIED WOE

WHENCE this oppressive load of woe?
 Th' involuntary sigh?
 And th' coming tear about to flow
 From my dejected eye?

O Melancholy! how thy power
 Against my peace conspires!
 But will thy leaden aspect lour,
 And quench my genial fires.

O! why is my desponding mind
 Become thy very slave?
 And say I not—alas! not find
 A refuge in the grave?

The grave will give secure repose
 From persecuting grief;
 Far there alone, from heavy woes,
 The weary have relief.

Alas! is early life to leave
 This world to good and fair!
 Not so to me, who pine and grieve,
 The victim of despair.

And yet how bright those shining skies!
 How lovely Nature's face!
 The groves and hills around me rise,
 Robed with celestial grace.

I know them beautiful! I see
 How beautiful they are;
 I feel their beauty! yet, ah me!
 My bosom pines with care.

In vain to me the vernal gale
 Dispenses soft perfume,
 While thro' the windings of the vale
 He flies from bloom to bloom.

Can wit or gaiety impart
 Enjoyment to my breast?
 I smile, e'en laugh; but, in my heart,
 My griefs are ill suppress'd.

And what can tuneless numbers do?
 Or the melodious string?—
 They can improve the sense of woe,
 And sharpen Sorrow's sting.

E'en when I would be gay, a sigh
 Betrays my secret care—
 Be happy, ye who can, for I
 Must struggle with despair.

Nor can I Nature blame; she made
 Me capable of joy:
 She gave me powers: and Fortune said,
 Go, and thy powers employ.

And I have known Delight; erewhile
 Have seen her beauty shine:
 And blest'd with her endearing smile,
 Have call'd the blessing mine.

Bear witness, every soft recess
 That heard my vocal lay;
 And scenes of social happiness,
 That I was truly gay.

And bring the bliss of former days,
 O Memory!—she brings
 The sportive images: obeys,
 But, in obeying, stings.

The green-hill and th' enamell'd plain,
 Where blithe I us'd to range,
 How soot and lovely they remain!
 But I have suff' red change.

Of early friends untimely rest,
 They are the mould'ring clay!
 They sleep; and I, alas! am left
 More desolate than they.

I envy you, ye silent dead,
 And your eternal sleep;
 Ye are from care and sorrow freed;
 And I am left to weep.

My joys are deaden'd; clouds invest,
 And glooms involve my skies;
 And more r' afflict my widow'd breast,
 Soft images arise.

I see a lovely scene with flowers,
 With groves and verdure gay:
 I harken to the blissful bowers,
 Lur'd by the festive lay.

Soft melodies around, above,
 Breathe through the vocal air;
 And the long, liquid notes of love
 Soothe and subdue despair.

And

* This poem is a translation from the German, by the ingenious Mr. PROFESSOR
 RICHARDSON, of Glasgow.

And now I quaff the cup of joy !

The phantoms fly away !

Stay, ye transporting pleasures !—why

Will not the vision stay ?

Wild wastes appear, and gloomy skies,

And pealing thunders roll !

And tempests—Oh ! what tempests rise

In my distracted soul !

But let me search my secret heart ;

Perhaps some latent crime

Hath planted there a deadly dart,

And blasts me in my prime.

I am not guilty—gracious God !

I say not I am pure :

And I would kiss thy chast'ning rod,

And thy rebuke endure :

But that to guiltier men—O Heaven !

Forgive my forward will—

To guiltier men than I is given

Security from ill—

Poor toiling spirit ! wilt thou yet

Thus with thy griefs debate ?

Be still ! be senseless ! and submit

To thy determin'd fate.

O then, why am I what I am ?

Why am I made to glow

With ardour of extatic flame,

Yet be condemn'd to woe ?

Rage on, ye storms ! descend, and down

The sky with fury roll !

And let the fiends of horror frown

On my devoted soul."—

Thus flow'd Abiran's secret woe,

As thro' a pathless glade,

Unseen, with fullen pace and slow

His wayward footstep stray'd :

And deep into the devious wood

He urg'd his desperate way,

Where savage rocks and groves exclude

The sun's enliv'ning ray :

And fierce in his distemper'd breast

The dire suggestion rose :

" The grave (he cried) to the distress'd,

The grave will give repose."

He paus'd ; his cheek grew wan ; his eye

With wild distraction glar'd :

He rais'd the gleaming poniard high ;

The frantic bosom bar'd.—

Instant, athwart th' incumbent gloom

A flood of light appear'd :

The grove was fill'd with soft perfume :

A sudden voice was heard !

A gentle voice ! gentler than gales

That wave their musky wings

In Aden's aromatic vales,

Or by Daphnean springs.

" Attend, thou plaintive son of earth !

Yield to the will of heaven :—

To me, appointed at thy birth,

The pious charge was given,

To guard thee from th' insidious wile

And craft of vicious care ;

The Syren song that would beguile,

The smile that would ensnare :

Nor less to guide thy reckless way

From those sequester'd bowers,

Where melancholy would betray,

And blast thy growing powers.

Spirits of finest texture, oft

Are by her sighs deceiv'd ;

And by her air and accent soft,

Of inward peace bereav'd.

Fly then from her recesses, fly !

The gales that gently blow

In fancied sympathy reply

Harmonious to thy woe.

The turtle cooing in the dale,

Will with thy grief accord :

And the deep umbrage of the vale

Congential glooms afford.

Nor seek, with fruitless toil, to learn,

Why virtue suffers pain.—

Canst thou the lightning's path discern ?

The lightning's fury rein ?

In earthly frame pent and confin'd,

How can thy soul pretend

The conduct of th' Almighty mind

T' arraign or comprehend ?

If in the Lybian desert wide,

To slake the lion's thirst,

E'en from the rock's reluctant side

He bids the fountain burst :

And bids, for wild-birds, lofty trees

Their ruddy harvest bear,

The Father of mankind ! he sees,

Nor disregards thy care.

Nor fruitless are the storms of woe

To the progressive mind :

For they give vigour, and to glow

With energy refin'd.

Observe how winds and beating rains,

Drench and deform the dale ;

And how the husbandman complains,

And how the shepherds wail.

But when the rains are blown away,

Behold ! a thousand dyes,

And flowers and fruit, and verdure gay,

In every field arise.

You know not, if with meek regard

You wait the will of heaven ;

You know not what sublime reward

May to your grief be given."

E P I G R A M M E.

POUR tous les vers qu'il fait, le poëte Lubi
 Ressent une tendresse extreme :
 Mais des enfans gâtes ses vers ont le destin ;
 Leur pere est le seul qui les aime.

OF each scrap of his poetry Archer so vain,
 Like a parent shews fondness extreme ;
 But the fate of spoil'd children they're doom'd to
 obtain,
 Whom none but their parents esteem.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE XLII.

TWO Dialogues concerning the Manner of writing History. From the French of the Abbé de Mably. 12mo. 3s. sewed. Kearsley.

THE present age may, perhaps, justly be styled the age of history writing; every work, therefore, which treats of this favourite study seems to insure success from its being *seasonable*. The dialogues, however, before us have a claim likewise to public notice from their merit.

It is to be lamented that the Abbé Mably did not publish his book some years ago, as it might have been very serviceable to many of the adventurers in this walk of literature. It would have taught them the wide difference between the mere relater of facts, and the genuine historian.

The Abbé is well known among the literati of France, as the author of *Observations on the Greeks and Romans—Lectures of Phocion—Public Jurisprudence of the European States*—and several other productions. In all he shows the most admirable philosophy, the most accurate knowledge of mankind, and the nicest taste, combined and animated by a clear head and a virtuous heart.

These dialogues may justly be considered as one of his most masterly performances. The method is clear, the ideas are generally just, and very frequently new. With the form we are not so well pleased. It is a relation, in the platonic manner, of a conference which passed between the author and two philosophical friends, on *the manner of writing HISTORY*.

This subject has been seldom treated. Our ingenious countryman Mr. Hayley, a few years ago favoured the literary world with an *essay on History*, inscribed to Mr. Gibbon, which has been received with merited applause. In the following critique, we shall present our readers with the characters of the historians, as they are drawn by the prose writer and the poet.

The first dialogue treats of the dif-

ferent kinds of history; of the studies, which are the necessary preparatives for writing it. General and universal histories.

The dialogue is between Cidamon, Theodosius, and Eugenius. After the introduction, Eugenius thus explains the duty of an historian, and the requisites which are necessary to render him equal to the task which he assumes:

“The historian, like the poet and the orator, must be *born*; not *made*. The genius which must form them is the gift of nature, and cannot spring alone from education. If, when perusing the writings of the great historians, you have not felt that something like a spirit of emulation began to take possession of your mind; if the paintings of Livy, of Sallust, and of Tacitus have not inspired you with enthusiasm, I should not (and I hope Cidamon will forgive me when I differ from him in opinion) I should not then advise you to undertake the task of an historian; because, notwithstanding that your abilities would support you throughout a work of elegance, and even force of reasoning, you must prove incapable of imparting to it that life which can alone render it as useful as agreeable.

“Granting that you were born an historian, no person can know better than yourself what kind of history you ought to write. Recollect what particular ideas have made the greatest impression upon your mind whilst you read over the accomplished models of the art. If, for example, you have naturally, and, as it were by instinct, rivetted your whole attention upon the particular details of Livy, which serve to unravel and exhibit in a striking form the genius of the Romans; if the description of the laws has powerfully engaged your notice; and if the picture of revolutions, which intervened amidst the government of the republic, has thrown you into a train of serious and deep reflections, you may relinquish all diffidence and distrust of the successful vigour of your talents, and enter upon a general history. Have no circumstances affected you so much as the wars of the Romans, their military discipline, and the achievements of their consuls? Then, write only the history of some memorable war, which may have changed the fortune of the contending states. It, more interested by the various workings of the human heart, you have particularly contemplated the passions, the vices, and the virtues of those men whose conduct or whose administration has been explained to you, tread in the steps of Plutarch, and strive to enlighten and to amend us by presenting to us the faithful portraits of distinguish-

ed characters, whose abilities have done honour to humanity, and whose lives we should consider as an instructive lesson to us for ever.

"Different kinds of history require different talents and perceptions. Consult your strength (is the advice of Horace and Boileau to young poets) and do not strive to raise a load, the weight of which you have not power to support. This advice applies with equal force to all writers whatsoever; nor is it possible too strictly to avoid forming such a judgement concerning the propriety of undertaking any work, as must arise merely from our ideas of the importance and the dignity of the subject. Let us rigidly examine into the nature and the force of our abilities, and always fear that these may be exaggerated by our vanity. If Aæacron and Catullus, yielding to the dictates of an absurd and arrogant opinion of themselves, had disdained to pay the least attention to those agreeable trifles which have not merely amused but covered them with the brilliancy of poetical reputation, and tried to blow the trumpet of Calliope, and wield the dagger of Melpomene, they must have made themselves the objects of contempt and ridicule. A similar reflection is not less applicable to historians. What a fund of knowledge, what a diversity of talents, of which neither Tacitus nor Sallust stood in need, was requisite for Livy! Amidst the annals of history, an immense multitude of characters arise, of which the resemblance can only be marked out by different pencils, and by different colours. Following the Romans through all their progress, and all their revolutions, Livy must lay open the variety of causes and connections. To attract the reader, he must paint all the passions, and, in succession, the virtues or the vices which have either elevated or destroyed the grandeur of the Romans. You perceive, then, Theodosius! that this vast genius, which embraces every object, was not necessary to Sallust, in order that he might perfectly describe the conspiracy of Catiline and the war of Jugurtha.

"I might observe as much of Tacitus, who, having excelled in portraying the dark passions of Tiberius, the imbecility of Claudius, the wickedness of Nero, the intrigues of the freedmen who governed, and the baseness of a senate either yielding to the impulse of fear, or sacrificing their talents and their virtues to obtain the favour of their prince, would not, perhaps, have discovered the secret springs which worked upon the circumstances that introduced the various fortunes of the Romans, since he seems to have been destitute of the least foresight of their ruin, which was prepared and absolutely announced by the despotism of the successors of Augustus. Concerning Plutarch, I can venture to pronounce opinions much more decisive. He is a perfect pattern of historic writing when the subject of his labours stands confined solely to the life of some illustrious person. He always paints the man and hero in the same moment. He places before our eyes, he dissects and lays open for us his very soul; he unravels all those intricate emotions which push it into action; and he lights up within us the love of whatsoever has a claim to praise, and is at once beautiful and sublime. Yet, this historian, whose equal

we, perhaps, shall never see, most certainly, I not abilities and genius sufficient to have enabled him to write a general history of Greece in the whole body of society, the passions have a kind of play, a progress, and those varieties of caprice which are more difficult to follow and which he does not constantly develop with equal penetration and sagacity. There is great reason to imagine that, for want of the assistance of certain principles of natural and political law, he would not have enjoyed the power of entering upon, and proceeding, with a precision like that of Thucydides, through the detail of either the war of Peloponnesus, or so memorable incident of a similar complexion.

"And, here, Theodosius! let us pause a moment. Previous to our remarks concerning those different kinds of history which call, of course, for different abilities, permit me to take the liberty of asking you whether you have engaged in the preparatory studies with which an excellent historian can possibly dispense? Had you turned your close attention to natural law. If you have not traced out the origin of power in society, and the duties of man in his capacity of citizen and magistrate; if you remain ignorant of the reciprocal laws and duties of nations towards each other, acquaint me what rule you mean to form a judgement of either the justice or the injustice of those prizes which you select as subjects for your history. If an intestine broil should break within the state, between the monarch and his people, you must, if not endowed with this important knowledge, decide upon it in compliance to vulgar prejudices; and favourite errors would press upon your mind with all the force of an established truth. You would tell with Father Orleans, that, *when we consider the power of the Kings of England, we discover that none is more absolute and more arbitrary, cause it is founded upon the right of conquest*. From this first absurdity, reduced to principle, is it not natural that a false, ridiculous, and dangerous doctrine should spread itself through the pages of your history. You will disgust readers of enlightened understandings, when they consider you as practising the subject of flattery, or lost in ignorance. All others would deceive: and history, which Cicero styles *Magistra Vitæ*, would lead us into the errors which it should teach us to avoid. Readers possessed of little penetration (and, upon this class, may we rank at least the general of mankind) you would become the more a dangerous guide, as having written in a pleasing style and scattered through your history some common-place remarks concerning trifling and domestic manners. I call them trifling and domestic; because, without the aid of natural law, it is not possible to rise to such a point as to discover what are the duties of a citizen, and magistrate; and what those great and final virtues of which the name is scarcely known to us, and which we are almost accustomed to consider as chimeras. Indeed, Theodosius! it is a shameful waste of time so to write History as to convert it into poison: like Surada, who, sacrificing the dignity of the Low-Countries to that of the court of Spain, invites their natives to

State of slavery; and thus makes preparations for the people and the establishment of despotism. Could we rely upon this historian, we should conceive that Philip the Second enjoyed an actual right to trample under foot all ancient laws, all treaties, and all conventions with his subjects, because he held his crown from GOD! Then, did this dangerous casuist sentence the Low Countries to bear with patience the despotism of their privileges, and the most barbarous oppression, rather than plunge into the guilt of sacrilegious disobedience?

"I know not whether I am mistaken; but it appears to me that, either to this ignorance of natural law, or to the abject disposition of the majority of the historians of the present age, which, driving them into a rebellion against the feelings of their conscience, has forced them to make such prices, we owe the disgusting insipidity of their writings. Why is Grotius superior to such authors as these? Because he has investigated to their lowest depth the laws and duties of society; and, therefore, do we trace in him the elevation and the energy of the ancients. I know with eagerness; I could devour his History of the Low-Countries; whilst the work of Stuck, whose abilities were, probably, more equal to the power of entering into fine relations, is always dropping from my hands. Let me give you another example, from Buchanan, of the baneful effect of that study concerning which I am now speaking to you. An attentive and well digested perusal of his learned and sagacious production, intitled *De jure regis apud Scotos*, will not leave us in the least surprised that this writer (the only person amongst his contemporaries who knew how to think, as Locke has long thought, and, doubtless, in imitation of Buchanan) should have composed an history which presses forward with that air of grandeur, fluency, and elevation which easily inclines us to excuse those defects of order and congruity which, otherwise, we might reproach him."

"To this study of the natural must we join that of the political law. But, give me leave to declare to you that the political law is absolutely useless. It first arises upon the basis of those laws which nature has established in order to procure for human-kind that happiness of which he renders them susceptible. These laws are, like herself, invariable; and fortunate would it have proved for all the world, if they had been implicitly obeyed. The second political law originates from those passions which have seduced our reason; and the fruits of this law are merely transient advantages, too often subject to a variety of painful and unfortunate interruptions. It is necessary, at the outset, to examine into the principles of the first law, which will serve us as the standard by which we may discover what states are either more or less removed from that point of consummation which it becomes then to endeavour to obtain. But, this development will elude our search, unless we deeply study the various emotions of the human heart, and observe with strictest care the manner in which we feel ourselves affected by the objects that surround us. This study is too difficult and tedious to inspire us with hopes of making in it a successful and extensive progress, unless we

borrow succours from the philosophers of a former age. In their writings, we shall perceive what is the happiness to which it certainly behoves us to aspire. We shall discover the nature of those means by which the most enlightened law-givers have striven to establish this happiness in their republics."

A little further he observes, that "the tasteless historian is either a pedant, eager to throw out his stock of erudition in all its pompous colourings, and fearful lest a single thought should not come forward to display its lustre; or one of those ignorant philosophers whom we perpetually meet with, and who do not suffer any opportunity to escape them of making tedious remarks on obvious and common truths. But, I allude, Theodotus! to a Thucydides, a Xenophon, a Livy, a Sallust, and a Tacitus: and I ask for such historians as these, who knew the human heart; were not strangers to the nature of the passions; and possessed too elevated and properly restrained a genius to misapply their powerful and enlightened talents. My historian, Theodotus! must be thoroughly capable of composing a treatise on either moral, political, or natural law. But, upon this treatise do I positively forbid him to enter. Let him remain satisfied with giving to an intelligent reader the materials. The present point is not to determine with what sagacity, what temperance and art an historian ought so to avail himself of his philosophy as not to fatigue whilst he endeavours to instruct. We shall reach this, if you desire it, in the sequel. Permit me, now, to expatiate still more concerning that preliminary knowledge so indispensibly requisite for an historian who wishes to become the author of a serviceable work."

"To understand this political system of the passions respecting which I have already spoken, we must study their play, their motions, their progress and each of their peculiar characters. We must learn how they unite together; how, mutually, they assist each other; how they intermingle; how, in some measure, they avail themselves of their respective workings; and how, at times, they lie concealed, in order to burst forth with a redoubled vigour! In consequence of this study, do we discover that the present is pregnant with the future; and that even the slightest abuses may prove the seeds of the most pernicious disorders. All good minds will become wedded to the opinions of historians like these whom I have classed under my own description: historians who will not entertain the most distant idea of intruding themselves upon you with those insipid and dull reflections that betray the man, who, looking only at the superficialities of things, is astonished at events which must necessarily have come to pass."

Let us now hear the elegant and animated Hayley, in his third epistle, where he thus describes the character of the accomplished historian, the laws of history, the style and importance of choosing a suitable subject:

"Far other views the liberal Genius fire,
Whose toils to pure historic praise aspire;

Nor Moderation's dupe, nor Faction's brave,
Nor Guilt's apologist, nor Flattery's slave;
Wife, but not cunning; temperate, not cold;
Servant of Truth, and in that service bold;
Free from all bias, save that just controul
By which mild Nature sways the manly soul,
And Reason's philanthropic spirit draws
To Virtue's interest, and Freedom's cause;
Those great ennoblers of the human name,
Pure springs of power, of happiness, and fame!
To teach their influence and spread their sway!
The just historian winds his toilsome way;
From silent darkness, creeping o'er the earth,
Redeems the sinking trace of useful worth;
In Vice's bosom marks the latent thorn,
And brands that public pest with public scorn.
A lively teacher in a moral school!
In that great office steady, clear, and cool!
Pleas'd to promote the welfare of mankind,
And by informing meliorate the mind!
Such the bright task committed to his care!
Boundless its use; but its completion rare.

"Critics have said 'Tho' high th' historian's charge,

His law's as simple as his province large;
Two obvious rules ensure his full success—
To speak no falsehood; and no truth suppress:
Art must to other works a lustre lend,
But History pleases, howsoever its penn'd."

"It may in ruder periods; but in those,
Where all the luxury of learning flows,
To Truth's plain fare no palate will submit,
Each reader grows an epicure in wit;
And Knowledge must his nicer taste beguile
With all the poignant charms of attic style.
The curious scholar, in his judgement choice,
Expects no common notes from History's voice;
But all the tones that all the passions suit,
From the bold trumpet to the tender lute:
Yet if thro' Music's scale her voice should range,
Now high, now low, with many a pleasing change,
Grace must thro' every variation glide,
In every movement Majesty preside:
With ease not careless, though correct not cold;
Soft without languor, without harshness bold.

"Though Affectation can all works debase,
In language, as in life, the bane of grace!
Regarded ever with a scornful smile,
She moit is censur'd in th' Historic style:
Yet her insinuating power is such,
Not e'en the Greeks escap'd her baleful touch;
And hence th' unutter'd speech, and long harangue,

Too oft, like weights, on ancient story hang.
Lest fond of labour, modern pens devise
Affected beauties of inferior size:

They in a narrower compass boldly strike
The fancied portrait, with no feature like;
And Nature's simple colouring vainly quit,
To boast the brilliant glare of fading wit.
Those works alone may that blest fate expect
To live thro' time, unconscious of neglect,
That catch, in springing from no sordid source,
The ease of Nature, and of Truth the force.

"But not e'en Truth, with bright expression grac'd,

Nor all Description's powers, in lucid order plac'd,
Not even these a fond regard engage,
Or bind attention to th' Historic page,
If distant tribes compose th' ill-chosen theme,
Whose savage virtues wake no warm esteem;

Where Faith and Valour spring from Heroic grave,
Only to form th' assassin and the slave."

The Abbé then very ably and largely insists on the necessity of knowledge of the passions, in order to form a complete historian. His arguments are interspersed with commentions on Livy, Sallust, Tacitus, Thucydides, and censures on Voltaire.

The following is his character of Livy, and his opinions of the times which he wrote:

"Even at the first glance upon the design of Livy, at the commencement of his history, we form a judgement of that plan which is the duty of the writer of a general history to pursue. Without sacrificing our attention to the fables with which ancestors, untutored and superstitious, imagine that they could cast a brighter lustre upon their origin, let us limit our researches to an acquisition of the knowledge of the manners, of laws whether civil or military, and of those illustrious men who have extended the empire of the republic over the whole world; let us examine how our prosperity has deluded and conducted us to that fatal point where, sinking beneath the weight of our avarice and ambition, we have lost even the power which is necessary to correct and to amend us.

"In my opinion, the plan of Livy embraces all which any conscientious reader is entitled to expect from an historian. What can he desire more? To neglect a single one of these objects were to deprive history of its interesting force, and, in fact, to cover it with obscurities. If previous elucidations concerning the nature of public morals, and those laws which form a political constitution are placed before me, in vain do you supply me with a state of facts which ought, certainly, to be made known. I cannot unravel their causes; and I must attribute success by which they were accompanied entirely to the men invested with the chief command. I must believe that chance alone produced them; as, formerly, it produced Hannibal amongst the Carthaginians, and Charlemagne amongst the French; for both of these personages were prodigies in their nation. Instead of holding before me a large and finished piece, with a variety of fine resemblances, you shew me (it may be allowed the expression) a little and contracted portrait. I feel no interest in attending to it; truth flies from my grasp; and I no longer find within the page of history that instruction which I endeavoured to derive from it. If, on the contrary, you make known to me the manners and the government of a republic, I perceive that the illustrious men who fill the scene are the work of the laws. I attach myself to the republic which has communicated to them its genius; the passions of my mind grow more and more interested; and my reason becomes enlightened, without an effort for the attainment of additional information. Livy, to whom the truth was fully known (a truth of which I cannot mention my discovery without acknowledgment

ing the great pleasure that I have received from the perusal of his works) Livy follows with the utmost care all the establishments of the Romans. He never passes by in silence any of these laws which can effect an alteration in the interests and the passions of either the patricians or the people. I perceive, forming themselves, as it were, under my own eyes, the morals, the laws, the manners, the customs, and the public interest of the republic. I discover the mixture of the virtues and the vices which are at war against each other, but with unequal force. Every crime, who, by the contagion or the purity of his example, either shakes or strengthens the pillars of the constitution, is brought before me, so that, as far as I am able to reflect upon the facts submitted to my judgement, I see resulting from them the prodigious fortune of the Romans. From men (for example, avarice and ambition) to the detection of which the laws were not equal, which generally obey the love of glory and of the country, but which, from time to time, rush forward, as in sudden gusts, announce to me what, one day, will prove their empire. I can feel that they will seize on public power, and will give place to tyranny.

"A well-written general History will enable us to discover, from the conduct of a people when they form themselves into a collective body, and from the efforts which they make to reach the object of their views, in what manner they would enjoy their good fortune. Even should the representation of this enjoyment, the historian should enable me to predict the causes of its fall. Then, every thing becomes unmasked of its own accord; facts naturally arise from facts; and this it is which constitutes, in general history, the art of preparing the mind for the expected recital of the several events. The manner which the historian is not obliged to interrupt by necessary elucidations runs forward with rapidity, is never languishing, and presents the reader to its side. But, this is the fault, Theodorus! to expect from the author who has not completed himself, by the studies concerning which I have spoken, for the solemn task of writing history. To succeed, he must have long contemplated the nature of his work; he must have carefully discussed it through all its parts, and have acquired the power of comprehending the whole at the single glance of an eye.

"I am perfectly convinced that no nation presents us so fine a picture as the Roman empire; but, let me beseech you to distinguish between the subject-matter on which the historians labour, and the dexterity with which he thought and works it to its proper form. The barbarians who laid the foundation of our modern states were, certainly, as good as the nations to whom Romulus threw open an asylum. They witnessed the destruction of their power, before they had an opportunity of giving it solidity and strength; and the others founded several states which still exist; and, true at least to the principle of their primitive barbarism, imagination, in the midst of pride and imbecility, that they supply the world with a model for the most perfect code of politics. Why are not such historians interesting to the reader? Because the writ-

ters have constantly neglected to furnish us with even the slightest information concerning the manners, the customs, and the public laws of these barbarians. Thus, am I doomed to follow in the track of an historian who does not know himself the paths through which he wanders. Fatigue soon overpowers me, in the midst of those battles, those wars, and those victories which he enumerates without once insinuating to what these scenes of bloodshed and destruction ultimately lead. If, for instance, he had explained to me the character of the army under Clovis, the spirit of liberty which they brought from Germany, and the submission to slavery which they found amongst the Gauls, it seems probable that I should have traced out, as the result, the whole of what has happened, and that I should have marked the progress of despotism in the one, and of servitude in the others. I should, indeed, have placed but little value upon the nation the particulars of whose proceedings were brought before me; but I must have admired the wisdom and the dexterity of the historian. Though not approving, I, doubtless, should have pitied; and even this interesting circumstance would have precluded me from fatigue. My understanding would have become enlightened, and, perhaps, I should not have felt less pleasure from discovering how a people can remain in an eternal infancy than from laying open all the secret springs which assisted in the elevation of the Roman grandeur.

"Recollect how Livy, at the commencement of his history, excites the curiosity of the reader, and challenges his attention. *Res Romana quæ ab exiguis profecta initiis, eo creverit, ut jam magnitudine laboret sua.* I take a pleasure in considering and measuring that immense interval between Rome, in her infancy, and Rome, the mistress of the world. On these accounts, I feel an interest in every little occurrence which is related to me concerning Romulus and his successors. Nothing as yet points out the *primitiæ*, the first fruits of a great empire; but, fortunately for the Romans, Tarquin renders himself odious, and is expelled. The historian awakens my attention and my curiosity by reminding me, that not until the time of Tarquin would liberty prove so established as that the citizens should cease to pervert it to an improper use. These expressions prepare me for the grandeur and the fall of the Republic. These are the great objects of my investigation. I read with eager pleasure the recital of the first wars of the Romans against the *Æqui*, the *Volsci*, the *Tuscani*, and the *Samnitæ*; and of the perpetual dissensions between the *Patricians* and the *Plebeians*. Why? Because I perceive a people who, amidst their enterprizes and their skirmishes, apparently but of slight importance, acquire great virtues and great talents, prepare themselves for more elevated achievements, and approach, however slowly, that point to which their manners, or rather their form of government, invite them. When you observe the immense materials of a vast edifice collected all together, you will consider them with pleasure, because your imagination will anticipate what is to follow; will call up the perspective

perspective view of that magnificent palace for the elevation of which the great architects are preparing. All this is applicable to the Roman History, by Livy; and whensoever, Theodosius! you meet with readers who pretend that his first decad is inferior to the rest, conclude that they are actually incapable of *properly* perusing histories: and that they cannot see in the event before them the nature of that which is to follow.

"This unity of action and of interest, so strongly recommended to the Epic poet, if he means that we should actually become a kind of parties concerned in all the enterprizes of his hero, is not less necessary for the historian: for it is founded even upon the nature of the human mind which cannot employ itself on several objects at the same time, but must divide its attention, and consequently feel a less animated impression, grow tired, perplexed, disgusted, and, at length, derive no benefit whatsoever from its application. Homer makes me interested in the return of Ulysses to Ithaca; and Virgil inspires me with an earnest anxiety for the establishment of Æneas in Italy. They never forget that this is the great end of their poem, and, in order to rivet my attention they frequently recur to it. So, the historian should never suffer me to lose sight of that point to which he has promised to conduct me. Then history becomes a kind of epic poem. It proceeds to its great mark through those impediments which are opposed against it by passions and the events of fortune. The Gauls in burning Rome, and Pyrrhus and Hannibal in Italy supply the place of the marvellous in Homer and in Virgil, and affect me not less for the fate of the Romans than Juno and Neptune affect me for the fate of Æneas and Ulysses."

Of Livy thus speaks Mr. Hayley, after mentioning Sallust:

"Of mightier spirit, of majestic frame,
With powers proportion'd to the Roman fame,
When Rome's fierce eagle his broad wings unfurl'd,
And shadow'd with his plumes the subject world,
In bright pre-eminence that Greece might own,
Sublimed Livy claims th' historic throne;
With that rich eloquence, whose golden light
Brings the dull scene distinctly to the sight;
That zeal for truth, which interest cannot bend,
That fire, which Freedom ever gives her friend.
Immortal artist of a work supreme!
Delighted Rome beheld, with proud esteem,
Her own bright image, of Colossal size,
From thy long toils in purest marble rise.
But envious Time, with a malignant stroke,
This sacred statue into fragments broke;
In Lethe's stream its nobler portions sunk,
And left Futurity the wounded trunk.
Yet, like the matchless, mutilated frame,
To which great ANGLO bequeath'd his name,
This glorious ruin, in whose strength we find
The splendid vigour of the sculptor's mind,
In the fond eye of Admiration still
Rivals the finish'd forms of modern skill.

The Abbé next to Livy describes Grotius, of whom he speaks in terms of high commendation. Then Tacitus is brought forward, and his merits are

pourtrayed with great accuracy. seems to *feel* very nicely both his ties and his errors. Then Da Mezari, Mariana, and Buchanan, other historians of various nations, examined. Among these the following admirable character is drawn Herodian:

"In my opinion, Herodian, one of the judicious historians of antiquity, appear have adopted the rule which is the subject of our remarks. You must recollect that he chosen that celebrated epoch, when the fortunes of the empire, kept back by good princes, from Trajan down to Commodus refused their course with all the violence of a torrent of which the waters, in vain rep break loose and overflow the banks in to confine them. You will perceive Commodus embarrassed by the reputation of his father. You would even believe that this unprincipled miscreant is struggling to escape from his wickedness; but soon encouraged by the vices of his nation, this abominable monster must become regretted, like Nero, of whom will have proved too much the imitator. It is that the military democracy which has been foreseen, even in the time of Trajan, arises to its full excess; for the legions begin to conclude that, as they constitute the power of the empire, that empire is their property. Praetorian Cohorts at length familiarise themselves to these ambitious thoughts, and put the empire up at auction. Stimulated by this example, every army is determined to become (and does, in fact, appoint) an Emperor (we may truly say) is only suffered to be the chief magistrate. With what a happy example does Herodian relate those facts on which modern historians would have lavished volumes, without conveying to their readers one particle of instruction! Amidst civil wars I perceive some traces of the ancient and the seeds of those revolutions which follow the present dissensions. Severus, dreads Albinus, advances him to the empire that he may gain time and opportunity, to take away the life of Niger, and, next, to slay upon Albinus, and destroy him. It is afterwards imagined that the most effectual means of securing the personal safety of the Emperor is to divide the empire; and, therefore, Albinus reigns with Geta. Macrinus, the successor, raised his son to the dignity of Emperor that he might make sure of the two halves. All this is calculated to instruct me. I perceive that no art is in the policy of the emperors, except the art of conforming to the circumstances, and of acting in obedience to the influence. I feel my obligations to Herodian for having prepared me to expect that revolution which must, at length, bring forward a new empire against Rome, and convert the empire into separate and independent powers."

We do not recollect that Mr. Hayley has mentioned this Herodian. The Abbé next mentions Robert

to whose merit we do not doubt that he does justice. He goes on examining the plans proper for *useful history*: to which task he thinks no human talents are adequate. He likewise asserts that no history can be at once agreeable and instructive, without *speeches*. These, however, he thinks, should be subject to the dominion of rigid laws, the violation of which metamorphoses history into declamation.

When you write an history, he says to his friend, I advise you to adapt the harangues of the passages, not only to their characters, but to the character of the age in which they live. This rule, prescribed to the poets by the laws of the art, should extend equally to prose. Who could bear, in Thucydides, Alcibiades and Nicias should both talk in the same style? In Sallust, we perceive that Cato, Cato, and Cato express themselves in manners entirely different from each other. As Livy informs actually to have made himself master of the several and distinct kinds of eloquence proper to each of those great men with whose speeches he has enriched his work; and, therefore, must we place him (with Cicero) at the head of that small number of writers of genuine style perpetually maintains a just affinity to the matter on which it is employed. In the subject of either Philip or Antiochus Livy expresses himself like the citizen of a state of Greece. The ancients carried this fidelity to the most scrupulous extremes. If Livy puts into the mouth of Brasidas a simple and unornamented discourse than could have been expected from a Lacedæmonian, he does so to inform the reader that Brasidas furnished in eloquence his fellow-citizens. The same harangues (which are, indeed, almost the same harangues recurred to by the historians of this modern age) are, in their nature, cold and unimpassioned. The ancients employ them sparingly; and, then, only either when the question turns upon affairs of less importance; or when it becomes requisite that the narrative should run on with more rapidity."

The second dialogue treats of particular histories. Their requisite object is with observations on common rules for all kinds of history.

Our ingenious author sets out with explaining the duties of those who write particular histories, and of the subjects proper for their choice. He illustrates his precepts by some excellent remarks on Xenophon, Cæsar, Sallust, and Plutarch, in whose praise he is lavish. Cornelius Nepos, and Suetonius follow, and receive censures, in terms at least as forcible as those in which the others were celebrated.

On Mr. Gibbon he seems unsevere, and on that account we shall assist in disseminating his remarks in transcription. As a model, except a few instances, he proposes Sir. He then goes on:

"Having offered to you a model of imitation, let me put you upon your guard against the exposition of the History of the Twelfth, by Voltaire. What useful marks! Remarks which no writer who grossly ignorant would ever suffer to go from him into public notice. Himself enriched at the information which he gives does not entertain a doubt but that the will be pleased with him for his erudition. But, Voltaire will suffer nothing to be lost. He throws about, with lavish hands, the quantity of his knowledge. Yet, of what sequence is it, when he tells me that Sweden had but two seasons; the winter and the summer? Where is the benefit which results to me from his vague accounts of the barbarous laws and vague manners of the ancient Swedes? Though he preserved an influence during the revolution of Gustavus Vasa; but they were not the cause for discussion in the History of Charles Twelfth. He might have limited himself to observations that the crown, hereditary in Vasa, and continuing secure from the institution of any wise precautions taken by the king to check the progress of arbitrary power, had become despotic under the father of Charles the Twelfth and that this prince, making an ill use of the divisions of his subjects, in order to disgrace and divide them, was, notwithstanding, unable to stifle that elevation, and that grandeur of mind, for which they stood indebted to the memory of Gustavus Adolphus. Instead of that insignificant description upon which Voltaire you must perceive that he might have furnished his readers with a most beautiful and interesting detail, if he had foreseen that it ought to serve as the explanation of the causes of the revolution."

"Unfortunately, Voltaire finished his works before he found out what he meant to do; and what was the chief of his literary and historical pursuits. You are not been astonished that an historian forgets to lay before you the real situation of Sweden, and who not foreseeing that the extraordinary character of his hero must produce a revolution in the manners and the government of the Swedes, employs his attention upon a present moment, should, after a sudden, carry his researches into a distant moment; but only to commit a fresh fault, instead of painting, in his exposition of Czar Peter the First such as he was when the war broke out, he represents him such as he appeared when disgraced (which, nevertheless, could not over him) had developed and thrown open the resources of his genius. Hence arises a embarrassment of which certain readers have least perception but, which presses hard on who are anxious rationally to account for the events. After so extremely faulty an

tion, it were wrong to expect from this writer a reasonable history. His hero would act without knowing for what cause; and the historian would follow like a fool, in the track of a fool."

We must now recommend our judicious countryman's character of Voltaire to the reader's notice. It is too long to transcribe, but may be found in the second epistle of his delightful essay on History.

Impartiality must decide in favour of Hayley. Though it should be considered, however, that he speaks of him in general as an historian, and that Mably only refers to his Charles XII.

He then points out the defects in De Cerceau's character of Rienzi, with ability; and insists very judiciously on the advantages of *order*. Nothing new, however, is started; but he takes an opportunity of speaking very slightly of Hume's History of the Stuarts, and Dr. Robertson's History of America. The former he represents as merely a *sketch*, and the latter as *deficient* in some particulars, and in others redundant.

The History of the Council of Trent, by Fra. Paolo, is mentioned with the praise it deserves. The censures on Voltaire also, which fill the succeeding pages, are properly introduced. The strictures on Florus and Paterculus are ingenious. Almost all the French historians, except De Vertot, are censured as well as our countrymen. The ancients are exalted, and praised with warmth, and their excellencies described with taste and genius. We shall transcribe the character of one, and then conclude. It is that of our favourite Plutarch, as the Abbé paints, in two different parts of his second dialogue:

"We have, also, some pieces of history not designed to bring before us a *particular* event, but only those celebrated men who have appeared in certain nations. Such is the interesting object which Plutarch had in view; and this historian is the most perfect model in the kind. He wants, indeed, some of those great points of knowledge, concerning which I shall incessantly speak to you, because they never were either more rare or more neglected; yet, I can grant my pardon for *any thing* to an historian who has the secret of gaining over my confidence and my friendship. If *such* a writer deceives me, it is because he actually was deceived himself. He would have shown me the truth, if it had not escaped from his researches. Besides, the political errors of an historian will not prove either

extremely dangerous or extremely serious consequences, provided that his moral should be at once irreprehensible and true. But, the fact is, that were you attentively to Plutarch, you must perceive that he puts into your hands with which you may combat against him. Never does he start aside, or der from the road of nature. He dives into the abyss of the human heart; and, *there*, exposing all its secret windings and recesses, he confession, without efforts and without subtlety the seeds of either the virtues or of the vices. Never does he present to us fantastic characters; like those unskillful historians who imagine that they degrade their heroes, in some times, they permit them to appear as gods. The heroes of Plutarch descend, as it were, to a level with myself, and excite either an inclination or a temerity to follow them. What is the secret power by which Plutarch at once pleases and attracts me? It is that he appears less inclined to instruct than merely to converse with me. Be he only places in my view either great talents or great talents; far different in this respect from those insipid historians who have written such a multitude of volumes containing lives of the illustrious men of our times. They imagined that it was sufficient if their heroes possessed high dignities (the then of which they had not either virtuous talents to support); and they concluded, from this elevation to honours and preferments, that they rendered them, without the aid of any advantage, intitled to the notice of posterity. Shall I venture, upon this occasion, to tell you with my real sentiments? I think that our political constitutions, by classing the citizens in different orders, have strained and confined their genius, and will not permit us to hope for another Plutarch."

Near the conclusion Mably says: "I shall advise an historian to choose, after having meditated upon his art by studying the great models, to choose a subject suitable and adequate to his abilities. A general history requires such a multitude of different talents that it were too arduous to undertake it, unless an author felt within himself that happy facility of genius, which embraces and draws together the richest sources of knowledge, and possesses the art of throwing them into the most agreeable forms and points of view. Has not the historian all those strokes of genius, all those perfections of language and of style, which are to render him perpetually equal to the matter concerning which he treats, to spread from page to page that enchanted variety, which sustains and animates the reader throughout the course of a long work? may I instruct, but he cannot please. It appears to me, that Thucydides, Sallust, and Tacitus would, in despite of all their merit, have proved tiresome in a general history of Greece and Rome. Their faculties seem infinitely less flexible than those of Livy; they appear to have possessed a more decided character, and a manner from which they could not have separated themselves without losing some portion of their merit. The great man knows his limits and never attempts to run beyond them. Having once fixed

in pursuit of his art, in order that he may extend and guide his genius, he gives a loose to his imagination; and even amidst his errors we discover greatness, for the sake of which the former forgives our pardon. Such is Plutarch. Never in an historian display more address in chusing facts adapted to his talents and his genius. With simple simplicity, which he considers as incompatible from truth and solid worth, secures the confidence, or rather the friendship of his readers. We imagine, not that we read him, but that we enter with him into familiar conversation: and we actually hear him. We forgive him; but, why do I say forgive him? I thank him for the length of his reflections. He sometimes stops me to inform me of things which I believe that I should have recurred to for his assistance; but I perceive that I could not have expected myself so ably as he has done, and I applied myself for thinking like an historian whom I revere. We allow him his digressions, because we are not impatient to arrive at the death of his hero, as at the close of a toilsome day, or a calamitous revolution. It is extremely dangerous to attempt to imitate an historian in this point, if I may be allowed the expression, as to imitate next neighbours to some defect."

We cannot withstand the temptation of presenting our readers with Mr. Bayly's elegant character of this entertaining writer:

"O thou Biography! thy charms of yore
 Did such to strong affection bore,
 That Virtue gave thee as thy dower,
 And thy parents the attractive power;
 And the heart, the wav'ring thought to fix,
 And find delight with wise instruction mix."

ART. XLIII. *Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres.* By Hugh Blair, D. D. of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. 4to. 2 Vols. Cadell, Creech, &c.

(Continued from Vol. I. p. 542.)

THE extensive utility of these valuable lectures renders any apology for the length of our account superfluous. It is our wish to render the *Literary Review* once entertaining and instructive. Talking works are consequently excluded, in order to leave a greater space for those which attract notice by the importance of their subjects, and the able manner in which they are executed. But to resume our entertaining lecturer. Having considered perspicuity as it relates to the choice of words, he proceeds, in his XI. XII. and XIII. lectures, to consider it as it relates to sentences. The properties most essential to a perfect sentence, he says, seem to be the four following: clearness and precision; unity; strength; and harmony. Each of these he illustrates

First of thy votaries, peerless, and alone,
 Thy PLUTARCH shines, by mortal beauty known:
 Enchanting sage! whose living lessons teach,
 What heights of Virtue human efforts reach.
 Tho' oft thy pen, eccentrically wild,
 Ramble, in Learning's various maze beguil'd;
 Tho' in thy style no brilliant graces shine,
 Nor the clear conduct of correct Design,
 Thy every page is uniformly bright
 With mild Philanthropy's diviner light.
 Of gentlest manners, as of mind elate,
 Thy happy genius had the glorious fate
 To regulate, with Wisdom's soft controul,
 The strong ambition of a TRAJAN's soul."

The second dialogue then concludes with some rules for rendering history alluring and delightful.

In these dialogues there will be found much amusement and much instruction. But a want of order is continually apparent. The different merits of Tacitus, Livy, and Sallust are mentioned largely, in seven or eight different places, instead of their characters being drawn to strike the reader at one view. This defect, for such it appears to us, seems to have its original, in some measure, from delivering these remarks in the form of dialogue. Of this species of composition we cannot approve, as, in the present times, it can scarcely be at the same time natural and entertaining.

separately, at considerable length, and with great accuracy.

Having treated of perspicuity, both in single words and sentences; and of ornament, as far as it arises from a graceful, strong, or melodious construction of words, our author, in his 14th lecture, proceeds to the consideration of figurative language, a subject which he discusses at full length, and in a very entertaining and instructive manner.

He first enquires, what is meant by figures of speech; and then gives an account of the origin and nature of figures; principally of such as have their dependance on language, including that numerous tribe, which the rhetoricians call tropes.

In his 15th, 16th, and 17th lectures,

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he treats of such figures of speech as occur most frequently, and require particular attention, such as metaphor, hyperbole, personification, apostrophe, comparison, antithesis, &c.—In the 18th and 19th lectures, he considers the general characters of style, diffuse, concise, feeble, nervous, dry, plain, neat, elegant, flowery, simple, affected, vehement, &c. and gives directions for forming a proper style.

Our readers will be particularly pleased with that part of the 19th lecture, wherein our author gives the character of Tillotson's style, of Sir William Temple's, Addison's, Shaftesbury's, and Bolingbroke's. The remaining lectures of the first volume contain a critical examination of the style of some of Mr. Addison's papers in the Spectator, and of a passage in Dean Swift's treatise, entitled, *A Proposal for correcting, improving, and ascertaining the English Tongue*, in a letter addressed to the Earl of Oxford, then Lord High Treasurer. These lectures will probably be considered, and, indeed, deserve to be considered, as one of the most useful parts of our author's work. He introduces them in the following manner:

"I have insisted fully on the subject of language and style, both because it is, in itself, of great importance, and because it is more capable of being ascertained by precise rule, than several other parts of composition. A critical analysis of the style of some good author will tend further to illustrate the subject; as it will suggest observations which I have not had occasion to make, and will show, in the most practical light, the use of those which I have made.

"Mr. Addison is the author whom I have chosen for this purpose. The Spectator, of which his papers are the chief ornament, is a book which is in the hands of every one, and which cannot be praised too highly. The good sense, and good writing, the useful morality, and the admirable vein of humour which abound in it, render it

one of those standard books which done the greatest honour to the Nation. I have formerly given general character of Mr. Addison's and manner, as natural and unaffected and polite, and full of those which a flowery imagination disdains over writing. At the same time, though one of the most beautiful writers in the language, he is no most correct; a circumstance which renders his composition the more proper to be the subject of our present criticism. The free and flowing manner of this amiable writer sometimes led him into inaccuracies, which the studied circumspection and care of inferior writers have taught them to avoid. Remarking his beauties, therefore, which I shall have frequent occasion to do as I proceed, I must point out his negligences and defects. Without a free, impartial discussion both the faults and beauties which occur in his composition, it is evident this piece of criticism would be of little service: and, from the freedom which I use in criticising Mr. Addison's style, none can imagine, that I mean to depreciate his writings, after having repeatedly declared the high opinion which I entertain of them. The beauties of this author are so many, and the general character of his style is so elegant and inestimable, that the minute imperfections I shall have occasion to point out, are but like those spots in the sun, which may be discovered with the assistance of art, but which have no effect in obscuring its lustre. It is indeed, my judgement, that what Quintilian applies to Cicero, "*Ill profecisse sciat; cui Cicero valde placebit*," may, with justice, be applied to Mr. Addison; that to be highly pleased with his manner of writing is the criterion of one's having acquired a good taste in English style.

In another article we shall give our readers a general view of what is contained in the second volume of this very useful and entertaining publication.

ART. XLIV. *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. LXXIII. for the Year 1783. Part I. 4to. Lockyer Davis.*

THE multiplicity of objects which have lately demanded our attention has prevented our taking earlier notice of the public transactions of this learned and respectable body. This number contains sixteen papers, of which we shall give an account in the order assigned to them in the volume before us.

I. A Letter from William Herschell, Esq. F. R. S. to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

This letter we presented to our readers in the Magazine for December last, page 506.

II. *On the Diameter and Magnitude of the Georgium Sidus; with a description of the dark and lucid disk and periphery Micrometers.* By William Herschell, Esq. F. R. S.

(Read November 7, 1782.)

Whatever relations of astronomical discoveries proceed from the pen of Mr. Herschell must be curious and interesting. On this account we have inserted this paper at full length, and propose to insert in this work whatever particulars transpire respect-

* Page 25.

ART. XLV. *Poems by a Literary Society; comprehending original Pieces in the sacred Walks of Poetry.* 12mo. Nichols. 1s.

THESE poems, we are told, in a previous advertisement, are the productions of a society, who style themselves the Council of Parnassus. Some of the pieces rank above the poetical tribes of the day. We shall select two or three, that our readers may decide for themselves: for the last paragraph of the preface seems to teach us to expect future numbers of this nature, if this specimen meets with approbation.

On reading Dr. BEATTIE'S HERMIT*.

"AH! when shall Spring visit the mouldering urn! [grave,"

"Or when shall day dawn on the night of the A. Age to let evening continued to mourn,

On the side of a hill, at the mouth of his cave;

"And there the tall forest the zephyrs that breathe,

The nightingale's song on the neighbouring spray,

The sweetest that murmur'd his grotto beneath;

So: slumber impos'd 'till the dawn of the day.

ing the *Georgium Sidus*. This entertaining and valuable paper will be found* in the Astronomical department of our last number.

III. *Conclusion of the Experiments and Observations concerning the attractive Powers of the Mineral Acids.* By Richard Kirwan, Esq. F. R. S.

(Read Dec. 12, 1782.)

On this paper we have also given remarks, with an account of its contents. We then bestowed our sincere applause on its author, who, as a chemist and natural philosopher, must yield the palm, perhaps, to none; for patience of investigation, and ingenuity and accuracy, as an experimenter. As a scholar, and a man of taste in polite literature, he likewise ranks high. We wait with impatience for the further experiments which he seems to promise, in a note on this truly valuable paper, the account of which will be found in our Magazine for August last, page 143.

(To be continued.)

'Twas rapture that rose on his mind as he 'woke,
He sung, and the nightingale ceas'd to complain—
Each gloomy idea his bosom forsook—

The lark's lofty notes were attun'd to his strains:

'Tis day! and the prospect is dreary no more,

The shadows of night that envelop'd the view

Are fled, and the skies to religion restore

A pledge that the morning of life shall renew.

" S. C. ————"

SONNET to Dr. JOHNSON.

"JOHNSON! whole art instructs thy poet's lyre;

My Muse enraptur'd hails thy splendid page,

Where ev'ry beauty, ev'ry grace conspire,

And lofty Genius mix'd with judgement sage.

"Still may thy judgement guide thy improving age,

That genius still its noblest efforts raise;

So shall no scribbler urge the critic's rage,

No tuneful Muse e'er mourn neglected lays.

"In vain would sons of Envy mock thy power,

The same they seek despite with wayward pride;

From thee they gain the flutter of an hour,

But for thy rays that little hour deny'd:

As planets to that sun their lustre owe,

Whole blaze obscures the beam their borrow'd

lights bestow. " W. V. M. "

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* The author of this slight addition had not previously read a late edition, in which the original gloomy tendency was very elegantly abated.

In some of these poems, we find the name of *Apolla*. Why is he not suffered to rest, and why did not this society chuse some other title than the Council of Parnassus? Parnassus and Poetry are no

longer allied. We wish success to meetings, as they may cherish talents which might otherwise have been but let their *name* be changed.

ART. XLVI. *Remarks on the French and English Ladies, in a Series of vers; interspersed with various Anecdotes, and additional Matter, arising from Subject.* By John Andrews, LL. D. 8vo. Longman.

(Concluded from Volume I. page 552.)

WE have already given an account of the contents of the first eight letters in this collection; we shall now conclude our review of these remarks, in which, if there be sometimes room for censure, there will be found more frequently opportunities for bestowing applause.

LETTER IX. "On the Disparity of Notions on Love and Marriage in France and in England."

This letter contains several just observations, with respect to the customs of immuring girls in nunneries, and marrying them to men to whose dispositions and sentiments they are perfect strangers.

The education of the female may not have been wholly neglected, but practice is requisite, as well as theory, for a woman who is to become a wife, a mother, and the mistress of a family.

LETTER X. "On the French Nunneries. Story of two young Ladies."

Dr. A.'s account of the French nunneries is as follows:

"I will begin by observing that they are amazingly numerous throughout all France; Paris alone contains seventy.

"There are in that kingdom upwards of fifteen thousand monasteries and convents, of which about the half are appropriated to women.

"Dissertations without end have been made on the utility and inutility of such foundations. Men of philosophic minds, who consider things merely as conducive to the temporal welfare of human society, universally agree in reprobating them as the pest of mankind, on the footing they have been during so many centuries.

"It cannot be denied, that most of these institutions had their birth in the ages of ignorance and superstition: this alone, with many, is a sufficient argument to condemn them without hesitation.

"But as these ages have also produced some establishments beneficial to society, it were unjust and rash to level one's indignation promiscuously at whatever originated in those times.

"Motives of piety and religion were almost always the causes of their foundation: though men were very much misguided in general on these occasions, yet sometimes it happened that they acted very properly, and instead of being

cenurable, were truly the benefactors of public.

"Among those few religious institutions merit applause, the Trinitarians and Char Brethren, among the men, and the Ursi and Charitable Sisters, among the women, perhaps the only that ought to be retained, real utility to the state; were all the others pressed, without or with very little exception would be a highly meritorious deed in who could effect it.

"Those two orders among the men certainly a most humane and laudable view. The first is employed in the redemption of those Christians who have been made slaves by the infidels, and are detained in at Constantinople, in Turkish Asia, and at the piratical states on the coast of Barbary.

"The employment of the Charitable thren is still more fatiguing and laborious: profession is to attend the sick: to this in their convents are in fact hospitals, wherein people, who are unable to take care of themselves at home, receive gratis every help comfort they can wish for. This may truly be called Christian charity.

"The institute of the Charitable Sisters formed precisely on the model of the Char Brethren; they perform the same duties to women which the others do to the men.

"The generality of the other orders, both men and women, might certainly be very dispensed with; they contribute to the cries of their inhabitants, without rendering any service which they might not have much better by remaining in the world.

"If good policy militates against the sect of men from public life, it certainly must operate with much more reason, the incarceration women.

"Men, though pent up in solitude, may in some measure, not be wholly lost to the world; they often spend their lives in speculations, which much benefit may be reaped: they cultivate literature and the sciences. Had it been for the inhabitants of monasteries, during the Gothic ages, what would have become of Greek and Roman learning?

"In this point of view, the total extirpation of monastics is not desirable. There are many individuals, of a solitary, contemplative disposition, who delight in study and in literary occupations; and who may become very useful members of the community, though they are not inclined to mix in the bustle and business of civil life. Witness our own universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

"A moderate number of houses for the education and maintenance of such individuals, never prejudice the state, provided that a

is made of the talents and powers, of those who desire admittance. The two last mentioned are proofs of this, and may be as improper models.

"That nothing of this sort can be alleged in favor of those acceptances, wherein so many women are buried alive, and absolutely lost to the world."

"The purpose of their retreat from mankind is to dedicate their lives to prayer and pious contemplations, and to avoid those temptations to which they would have been exposed, had they remained in the world at large."

"But who does not see that if these arguments were valid, we ought all of us to fly to convents and monasteries? No person has a right to take refuge there than another. Men are bound to submit to the chances and dangers attending to morals from social intercourse; and virtue consists in combating and overcoming them, and not in flying from a state of action, wherein we are equally obliged to share part with the rest of our fellow-creatures."

"Let us not be deceived by false promises of piety do often, undoubtedly, induce women into convents; but it is, on the other hand, no less indubitable that motives of ambition are powerfully conducive in sending women to these places."

"Pride and avarice, those great perverters of human nature, operate most forcibly in favour of these institutions."

"When a noble family happens to multiply, and the means it possesses of settling its posterity in a state of grandeur and affluence, the first consideration that occurs, is to dispose of the females as conveniently."

"Since those places are so plentifully stocked with unhappy young women of good families, always with great propriety be denominated the superfluities of ambition. Their residence in the world would necessarily diminish the fortunes of those who are destined to remain in it, and to whose convenience they are so often sacrificed in the most unrelenting manner."

"It were not, perhaps, uncharitable to assert, that as many nuns are made among the great, that this base and mere worldly motive, as from some religion."

The story with which this letter concludes we shall lay before our readers at length, in the miscellaneous department of some future Magazine.

LETTER XI. "On the Education in French Nunneries." The inhabitants of nunneries, we are informed by the Doctor, are literally worse than prisoners in England; for, besides their confinement, they are subject to every cruelty which their superiors choose to inflict.

The age appointed for a girl to take the veil is fourteen. The nuns and abbesses represent to them in splendid colours the enjoyments of a monastic

retirement, and the horrors and dangers to which the world may expose them. So true is it, that companions in misfortune are an alleviation. Those who are educated with a view of spending their lives in a convent are seldom suffered to stir out, but are employed in reading books of devotion.

Dr. Andrews disapproves of nunneries in a very sensible and rational manner, even as seminaries of education, and justly condemns the idea of secluding females from society. He considers it as equally indefensible on every account, and starts some very entertaining remarks on this subject.

LETTER XII. "On the various orders of Nuns established in France."

This letter contains information, we shall, therefore, extract some part of it:

"I shall begin by observing, as a general rule, that there is hardly a species or denomination of monks or friars that has not its counterpart in some female institution of the same sort, allowing for the necessary differences which must, by the laws of decorum, take place between the two sexes."

"The most ancient and most numerous of female orders, is that of the Benedictine ladies. It is of equal date with the monks of the like appellation; which commenced in the middle of the sixth century in Italy. It spread itself in a short time over Europe, and is esteemed the richest of any female order. There are many considerable abbess of these ladies in France, the principal income of which is held, in a manner of commendam, by ladies of the first distinction, sometimes by princesses of the blood royal."

"In opposition, as it were, to the Benedictine, and other monastic ladies, who enjoy large revenues, and live in much elegance, there is an institute of a nature entirely different: its intention is not only to remove women out of public society, but to treat them in the most mortifying manner a penitential disposition could have devised."

"They are denied every convenience and comfort of life. The strictness and delicacy of the sex, instead of being a protection from needless austerity, seems, on the contrary, to have been considered, by the superstitious founders of this unhappy order of females, as affording an additional facility in contriving ways and means to render their existence miserable, and to excite their sincerest wishes for a speedy dissolution."

"Whoever is acquainted with the poor Clares, as they are very justly denominated, will acknowledge this description to be true."

"It is strange that young innocent women, whose morals are irreproachable, should thus become the dupe of religious zeal, or rather, indeed, absurdity, and that themselves up in houses

of correction, as it were, to do penance for offences which they never committed.

"But is it not more strange, that in a civilized country, in a polite nation; and in an enlightened age, such extravagancies should not only be tolerated, but even encouraged, and held out as meritorious to human nature, and highly acceptable to the deity!

"The primitive severity of this institution was so excessive, that Pope Urban the Fifth, a man of learning and humanity, thought it necessary to offer a mitigation to such of the nuns as would accept of it; which numbers did accordingly, and have since formed a particular branch of that order: but many still adhere to their ancient strictness, to the surprise much more than the edification of the sensible part of mankind.

"About two centuries ago, while France was torn by civil dissensions, and the protestant party maintained its cause with equal vigour and success, some zealous monks and nuns of different orders took a determination to reform the abuses that had, through remissness and the iniquity of the times, gained footing among them.

"This they did by way of atoning in some measure for the general depravity of the age; and to set an example to the world of a total detachment from those pursuits that were inconsistent with a monastic life.

"They entered upon this business with a warmth and earnestness that astonished their contemporaries. They not only abstained from the eating of flesh, which is still the practice in many convents, but they even refrained from the use of wine: this latter regulation, however, did not last, as it was found too much for nature to bear in the midst of so many other austerities.

"The nuns who have embraced this rigorous system of reformation are called the Feuillantes; and though not altogether so strict a class as the poor Clares, are next noted for their severity of living.

"After laying before you the ridicule and absurdity of some female institutions, we may now proceed to the review of others that are of benefit to society.

"I have in a preceding letter mentioned the charitable sisters; which is doubtless a most laudable and exemplary vocation, worthy of all possible encouragement, and deserving of the highest remuneration, if those who dedicate themselves to it sought any other end than the conscientious discharge of the duties they have undertaken to perform.

"To the praise of the French women, this institution is very much diffused throughout the kingdom. There is no considerable town without an hospital; and there is hardly any hospital without some of these worthy women to attend it.

"Next in utility are the Ursulines, whose profession is to teach at free cost the female children of the poorer sort. They also are very numerous and very deservedly respected.

"There arose in France during the last century, and in the reign of Lewis the Fourteenth, another institution equally beneficial.

"Two houses were founded for the reception

of women of ill fame. The one was for those whose confinement was involuntary; the other for such as were desirous of withdrawing themselves from their vicious courses. They were both properly endowed and regulated, and have been found of essential service to the community. They have proved the happy means of saving misery and wretchedness of every kind, a multitude of those inferior victims of passion whose lives are necessarily a scene of perpetual horrors, and whose condition affords them nothing but continual causes of affliction and penance.

"As the memory of individuals who have been useful to society is intitled to notice and respect, it is not just to pass over in silence a lady to whose piety and munificence the last institution is owing. This is more especially to her, as her conduct on this occasion was attended by some circumstances that render it peculiarly remarkable.

"The name of this celebrated lady was Madame de Miramion: she was of noble extraction and had acquired great reputation in her youth by her beauty, virtue, and accomplishments. She married into a very illustrious family, became a model of conjugal perfection, her husband dying while she was young, she sought and courted by men of the first rank in fashion; but having previously determined again to marry, their courtship and affidavies were ineffectual.

"Among the many suitors whom she refused was the famous Count Bussi Rabutin, so well known by his wit, and his imprisonment in the Bastille, for the liberties he took in his writings with some great personages in the court of Lewis the Fourteenth.

"He had conceived a violent passion for Madame de Miramion. As she testified no approbation of him, and repulsed his warmth with coldness and indifference, his pride overcame his reason: he carried her off by main force, thinking thereby to exclude all his rivals, and compel her to accept of his hand. But this use of rashness did not succeed: she remained intractable; and he was obliged to relinquish his prize.

"When she had delivered herself from this impetuous lover, she openly declared her resolution to resist all solicitations of this nature; and to discard all persons who would address her that effect.

"She then made a vow of chastity; and invited as many other ladies as she knew to be charitably disposed to co-operate with her, and employ their fortune in relieving from distress those unhappy young women who had been guilty of leading an irregular life. She sought them out industriously throughout all places, and commissioned a variety of persons to assist her in this pious work. Whenever she saw a young woman in want, she never failed to relieve and protect her; if inclined to marry, she made it her business to seek out a decent industrious young man to be her husband; and if willing to retire into a convent, she defrayed the expenses required.

"It was chiefly to beauty reduced to poverty that she extended her cares; knowing the danger

and temptations to which young women who are handsome and indigent, must naturally be just exposed than any others.

"The actions of this kind did this illustrious lady expend her income, at a time of life when so many others of her quality are plunged in gaiety and dissipation; and while possessed of beauty and attractions that rendered her an object of attachment and admiration to all who had the happiness of her acquaintance.

"A life and character of such exalted merit certainly deserves to be recorded, for the example and imitation of the fair sex.

"She has been copied by others. I have heard of many pious ladies, who, like her, have devoted themselves to the succour of the beautiful unfortunate among their own sex; and who by their timely generosity have contributed to the settlement, in a comfortable manner, of many who possibly might otherwise have passed their lives in vice and scandal.

"We may dismiss the subject, by observing, that, besides the convents, and other foundations for the retirement or occupation of the sex, there are in France other ways for women to employ themselves, more consistent with their talents, and more advantageous to their interest.

"When those chapters of female canonesses, where young ladies of birth and interest are admitted to enjoy an elegant maintenance upon the most respectable footing imaginable; that of being confined no longer than they think proper, and of going or residing abroad as often as they judge it necessary for the designs they may have in view.

"They are not debarred any decent pastimes the young ladies can wish for; and are at liberty to quit their abode and marry whenever they please. On changing their condition, however, they forfeit their prebend; which, as it appears by this institution, is either perpetual or temporary according to their own option."

LETTER XIII. "On the French Devotees."

Devotees are very numerous in France, as we are here informed. In Protestant countries, women of this sort have few opportunities of showing their character. In France, however, the numerous festivals render the seasons for public displays of religion very frequent.

This is a very good letter. It contains sound sense and entertainment. But we must proceed.

LETTER XIV. "Examination of some Opinions of the French concerning their Countrywomen. Their Ideas of Royal Mistresses. Madame de Maintenon. Madame de Pompadour. Agnes Sorel. Influence and Power of the French Women. When first introduced to Court. Progress of Gallantry, Dispositions of Men towards Wo-

men, according to various Climates and Governments. Artifice and Cunning of the French Women. Instances of it."

The royal mistresses in France, it seems, are rarely favourites with the people. Among the few who have enjoyed popularity is Agnes Sorel; of whom our author gives a particular description.

Every gentleman in France has a favourite. The omnipotence of the women seems universally allowed. They are lively, ingenious, and cunning, and seldom fail in the execution of any favourite project.

In however high a style the French may write about the gallantry of former times, the present fully equal any distant period.

"It is not three centuries (says the Doctor) since women were first introduced to Court in France, upon that free and ordinary footing they are at this day. The first monarch who, by his festive disposition, and love of pleasure, invited them thither, was Francis I.

"Before his time, the resort of the ladies to Court was only occasional; such as a high festival on account of the marriage or birth of some royal or princely personage, or the rejoicings for some auspicious event.

"Whatever the occasions were, they only recurred at long intervals; and the ladies led far more retired lives than they would be pleased with at present.

"The principal occurrences that drew them from their retirements were tilts and tournaments. Here they appeared in all the splendour of the times, and here the youths of noble families had opportunities of rendering themselves acceptable in their eyes, by feats of manly prowess.

"That familiar intercourse which now so much facilitates acquaintance was then utterly unknown: it often happened, that a young nobleman or gentleman became enamoured with a young lady on the bare rumour of her charms, and never enjoyed the sight of her, except at church; or until some concourse of this kind brought her forth to public sight.

"Immured in castles and strong holds, the young ladies spent their time in domestic occupations, under the eye of their parents; they seldom stirred abroad for amusement, unless on a visit to some relation, or upon a hunting or hawking party, mounted on led palfreys, and surrounded by the dependents of the family.

"Such was the style of living that prevailed in France, not only among the younger, but even the married ladies, with few exceptions, until the commencement of the reign of the last mentioned monarch."

Our author then proceeds with remarking that the ladies of other parts of Europe were not more frequently brought

brought forward in the days of our ancestors :

" In England their appearance at Court did not become frequent until the days of Henry the Eighth, who was coeval with the above Francis.

" On their first introduction to Court in this habitual manner, much outcry was raised by the moralists of the age; they complained of it as an infringement upon the former strictness of manners, and predicted a speedy decline of purity in morals and deportment.

" But, notwithstanding their declamations, the ladies, having got possession of this agreeable spot, were not disposed to relinquish it. The men, on the other hand, were too much pleased with their company to consent to their abscence.

" In the mean time, as the revival of literature was taking place every where, it inspired the men with more gentle and refined methods of recommending themselves to the notice of the ladies.

" Instead of breaking lances on each other's shields or armour, or un-horsing each other at jousts and tiltings, they composed songs and sonnets, and sung them to the sound of lutes, and other soft instruments.

" The ladies were not backward in improving themselves in the same line: they learned to sing by more melodious rules than heretofore; they learned to play upon virginals, and other musical instruments of more elegant invention, and softer harmony than those in former practice.

" But as a just medium, when attained, seldom remains untransgressed, the politeness and refinement which had succeeded the ancient simplicity and plainness of manners degenerated gradually into licentiousness. The respective courts of Francis and Henry exhibited some scenes of this nature.

" On the demise of this last monarch, England under the three following reigns, of his son Edward, and his daughters Mary and Elizabeth, remained within the bounds of decency in these respects.

" Neither indeed were the subsequent reigns of James and Charles the First notoriously depraved. It was not until the accession of Charles the Second, that profligacy in regard to women reared its head in a bare-faced manner, and made a considerable breach in the morals of the English nation.

" But it was far otherwise in France. The licentiousness that began in the days of Francis the First augmented fast under his successors. Henry the Second, his son, encouraged it by his own example; and it continued to increase under his three sons and successors, Francis the Second, Charles the Ninth, and Henry the Third.

" Henry the Fourth was a prince of too much freedom in his own morals to discourage it in others. Gallantry since his time has made a rapid progress in France.

" His son, Lewis the Thirteenth, was in his person a pious and well-meaning prince: but his example, though exemplary, made no impression on courtiers: his character was not sufficiently

respectable to gain imitators even of the few he had; and he remains a strong proof, much it is necessary that a king should, royal and princely, as well as personal goodliness, in order to be set up as an object of reverence and imitation.

" Lewis the Fourteenth was far from being a pattern of regularity. His youth was a scene of continual gallantry. Perhaps no sovereign of Europe, not even our voluptuous Charles Second, exceeded him. His inconstancy fixed at last, upon his becoming acquainted with Madame de Maintenon, whom he made his mistress.

" Previous to this event his courtiers had a very licentious example to follow in the conduct of their master. A great part of his reign was marked accordingly by freedom and unrestraint in female manners. Decency in behaviour in externals was duly preserved; but liberty gained ground, and has lost none since his death.

" His successor, Lewis the Fifteenth, during a long space, a complete model of conjugal attachment; but he was surrounded by courtiers who professed very different maxims. He could not resist the contagion, and gave last into a course of life with which the world sufficiently acquainted.

" Connoisseurs in these matters, of whom there are numbers in France, pretend to discern a different kind of gallantry in each of the epochs I have mentioned. I have read and heard still more discussions upon this subject, but all I can gather is, that in proportion as persons noted for their gallantry were either more or less refined in their education and sentiments, their connexions of this nature were attended by more or less of politeness and decorum.

" The French in general frankly allow the present era to be the most irregular and licentious of any; they even seem to think it is so, accompanied with a degree of coarseness of which they acquit their forefathers: these, in their violations from strict virtue, did not forget an appearance of decency; but their descendants have thrown aside both appearance and reality.

" Such is the verdict of the French themselves on the present generation."

" In order to accomplish any design of consequence, the French women will bear any labour; and such is the fertility of their invention, that the designs are seldom frustrated. The instances which are produced in the letter are to the point, and are entertaining. We would lay them before our readers, if we had not already been so copious in our extracts.

LETTER XV. " Dexterity of the French Women in obtaining an Ascendancy over the Men. Their Interference in judicial Matters. Story of a Lawyer. Talents of the French Ladies in political Intrigues. Louis Mary, Queens of Poland. Notions of

the French on the Beauty of their Women. Fancies of the French Women their Intercourse with Men. Accused of Diffimulation and Ambition. Trifles on Female Lust of Dominion. Excessive Freedom of Behaviour and Amour in the French Women. Reflections on the frequent Tears to France by the fashionable People of England."

The business of this letter is amply set forth in the contents. We shall give our reader the account of the two French queens of Poland in our author's own words:

"Among these (French women) it may not be taken notice of two that eclipsed all others by the splendour of their destiny."

"The first was Louisa, daughter to the Duke of Mecklenburg, a woman of sublime understanding, and an extraordinary spirit. She was the admiration of the whole court of Lewis the Thirteenth, as might have commanded the homage of any man she pleased in her own country; but she had pre-determined she should never marry: she became accordingly the constant mistress of the last monarch of that name, Louis XIV.; and after his demise, she married his son and successor Casimir, the last also of that line."

"The princess ever supported her rank with dignity, and showed more capacity in the management of the most arduous affairs. She lived a time, and in the midst of a nation that was not equally temperate; she had obstacles to overcome, in the execution of the many designs which she formed and brought to pass, she required the greatest talents, and the highest preference: she displayed both in an extraordinary degree; and enjoyed the reputation of being a person of consummate knowledge in the art of government, as well as of a noble disposition in whatever related to her exalted station. She was no less qualified, at the same time, for the purposes of domestic happiness: cheerful, witty, affable, generous, and what completes the amiableness of her character, most tenderly beloved by both her husbands."

"The second was the no less celebrated Mary, daughter to the Marquis of Arques. She was raised to honour to the forementioned Louisa, who perceiving in this young lady a conformity to her own, took her into the highest favour, and distinguished her upon all occasions."

"Mary soon became an object of competition among the Polish grandees. She honoured at last with her hand Prince Radzivil, head of one of the most illustrious families in Poland."

"On this husband's decease, the great John Casimir, at that time Grand Marshal of Poland, became her suitor. She married him, and shortly after, on his elevation to the throne, was crowned, at the ceremonial of his coronation, crowned Queen of Poland. An honour which had not been always conferred on the consorts of Kings. Mac. Feb. 1784."

kings; but which she was adjudged worthy of receiving."

The reflections with which this letter concludes seem, on the whole, to proceed from a man of sense and observation.

LETTER XVI. "Avarice and Ambition in Men the fundamental Reasons why there is less of Gallantry in Republics than in Monarchies. The French more addicted to it than ever. French Ladies partial to Men of Merit. Anecdotes of three Ladies."

The reasons assigned for the prevalence of gallantry in monarchies are ingenious, but rather fanciful. We imagine that they might easily be controverted, but, if this were a place adapted to such a dispute, we have at present neither time nor inclination. We know that a favourite opinion is not easily resigned, and while such opinions are harmless, every man surely has a right to such an enjoyment.

The anecdotes of the three ladies are entertaining, but for them we must refer our readers to the work itself.

LETTER XVII. "Principal Causes of the Credit and Authority exercised by the French Women. The Opinion they entertain of themselves, and of the Women of other Countries. Conclusion."

In relating the causes that produce the influence of the ladies in France, Dr. Andrews seems right. The account of the treatment of females, in the different kingdoms of the continent, displays some knowledge of their customs, and some insight into human nature.

Our author thus concludes his work: "We may now take our final leave of the French ladies, by observing that, notwithstanding the defects that have been so freely mentioned, the balance of comparison between these and their many amiable qualifications greatly preponderates in their favour."

"Take them all in all, there are no women more calculated to render society happy; they possess every chief requisite for that purpose in the most eminent degree. Lively, cheerful, witty, facetious, their disposition fits them naturally for company; the communicativeness of their temper, and the engagingness of their behaviour, beget reciprocal harmony, and circulate a spirit of pleasure that is the principal delight and merit of conversation."

"Qualities so acceptable and endearing cannot fail to render them in general supremely agreeable."

and prepossessing, and to cover a multitude of those failings and deficiencies that are interspersed in some parts of their character, like weeds over a beautiful garden."

In the beginning of a former article which respected this work, we said that the style did not always seem well calculated for epistolary writing. It wants, in some places, that ease, ele-

gance, and airiness, which letters require. At the same time, we willingly acknowledge, that we received great pleasure from the perusal of these remarks. They are ingenious, and the stories with which they are interspersed are entertaining and well selected.

ART. XLVII. CONJECTURÆ IN STRABONEM. Edit. Amstel. 1791.

FOR these corrections the learned world is indebted to Mr. Tyrwhitt, whose talents and erudition have long placed him among the first scholars, and most acute critics of this country. These *emendations*, or as their author modestly terms them *conjectures*, are addressed to Dr. Jubb, canon of Christ's Church, Oxford, at whose request they were written.

A few copies have only been printed, for *present*; with the perusal of one we have been favoured by a correspondent, and we are happy to inform the public, that Mr. Tyrwhitt will derive additional fame from this publication, and that the long expected edition of Strabo will be rendered more valuable, and more correct, from these emendations.

We shall select a few of these corrections for the entertainment of our classical readers:

"P. DXXXIII. A. Τποδεχθεῖν δὲ τὴν πλειστον τῶν ὕδατος ὁ Ἀνιγρος, βαθυ; καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ ὄντος, ὡς εἰ ἀμπαρτεῖν· ΘΙΝΩΔΗΣ δ' ὁ ὄντος ὁ τοῦτος ἐξ εἰκοσὶ διαδίων ΒΑΘΕΙΑΝ ΟΧΘΗΝ ὠραρεῖ, καὶ τῆς ἰχθυας ἀερω- τε; ὡς. Casaubonus pulcherrime, pro βαθειαν ὀχθη; repositum ΒΑΡΕΙΑΝ ΟΣΜΗΝ. Pausanias, qui receptam tueri lectionem Kuhnio videtur, de re omnino alia loquitur. V. eum, L. V. p. 386. Sed etiam pro θ. ὠδης arenosus reponendum credo ΕΡΓΩΔΗΣ, *pluviosus*. Ab *pluvia* enim odor talis oriri solet. Quinetiam mox reponendum credo; ἢ τε ὑπὸ τῆς τε ἈΝΙΓΓΟΥ, pro ἀλγῆ; quod ridiculum est scribere erratum, de *antris*, quæ in hac et præcedenti pagina memorata sunt, nimium cogitantis.

"P. DLIX. A. Πλασμα δὲ καὶ τοῦ Ἀγρο; ἀνδρον· —ΘΕΟΙ Δ' ἈΝ ὄσαν Ἀγρος ἈΝΤΑ- ΡΟΝ.

Τῆς τε χωρῆς καὶ τῆς ὕδατος; καὶ τοῦ Ἀ-

"Scribendum credo; Πλασμα δὲ τῶν. — Ἀγρος ἀνδρον ΕΟΝ ΔΑΝ ὄσαν Ἀγρος ΕΝΤΑΡΟΝ. Sic enim i- versus, quem hic, opinor, refutat: bo, pagina proxima recte scribitur.

"P. DLXXXV. B. Καὶ τῆς τ- στυατακαταλόντες εὐρισκόν οὐρακίαν- ΡΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ πλῆθος, ὡς καὶ καὶ χ- ματα. Testacea opera an recte τ-ρε- τα, i. e. *caelo sculpta* appellentur, d- to. Quid si legamus? ΣΟΡΕΤΜΑΤ- urnarum sepulchralium. Talis certe a *σρος* non male deducatur, quāvis in lexicis non comparet.

"P. DXC. B. Εἰ-α λέγει α- τῶν ἐμπλατυνέσθαι τῶν, περὶ Ἀχαιοῶν γοῖς, τοῦ ἐπὶ τοῦτον ἀνέστηναι, ὡς καὶ κεδάμονις ὑπερβ-λλεσθαι, μὴ ἈΞΙ- ὡν ἵεσθαι. Scribendum credo, ΕΙΩΣ.

"Lib. IX. p. DCXXXV. C. S- bendum est, opinor, sententia po- lante; ὡς γὰρ μὴ εἶχον τῶν πολλὰ δ- αὐτοῖς, ὅ τε μὴ λαμβάνον πολλὰ ἀνεχοῖς πολλὰ. Vulgo γτε λ.

"P. DCXLIII. D. Τοῦ μὲν ὅν- ρχης τῶν εὐ-ς μετὴν καὶ τῶν τῶν τ- τῶν. Derfse aliquid vidit Casaubon. Legendum credo, καὶ τῶν (τῶν σ- δω; scilicet) ΚΑΙ τῶν μαρ-εῖν.

"P. DCXLVII. B. Πλην εἰ σ- εἰλετο τὸν τε τῆ; ἰσθμ-ας καὶ τοῦ τῶν ΤΟΠΟΝ. Vett. q. τροπο-. Utrum fortasse ferri posset, sed Strabo scripsisse suspicor ΤΤΠΟΝ.

"P. DCL. B. Reponenda est, do, vox φησι, quæ intercudit. γὰρ ὁ Ἀχιλλεύς ὑποσχέσθαι ΦΗΣΙ τῶν νοιτε; κατὰ τὸν τὸν Πατρόκλῳ ἐκ τῆς σ- τῆ-ας ἐτανεθ-εῖα. Sic enim Achil- ar. Homerum, II. Σ 326.

Φῆν δὲ οἱ εἰς Ὀζο-νῆζ περ. κλυτοῦν ὕδων ε- ξεῖν,

Ἰλιον ἐκπεσανῆα, γαγ-ο-τ-τ-ε ληίδες α-

"P. DCLXVII. C. Καὶ τῶν μετ-

λα τῆς ποικίλης ἀν-τῆ; Σκυ-ε-ς κα-

ΔΕΤΚΑΑΙΑΣ.
na Casaubono merito suspecta
non posset, mutatione minima,
ΑΣ, si de Leucadii marmoris
testimonia suppeterent."

de *Herculem*. By these few
the learned reader may
the whole. Much of course

must naturally be expected from Mr.
Tyrwhitt. The critic will find his
expectations satisfied, and the reader,
who peruses the authors of antiquity
merely for amusement, will find many
difficulties explained, and many erro-
neous passages restored. The *Greek* is
printed without accents.

PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE following intelligence is taken from the papers, and as no *more*
correct account has yet reached England, we offer this to our readers, as it
may be authentic:

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LYONS, JAN. 20.

SOME malicious anti-balloonists
for there are a few here, as well
as this) have circulated several copies
of the following epigram, which,
never, the event has not entirely
falsified:

Vous le lancer au-dessus du tonnerre,
Et tomber sur l'horizon?

Je vous jure, Messieurs, que non,
Mais se traîner sur la terre.

"The aerial navigators, contrary to
the advice of M. Pilastre du Rosier,
mounted in the gallery of the balloon
on the 15th, and flattered themselves
that they should reach Paris in six
hours: but the designs of mankind are
often defeated by the wind. At half
past twelve, the cords which
suspended the aerial machine were cut, and
it immediately rose to the height of
about 200 fathoms. When they were
at this great distance from the earth,
the balloon burst with an explosion, and
the men and birds descended much
lower than they wished; nevertheless
the fall was not attended by any ma-
jor accident, none of them being hurt.
M. de Montgolfier, who was slightly
injured; but had the machine burst
near the Rhone, or any buildings, they
all would have inevitably perished. The
scheme is, however, in all pro-

bability, put an end to by this last *coup*
de theatre. Those who are of M.
Montgolfier's party assert, that M. de
Flesselles had informed the voyagers of
the precise time when they were to
return to the earth, which was twenty
minutes, but that is merely a specious
pretence to disguise the real state of
the disaster."

Another account from Lyons, dated
Jan. 19, says, "This morning the aerial
voyagers embarked on board the Fles-
selles, the enormous machine built
there by way of balloon, and named
the Flesselles, in honour of the In-
tendant of that province. It rose in
the sight of more than 300,000 persons,
who filled the quays of the Rhone, &c.
and were astonished at so majestic an
object, to the height of 500 toises.
The ship at first directed its course to
the north, but at the last period of its
elevation, meeting with a new current
of air, retrograded to the south. The
navigators, at this height, perceiving
the machine become very warm, were
afraid of its taking fire, and, therefore,
descended not far from the theatre,
where they had mounted. The noble
and deliberate courage of M. Pilastre
du Rosier has acquired him the sur-
name of Brave."

ROYAL SOCIETY INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday last the question con-
cerning the office of foreign se-
cretary, which has of late occasioned
a party heat and debate at the

Royal Society, was finally concluded.
In consequence of the late regulation
of the council (made with a view to
prevent the ordinary and philosophical

business of the meeting from being disturbed by debates) that in future every motion shall be delivered in writing to the secretary, two meetings previous to its being put to the ballot, and signed by at least two members, Baron Maseres, Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, Sir George Shuckburgh, Bart. member for Warwickshire, the Rev. Dr. Horsley, Archdeacon of St. Alban's, and several other Fellows of the Society, did, on Thursday the 29th of January, deliver a motion in writing, the purport of which was, that "it be recommended to the Council to rescind their resolution respecting the residence of foreign secretary in London, and to request Dr. Hutton to resume the same."—The question of course was agitated last Thursday: the business was opened by Baron Maseres, and seconded by Dr. Horsley. These gentlemen endeavoured to vindicate Dr. Hutton (who is Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Academy of Woolwich) from any imputation of neglect in the office of secretary. Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal, Mr.

May, Mr. Poore, and others spoke the same side.—These gentlemen answered by a paper given in by Watson, one of the Council, and was read by the Secretary. This, which contained the reasons which induced the Council to come to resolution in question, was followed by Dr. Hutton's defence, which was likewise read by the Secretary; and Doctor himself, who was present to explain different parts of it, was replied to in a very able speech of considerable length by Mr. A. (Master in Chancery, Accomptant General, and one of the Commissioners of Accompts) who vindicated the conduct of the President and Council. Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Frere, and other gentlemen, spoke on the same side of the question. They replied to by Baron Maseres, Horsley, and some others; and eleven o'clock, after a debate of three hours, the question was put to the ballot, when the numbers were 47 for the question, that is for the residence of Dr. Hutton 47; against it 8;

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

IT is impossible to withhold innocent entertainment from the people of England. Notwithstanding the state of the nation in general, and the prevalence of distress, the effect both of the late war, and unavoidable inclemency of the season, it is impossible not to soften the rigour of austere morality, and allow that people to enjoy their favourite amusements, who show themselves on all occasions ready to alleviate the sorrows of the poor and the friendless. The very liberal contributions in most parts of the country do honour to human nature. Surely they who do so much to cheer the hearts of the miserable ought to be permitted to amuse their own minds

in what manner they please: consideration of the many instances of bounty which have appeared for time past takes from that uneasiness which we otherwise should feel, we see with what eagerness people indulge in their favourite diversions, in spite of national confusions, and in principle of economy. They reflect that although they are prodigal in the expences incurred by amusements are on proper occasions no less lavish of their generosity to the unhappy and deserving. Let these reflections accompany the reader while he sees we are more grave on some objects than in strict propriety they may deserve.

COVENT-GARDEN.

NEAR the end of January, the pantomime called Harlequin Friar Bacon, and which we gave an account of

in our Magazine for that month, withdrawn for the purpose of making such alterations as might render it

ry of applause. As it originally
ed, we accounted it a very pleasing
pet-flew. But the appearance of
antomime in Drury-lane, greater in
it than most ever exhibited there,
favoured with universal approba-
on, occasioned a dramatic jealousy at
ent-Garden. The manager of that
de wished to maintain his sovereign
exclusive right to have the best
tomimes, and, therefore, recom-
ended to the *author*—for every
antomime has an *author*, as much as
system of ethics, or a theological
mentary;—recommended to the
for that he should make such changes
improvements, as to render it on
whole equal, if not superior to the
antomime of the other house.

It was a proper emulation, and
deserving of the thanks of the public!
Could that the execution had been
equal to the intention! The first act is
mainly purged of its superfluities,
improved into a something more
clear and consistent than before.
The Lilliputians seem more at home,
the Brobdnagians carry about
their *pasteboard bodies* with great facility,
if we may be allowed the expres-
sion, with a better deception. But of
the second act—what shall we say?
Did let us be; it was the *ne plus ultra*
of absurdity, without the least atten-
tion to fable, connexion, or any one
requisite to make a pantomime agree-
able. To enter on its particular de-
merits is a task something beneath that
of a writer in this miscellany, and is
more worthy of those benevolent critics
who write criticisms *before* plays are
acted, and print censures on performers
who never appeared. One shocking
barbarity we cannot omit—not that of
introducing a live cock to be tormented,
although that was bad enough—but
the introduction of a song sung by
Edwin in the character of a *branch-backed*
barber, the sentiments and words of
which song, as well as the manner of
singing it, are adapted to the pupils of
the academy at Woolwich*, and to no
other class of persons we know. It
was an insult to the audience to intro-
duce such a song. It was a gross pro-
fession of ink and catgut to write and

set it to music. It always gives us
pain to censure a favoured writer, but
we must in plain terms tell the author
of the pantomime, that there has a li-
centiousness prevailed of late in the
department of song-writing, which we
shall ever reprobate, convinced that it
vitiates the taste of the town, and hurts
the delicacy of pure manners. We
have only to add, that this pantomime
in its altered state is called, *Harlequin*
Rambler.

Feb. 3, Was presented at this theatre,
The SHIPWRECK, a tragedy, being an
alteration from *Lillo's Fatal Curiosity*.
Our readers may remember that *Fatal*
Curiosity was performed in the summer
1782, at the Theatre Royal Hay-
market, for which it was prepared by
Mr. Colman. Our readers will also
remember that many critics opposed
the exhibition of it, because it was
too horrid for representation. The
opinion of the late Mr. Harris, of
Salisbury, weighed with others, and
the tragedy was played several nights
with great success. It was thought
that the author of the present altera-
tions (Mr. Mackenzie, author of the
Man of Feeling, &c.) would have pro-
fited by the opinions of that time, and
softened the catastrophe. But we were
surprised to find that he had heightened
the distress in every part, by the intro-
duction of a child, and many other
circumstances. He has accumulated
the distress of the wretched parents, in
order that their crime may appear more
excusable from the additional strength
of temptation, and this was proper and
laudable, had he by some means or
other prevented the horrid conclusion—
but this he has not done, and the play
ends as before. There are many beau-
ties in the parts, which are entirely new,
and which do credit to the head and
heart of the author, but there is a con-
fusion in his structure of the fable,
which impedes the right understanding
of the several characters.

Our opinion of *Fatal Curiosity* was
that which we now offer concerning
the Shipwreck; we are clearly of opi-
nion that the fable is improper for re-
presentation. The crime with all pos-
sible alleviations is too horrid—much

too horrid to be represented in such glowing colours as cannot but make us dissatisfied with our natures, and by frequent exhibition may leave impressions on our minds which we could not believe them capable of receiving. The crime of these unhappy wretches ought to be buried in perpetual oblivion. No mention ought to be made of it. If mentioned, it ought to be inculcated that no such crime ever did, or ever can happen. But the frequent representation of crimes undoubtedly destroys impressions of detestation. We become familiar with villainy and blood, and in an hour of temptation and misery are too often apt to realize those crimes, and fall into those weaknesses which we saw represented so as to claim the pity and benignity of a sympathizing world. The frequent occurrence of any crime in real life tends to make it less detested, less remarkable. May not then the frequent representation of it loosen the bonds that connect our minds with virtue, and make us think that there is a Providence which permits such crimes, as necessary appendages to our nature? We cannot dwell on this subject more fully at present, but if any of our readers think that our opinions on it are more speculative than just we shall gladly renew it, and endeavour to prove that experience, and not imagination has led us to offer objections to the representation of such horrid tragedies as that now before us.

The Shipwreck was performed by Mess. Henderson, Wroughton, V. field, Davies, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Kemble, and Mrs. Morton. Of these Henderson deserves the most praise. Indeed, we hardly remember a piece of acting than his *Old Will*. In many parts he displayed inimical excellence. It is impossible to convey to our readers the effects which were produced by his expression of

"Down, down my swelling heart,
Or burst in silence"——

And

——"Once we hoped
T' have call'd fair Charlot by a dearer name
But we have done with hope—I pray excuse
This incoherence——*We had once a son.*"

And in this:

"There is a kind of pride, a decent dignity
Due to ourselves; which, spite of our misfortune
May be maintained and cherished to the last."

Mr. Wroughton played successfully but we cannot speak much in favour of any of the ladies, except Mrs. Bates. Mrs. Kemble is an industrious performer, but her parts in tragedy require a strength which cannot be expected from her tender frame. Her part ought to have been played by Miss Younge. The illness of Mr. Henderson has prevented this tragedy from being acted since the first night. When it next appears, we may take further notice of it.

DRURY-LANE.

Feb. 14. A new comedy, called *THE REPARATION*, was performed for the first time. The author is Mr. Miles Andrews, who has already been successful in his dramatic attempts, witnessed *The Summer Amusement*, *Dissipation*, *Fire and Water*, &c. &c. We always thought Mr. Andrews had wit, and his new comedy not a little confirms our opinion. The characters and story are as follow:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Sir Greg. Glovetop *Mr. Parsons.*
Lord Heclic *Mr. Dodd.*

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Loveless | <i>Mr. Breerton.</i> |
| Captain O'Swagger | <i>Mr. Moody.</i> |
| Pickax | <i>Mr. Baddeley.</i> |
| Belcour | <i>Mr. Farren.</i> |
| Janus | <i>Mr. Bannister, Junr.</i> |
| Captain Hardy | <i>Mr. Packer.</i> |
| Colonel Quorum | <i>Mr. Lee-Leaves.</i> |
| Lady B. Wormwood | <i>Miss Pope.</i> |
| Miss Penel. Zodiac | <i>Mrs. Hopkins.</i> |
| Anna | <i>Mrs. Wells.</i> |
| Harriet | <i>Mrs. Breerton.</i> |
| Louisa | <i>Miss Farren.</i> |

Loveless, a man of family and fortune, in the earlier part of his life become

accounts enamoured of Julia, the daughter of Captain Hardy, a reduced officer; but, finding it impossible to succeed in his wishes, deceives her by a pretended marriage. During the progress of this, the father of Loveless insists on his son's marrying a lady of fortune he had chosen, threatening him with disinheritance in case of refusal. After some conflict, he dissuades to Julia the deception he had justified on her, who, shocked at the result, flies from him with her infant child. The death of his wife leaves him in the with and the power to make reparation to Julia; but, unable to find the place of her retreat, and supposing she is actually dead, he resolves to leave England. At this moment the piece commences, and we find him declaring his resolution to Belcour, a friend of his, whom he has come down to see at the seat of Lord Hectic, a man of fashion, who fancies himself a man of prowess, in spite of an infirm constitution, and who, by the influence of an Irish cousin, Captain Hanger, has made some advances to Julia, a young widow in the neighbourhood. Belcour endeavours to dissuade him from his resolution; at the same time disclosing a dishonourable plan he had himself conceived for Harriet, daughter to a Sir Gregory Glovetop, formerly a gentleman-usher in the old court, but which he declares he will desist from on hearing his friend's story. Lord Hectic contrives to pursue his plans upon the widow by the help of Janus, a pettifogging attorney, while Lady Betty Wormwood, sister to Lord Hectic, endeavours to prevent them, from a fear her brother should be seduced into a marriage, and herself deprived of his inheritance, while Miss Penelope Zodiac, a friend of hers, assists her wishes from a general dislike to ladies who think they have beauty, as well as from an apprehension she has engaged the heart of Colonel Quorum, a magistrate in the neighbourhood, whom she has wished to attach to herself. Various stratagems are practised upon the widow, who has been driven from the house of Sir Gregory Glovetop, where she

had resided with her friend Harriet, from the libertine importunities of his lordship, and the misrepresentations of his sister. Loveless and Belcour, on being consulted by Lord Hectic, begin to feel an interest in Louisa's story, and would assist her, did not his lordship assure them she was partial to his wishes, and would comply of course. During the conflict of these different interests, in which Louisa is driven to every species of distress, Loveless receives a letter from Captain Hardy, the father of his Julia, to whom he had now disclosed the story of his deceiving his daughter, and who insists upon immediate satisfaction. Unable to lift his arm against the father of his injured love, he comes to Lord Hectic to consult him, and entering abruptly into his apartment, he discovers the widow my lord had mentioned, and who had come there on a business of distress, to be his own lost Julia. An eclaireissement ensues; and after having satisfied the resentment of Captain Hardy, and appeased his rage by the influence of his daughter's offspring, the reparation is made by marrying Louisa: Colonel Quorum, the honourable admirer of Louisa, is likewise satisfied (though with the disappointment of his addresses) on finding her united to the man of her heart; Sir Gregory consents to his daughter Harriet's marriage with Belcour, and the piece concludes.

Since the first appearance of this comedy it has undergone several judicious alterations, and as now played may be pronounced the best comedy we have seen since the School for Scandal, to which, however, we by no means compare it even *longo intervallo*, but when our reader recollects what kind of trash has lately been thrust on the stage, under the name of comedy, he will not think we pay Mr. Andrews too high a compliment, when we prefer *Reparation* to all its contemporaries. From our sketch of the fable, it will appear that the author intended to succeed by a mixture of the pathetic and the humorous, both which, however, he has carried too far. His pathetic is too affecting for comedy, and his humour

majority of the House of Commons, was an attempt to new and hazardous as impressed the boldest and most subtle statesmen with some degree of doubt and apprehension. Add to this, that as all who were dissatisfied with the coalition, of whatever party, had repaired to one common standard, there was not less difference of opinion, nor less opposition of principle to be met with among them, before an efficient administration could be formed, than had been observed in the reprobated junction. Instead of acting with unanimity, vigour, and decision, as the serious and critical situation to which their Sovereign had called them required, they seemed dead in the empty cabinet, and their first step, after taking possession of it, betrayed hesitation, popularity, and mutual distrust. The different departments were filled up slowly and reluctantly, and the adjournment for the holidays was almost expired, before the following arrangement was completed:

Mr. William Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Marquis of Caermarthen, Secretary of State for the foreign department.

Lord Sydney, Secretary for the home department.

Lord Cowper, Lord President.

Duke of Rutland, Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Howe, First Lord of the Admiralty, and

Lord Thurlow, Lord Chancellor.

The above persons form the Cabinet.

Duke of Richmond, Master General of the Ordnance.

General George Howard, K. B. Commander in Chief of the Forces.

The Marquis of Graham,

Lord Bute, Esq.

Lord James Eliott, Esq.

Lord Anson, Esq.

Charles Boscawen, Esq.

John J. Pratt, Esq.

Lord Leveson Gower,

Lord Aspley,

Charles G. Percival, Esq.

James M. Heywood, Esq.

Lord Kenyon, Esq. Attorney-General.

Richard Pepper Arden, Esq. Solicitor-General.

The Earl of Salisbury, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

Duke of Chandos, Lord Steward of the Household.

Lord Dr. Ferrar, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

The Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, President-General of the Forces.

Henry Dundas, Esq. Treasurer of the Navy.

General George, Bart. Secretary at War.

John Crawford, Esq. Clerk of the Ordnance.

John Abridge, Esq. Keeper of the Ordnance.

Thomas Baillie, Esq. Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance.

William Smith, Esq. Treasurer and Paymaster of the Ordnance.

Lord Clarendon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord B. Carrut, Ranger of St. James's and the Green Parks.

London. Mac. Feb. 1784.

Duke of Dorset, Ambassador at the Court of France.

Daniel Hailes, Esq. Secretary to the French embassy.

Earl of Chesterfield, Ambassador at the court of Spain.

Arthur Stanhope, Esq. Secretary to the Spanish embassy.

Earl of Aylesford, Captain of the Yeomen of the guard.

Earl of Tankerville, } Postmasters-General.

Right Hon. Henry F. Carteret, } General.

G. A. Selwyn, Esq. Surveyor of the Crown Lands.

Samuel Estwick, Esq. Secretary and Register of Chelsea Hof ital.

Mr. Rose } Secretaries of the Treasury.

Mr. Steele }

Mr. Bankes to be Private Secretary to Mr. Treasurer Pitt.

That our readers may judge of the pains taken in forming this arrangement, to obtain a majority in the House of Commons, we have laid it before them at one view. The whole influence of the crown, and the interest of some powerful individuals, was exerted to tempt the ambitious, allure the needy, and intimidate the dependent. The new ministry derived no small accession of strength from the support of the East-India Company. We know not whether the combination, that could resist unbroken such united efforts, when the tide of popularity was turned against it, was not formidable to the constitution from the very circumstance of its power, had the designs of those who formed it been as pure as they professed them to be. A member who had been Lord North's confidential secretary during his long administration, and his supposed agent in corrupting parliament; who had canvassed boroughs, managed elections, and conducted all the secret business which constitutes so essential a part of modern politics, for all which services he had been rewarded with a pension; having now renounced his former connexions and his gratitude, was employed and trusted with an ill grace, by men who opposed the purity of their characters to every impeachment of their measures.—Lord North and Mr. Fox, it may be supposed, exerted themselves with equal diligence and more success, to preserve the adherence of their party. The means which they employed were less notorious, as being in their nature less liable to observation. On the meeting of the House, the opposition and Treasury benches resounded with mutual upbraidings of corruption and undue influence, perhaps with equal truth.

As the King's answer to the address of the 22d Dec. was framed to admit whatever construction it might be found convenient to put upon it, it was pretty generally believed, that unless the new ministry were supported in the House of Commons a dissolution of parliament would instantly take place. On the 12th of January the ex-ministers availed themselves of the majority which they still retained in the House of Commons to pass such resolutions as they thought best calculated to render that measure impracticable. They voted it a high crime and misdemeanor to issue any money for

the support of the services voted this session, if the parliament should be prorogued or dissolved before an act for appropriating the supplies to such services should have passed.

That an account should be laid before the House of the several sums of money issued for such services from the 19th of December to the 14th of January.

That the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion should be read a second time on Monday the 23d of February. The intent of the second resolution was to prevent the distribution of money from the Treasury, for the purpose of returning members, a well-known practice on every general election. These steps were taken to secure the existence of a parliament which they had experienced so firmly devoted to their cause. Their next were more directly pointed against the ministry. They voted "That, in the present situation of his Majesty's dominions, it is peculiarly necessary that there should be an administration which has the confidence of this House and the public."

"That the late changes in his Majesty's councils were immediately preceded by dangerous and universal reports; that his Majesty's sacred name had been unconstitutionally abused, to affect the deliberations of parliament; and that the appointments made were accompanied by circumstances new and extraordinary, and such as do not conciliate or engage the affections of this House."

So decided a declaration of the House of Commons against ministers, it was thought, must be followed by their resignation; and that they only remained in office to try the fate of Mr. Pitt's India bill. The idea of a dissolution of parliament, in case of its being rejected, was as prevalent as ever, and seemed to be held up as an object of terror to the House of Commons. If it had its effect in bringing over some, it served to confirm others in their former connexions. This obvious bad consequence resulted from it, that as it was a point in which members were more generally interested than who should be minister, it forced many to declare themselves who would otherwise have remained neuter; and when men are compelled to take a side, it is not difficult to say how they will determine, between that which constrains them to action, and that which permits them to enjoy the prospect of sharing the victory, without participating the danger.

Jan. 14, Mr. Pitt opened his plan for the government of India, and leave was given to bring in a bill accordingly.

Jan. 16. Mr. Pitt refusing to give any explicit answer to questions respecting a dissolution, the House resolved, in addition to the last resolution of the 12th, "That the continuance of the present ministers in trusts of the highest importance and responsibility is contrary to constitutional principles, and injurious to the interests of his Majesty and his people."

As these resolutions failed of their intended effect, and put a stop to all business, it was difficult to see where the contest would end, or what might be its consequences. A general coalition began to be talked of; and from the temperance and candour of this day's debate, in comparison

of the former heat and violence, with the journeyment of the committee on the state of nation, on the Tuesday following, to the; it was hoped with some confidence that a negotiation for that purpose was on foot. who entertained such hopes were not aware of obstacles that stood in the way of an union. The ministry had manifested no inclination to submit to the decision of the House; Mr. Fox had declared that he would not give the principle of his India bill, the independence of the commissioners on the crown by being nominated by parliament, and their continuance a given time in office. The patronage of was too rich a spoil for either party to rest their opponents, and to divide it between was a matter not easily adjusted. The moderation of opposition was to be deduced another cause. An association of the members was actually forming, who they were no longer disposed to be the obsequious titans or tame spectators of a contest, and threatened utter ruin to the declining interest of the nation. It required little discernment to foresee that such an association would favour that party which seemed most inclined to support their majority was sunk from fifty-four to thirty-one; and it was hard to say what the obsequious performance of ministry might effect.

Jan. 23, Mr. Pitt's India bill was rejected after the second reading, by a majority of 10. Of that bill it is unnecessary to speak, there seems already to be but one opinion concerning it, and since those who wished to have it committed acknowledged its deficiency. Mr. Pitt then moved for leave to bring in a new bill, and he was willing to accommodate to the wishes of the House, reserving only the fundamental principles of the old bill, viz. that the government of India should be at home, and the system permanent. Mr. Pitt being called in the most urgent manner from all sides of the House, to declare whether the parliament now at an end, and persisting in a silence very usual with ministers of late years, the order of the parliamentary enrollments was ordered to attend, to receive directions to deliver out new writs with fairness, in case of a dissolution. On Saturday they obtained an assurance from Mr. Pitt that they should meet again on Monday.

Monday the 26th, when Mr. Eden's motion to maintain the existence of parliament, brought forward the following motion: "That it is the sense of this House, that his Majesty's most gracious answer contains assurances upon which the House cannot but most firmly rely, that his Majesty will not by any prorogation or dissolution of parliament interrupt this House in their deliberations of proper measures for regulating the affairs of the East-India Company, and for supporting the public credit and revenues of the country, objects which, in the opinion of his Majesty, and of this House, and of the people, cannot but be thought to demand the most immediate and unremitting attention of parliament."

Though Mr. Pitt opposed this motion, he offered an answer from him, that in the present situation of affairs he thought a dissolution of parliament must be attended with great

therefore would not advise such an
the prerogative. By an answer hav-
ing been long, when withholding it
was, it is evident that the cabinet
on this important point.

At the St. Alban's-tavern, which
on this day, inspired the friends of mini-
strical hopes, and was not beheld
without alarm. A new stan-
dard, to which all who felt or as-
pired, who courted popularity, or
were by the imaginary consequence
of arbitrators between the contend-
ing parties would repair. Their own address,
the inflexibility of his Majesty's
policy, enabled them to derive effectual support
from which, at first sight, portend-
ed the ruin of their party. By making every
thing that was demanded of them, and in-
dependent behind the resolutions which
the House had passed, they blended their
policy with the House of Commons, and
they continued to gather fresh strength.
The concession appeared to more advantage
being made with the sullen, unaccommoda-
ting policy of administration, which served
the House, by defying its authority.

Mr. Grosvenor, the chairman of the
St. Alban's, moved, "That it
be the sense of this House, that an administra-
tion, efficient, extended, and united is ne-
cessary at the present time, to heal the distract-
ed country, and to save it from ruin."
which passed unanimously.
Mr. Powys and other members now de-
claring Mr. Pitt, in opposition to the
policy of the House, although they con-
fessed the resolutions, it was carried by a
majority of nineteen, "That the continuation
of ministers in power, after the reso-
lutions of the House, is an obstacle to a firm, effi-
cient, and united administration, which
will save this country." And next day
the House, "That these resolutions be laid
before His Majesty."

The House of Lords, where the
policy of ministry lay, passed several reso-
lutions, which it is difficult to discover the
policy they evidently tended to bring on a
vote of the House of Commons of
December, restricting the Lords of
the Privy Council from sundering the Directors of the
East India Company to accept any more bills;
and of the 12th of January, which we-
re passed, and were to the following pur-
port: "That for any branch of the legislature
to have a power to direct or control an au-
thority in any set of men by act of parlia-
ment, to be exercised by them at their
discretion, is unconstitutional and illegal."
The constitution vested in the crown
the power of appointing its ministers."

That their lordships had every reason
to feel with his Majesty's wisdom in se-
lecting those who merited the confidence of that
Assembly. An address grounded on these reso-
lutions presented to his Majesty.

The House mentioned these resolutions, as being,
in their opinion, a feeble and ill-judged attempt in

support of ministry: the proceedings of the other
House, as it's privileges were concerned, will be
seen in our Parliamentary History.

Feb. 11 Mr. Fox professed his willingness
to modify his India bill, so as to meet general
approbation, and Lord North declared, that,
though he would not sacrifice his claim to power
to the prejudices or passions of any man, yet he
would willingly resign his pretensions if his
country required that sacrifice of him. Mr. Pitt
persisted in his determination never to resign in
order to negotiate. The Chairman of the St.
Alban's meeting was of opinion, that after what
had been said he was bound to resign.

About this time a small change took place in
the cabinet, the Duke of Rutland being ap-
pointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It was
thought that Lord Temple, who had differed at
first with Mr. Pitt, respecting a dissolution of
parliament, would succeed his Grace as Lord
Privy Seal.

Much of the popular odium against the late
ministry had arisen from the receipt tax. How
ill grounded that was, appeared from the bill
for amending it being committed on the 12th,
with the entire concurrence of the present mini-
stry, those who had formerly opposed it the most
vehemently withdrawing before the division.

On Sunday the 15th, his Majesty sent to the
Duke of Portland, to desire an interview between
him and some members of the present cabinet,
with a view of establishing a new and united
administration, which his Grace declined, un-
less they should first resign. He could not think
of sacrificing the dignity of the House of Com-
mons to Mr. Pitt's punctilio, but such was his
desire of accommodation, that if that House
should be satisfied that the words *new admini-
stration* implied a resignation of the present, all
impediments to a negotiation would be removed.
This concession the ministry refused to make.

Feb. 18. The order of the day being for
bringing up the report on the Ordnance estimates,
Mr. Pitt, as he had promised to satisfy the
House what his Majesty's ideas were respecting
the resolutions that had been laid before
him, before the question of supply should
be taken into consideration, said from autho-
rity, "That his Majesty, from a consideration of
the circumstances of the times, had not dismis-
sed his ministers, nor had they resigned."—Mr.
Fox declared that this intelligence was of a na-
ture unknown in the annals of this country,
since the Revolution; and that the House might
have time to think on the new and extraordi-
nary circumstances in which they stood, he
moved to defer the consideration of the report
till Friday, which was carried by a majority of
12, although it was strenuously contended by
Mr. Pitt and his friends, that those who advised
to postpone the supplies could mean only to with-
hold them.

On Friday 20, Mr. Powis moved a resolution to
the following effect: "That this House, strong-
ly impressed with his Majesty's parental good-
ness, and confiding in his royal wisdom, had
every reliance that his Majesty will take such
measures as are most likely to effect the object
of their former resolutions—a firm, efficient, ex-
tended, and united administration." To which

Mr. Eden added an amendment: "That his Majesty will remove such impediments as may stand in the way of giving effect to the resolutions of this House." Mr. Pitt met this resolution with high language, and repeated with much firmness his determination to remain in office, till other means were adopted, or till he was driven from it. It was carried by a majority of 20, and converted into an address to the King, which was also carried by a majority of 21, and ordered to be presented by the whole House. The report of the Ordnance estimates was then brought up, and agreed to unanimously.

Such was the state of things when the course of publication obliged us to close our account. We will not speculate on the probable consequences. Whether the King possesses the uncontrollable prerogative of appointing his own

ministers, or whether the House of Commons may interpose with its negative, seems fairly at issue; a question which we could wish to remain among the undecided of the constitution. We shall close this with another specimen of parliamentary trade being an advertisement copied from the Morning Herald of Jan. 7th. "There will be a vacancy in a Western part of England, which dis— (dissolution) takes place or not. A gentleman of character and fortune would be actually introduced by a person who retires. This should attract the notice of such a person. It will be necessary that he should appear him at an interview, as no agent, solicitor, or other but the principal will be seen. Direct C. D. No. 21, Old Boswell-court, Carey-street."

Account of the Proceedings of the Gentlemen, Members of the House of Commons, assembled at the St. Alban's-Tavern, with a view to conciliate differences, and forward an union of parties.

ON Monday the 26th of January, the first meeting was held, when an address was agreed to, and signed by fifty-three members of the House of Commons, and presented by a committee to the Duke of Portland and the Right Hon. William Pitt. It was to the following purport:

"We, whose names are hereunto signed, members of the House of Commons, being fully persuaded that the united efforts of those, in whose integrity, abilities, and constitutional principles we have reason to confide, can alone rescue the country from its present distracted state, do join in most earnestly intreating them to communicate with each other on the arduous situation of public affairs; trusting that by a liberal and unreserved intercourse between them, every impediment may be removed to a cordial co-operation of great and respectable characters, acting on the same public principle, and entitled to the support of independent and disinterested men."

The Duke of Portland returned for answer: "That he should think himself happy in obeying the commands of so respectable a meeting. But the greatest difficulty to him, and he imagined still greater to Mr. Pitt, was Mr. Pitt's being in office."

Mr. Pitt's answer was: "That he would be very ready to pay attention to the commands of so respectable a meeting, and co-operate with their wishes, to form a stronger and more extended administration, if the same could be done with principle and honour."

On Tuesday the 27th, the gentlemen met at the said tavern, when there appeared to be seventy members, and the above answers being read, they came to the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to his grace the Duke of Portland, and the Right Hon. William Pitt, for the attention they have respectively declared themselves ready to pay to the requisitions presented to them in our names."

"Resolved, Secondly, That in anxious expecta-

tion of a cordial co-operation of great and respectable characters, acting on the same principles, we beg leave to express our most warm wish, that some explanation may be had between the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt on the difficulty in the way of confidential intercourse."

"Resolved, thirdly, That we do not propose to point out the mode in which such an explanation may be obtained, studiously avoiding any interference on our part, which may increase or counteract whatever steps are taken towards that communication which it is our object to effect."

"Resolved, fourthly, That the chairman desired to communicate these resolutions to His Grace of Portland and Mr. Pitt."

The resolutions of Tuesday evening last being communicated to Mr. Pitt, he returned the following answer:

"Mr. Pitt having received from so respectable a meeting an intimation of their wishes, that some explanation may be had between the Duke of Portland and himself, on any difficulties in the way of confidential intercourse, begs to assure His Grace (the chairman) that there are no difficulties on his part in the way of an immediate intercourse with the Duke of Portland on the subject of an union consistent with honour and principle, which he agrees with the gentlemen at the meeting, in thinking of the greatest importance in the present state of the country. In his Grace's part, there are any objections to such intercourse, Mr. Pitt wishes to have them stated and will immediately give a direct answer with regard to them."

The Duke of Portland returned the following answer (addressed to the chairman):

Devon-House, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1788

"SIR,

"AS you have so very obligingly communicated to me the assurances you have received from Mr. Pitt, that there are no difficulties on his part in the way of an immediate intercourse between him and me on the subject of an union of parties, and that he is ready to give an im-

answer to any objections which
intercourse,' my sincere in-
in the wishes of the very re-
of which you so worthily fill
anxious desire to see such an
upon a solid and secure
harmony to this distracted
be entitled to the confidence
very true friend of his country,
for me to trouble you with a
reasons which I assigned to you
men who delivered me the re-
requisition of your meeting of
ary, for declining an immediate
Mr. Pitt, on the present arduous
affairs.

The honour of stating to you, I did
possible that such a meeting would
the desirable end we all wish, as
Pitt remained in his ministerial
withstanding the resolution of the
Commons on the 16th inst. Under
circumstances the embarrassment seems
difficult to be got over; but if any ex-
pedient be devised for removing it, I shall be
ready to confer with Mr. Pitt, and to
every faculty in my power to promote
our joint wishes.

I have the honour to be,

"With great respect,

"Your most obedient,

"PORTLAND."

Grosvenor, Esq. Chairman.

On the 20th, the gentlemen met, and
above eighty members present, they
the following resolution:

"That the chairman be requested
our thanks to the Duke of Portland
Pitt, for the additional favour they
given of their attention to our wishes.

expresses our cordial satisfaction to find
in opinion with this meeting, that an
of the highest importance, and is the
their joint wishes.

intimate to them, that after these decla-
are the more strongly confirmed in our
and expectation, that by the intervention
and friends, some expedient may be de-
which may tend to remove the difficulty,
estimated to be the most material obstacle
communication between them, on the
of a cordial and permanent union.

"T. GROSVENOR, Chairman."
a but fair to add, that the Duke of
had seen Mr. Pitt's answer, but
had not yet seen the Duke's.

January 31, the following letters were re-
and read:

Berkeley-square, 31st Jan. 1784.

MR. PITT has already had the honour of
to Mr. Grosvenor, that there are no diffi-
as has part in the way of an immediate
for the purpose of effecting an union
with honour and principle. With
to the embarrassment stated by the Duke
in his Grace's letter, referred to
the resolutions of the meeting, arising from
Pitt's remaining in his ministerial capacity,
in embarrassment which Mr. Pitt cannot
port, by resignation, in order to negotiate.

In these circumstances, Mr. Pitt has it not in
his power to suggest any expedient, but is very
desirous of learning whether the Duke of Port-
land can propose any thing which his Grace con-
siders as such, and he begs at the same time to
add that his present ministerial capacity is no
obstacle to his discussing every point that relates
to the desirable object in question, as freely and
openly as he could do in any other situation."

Devon-House, Sat. 31 Jan. 1784.

"S I R,

"I am extremely sorry that Mr. Pitt
appears so positively to decline suggesting any ex-
pedient on his part, to remove the difficulties
which obstruct the conference you desire. I be-
lieve you will agree, that the continuance of the
present ministry, and the honour of the House of
Commons, are not very easily reconcilable.

"It was the sense of those difficulties, and
my earnest desire of complying with the opinions
of gentlemen whose sentiments claim my highest
respect, that induced me to suggest the possibility
of an expedient which you will easily discern
would not depend upon me. The recollection of
similar events in two successive years led me to
flatter myself that there was a middle way be-
tween the actual resignation of ministers and the
neglect of what appeared on the journals of the
House of Commons. I hoped that Mr. Pitt
would have adverted to those events, and I trust
they will yet have due weight with him; I shall
most certainly rejoice in any proposition that can
promise to lay a basis for the tranquillity and
settlement which are the objects of our common
wishes. I have the honour to be,

"With great truth and regard, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

"PORTLAND."

Thomas Grosvenor, Esq. Chairman.

Monday, Feb. 2, the following letters were
read:

Berkeley-Square, Feb. 1, 1784.

"Mr. Pitt being sincerely desirous that
there should not continue any obstacle in the way
of such an intercourse as has been wished for,
regrets that it is not in his power to suggest ex-
pedients to remove the difficulty felt by the Duke
of Portland. He does not understand precisely
what is the middle way which his Grace seems
to allude to; the events in the two years to
which his Grace refers appear to Mr. Pitt to
have been only modes of resignation, and such
a measure, in order to enter into a negotiation,
is what the present ministry, as has been already
declared, cannot agree to. Whenever any
expedient is directly stated, Mr. Pitt will be
happy to give every explanation upon it."

Devon-House, Monday morn, 2 Feb. 1784.

"S I R,

"I very sincerely regret that the expe-
dient to which I referred should be thought un-
applicable to the difficulties I had stated. I
certainly suggested it as a mode of resignation,
but as a mode of resignation the least embar-
rassing to government in the ordinary functions of
office, and at the same time as a proof of a dis-
position to consult the honour of the House of
Commons, as it stands pledged by the resolu-
tion of the 16th of January. This last is a pre-
liminary, which, as a friend to the spirit of the
constitution

constitution, I must think myself bound invariably to require.

"With respect to myself, I am willing to hope that I have not been mistaken in the conception I formed of your wishes, by supposing that it was with Mr. Pitt that you were desirous I should have a liberal and unreserved intercourse, and not with the head of an administration, to which I was merely to bring an accession of strength. But Mr. Pitt's message places him in another character; and your own good sense will readily suggest to you, that it was impossible for me to suppose that your expectations extended to a confidential conference with him, as the representative of the present administration.

"If I had done this, I must have fallen in your esteem (which, I assure you, is a very serious object to me) as I should have shown myself insensible of what is due to the House of Commons.

"I have unreservedly submitted to you my ideas of the extent of your expectations. In conformity with those expectations (Mr. Pitt having uniformly declined to suggest any expedient on his part) I took the liberty of suggesting an expedient, which I thought might put us into a situation, in which the intercourse you wished might take place with propriety.

"I shall be happy to find that my propositions have met with your approbation; but, in every grant, I hope that my anxiety to merit the partiality you have shown me will entitle me to its continuance.

"I have the honour to be, with great regard and esteem, Sir,

"Your most faithful and obedient servant,
(Signed) "PORTLAND."

T. Grosvenor, Esq. Chairman.

Feb. 4. They came to the following resolution: "That whatever may be the issue of the present contest between the two parties in the House of Commons, we will steadily persevere in our endeavours to effect the object of this meeting, which has been unanimously approved and adopted by the House of Commons; namely, the procuring a firm, efficient, extended, united

administration, entitled to the confidence of the people; and such as may have a tendency to move the unfortunate divisions and dissensions of this country."

From this time to the 18th the gentlemen continued to meet occasionally, and had several conferences with Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Portland, which have not yet transpired far as we can collect, from the part which the chairman and other leading members took in the House of Commons, the opposition continued every point in dispute, except the resignation of the ministry, on which Mr. Pitt also continued flexible. About the 12th, Mr. Grosvenor signed the chair, and the Hon. Charles Manners member for Kent, was chosen in his room. On the 13th it was proposed, and unanimously resolved, to return the thanks of the meeting to the Right Hon. Lord North and the Right Hon. Charles Fox, for their open, candid, and sincere declarations of their willingness to conciliate differences then subsisting.

On the 17th not more than thirty members attended. They sat upwards of four hours.

On the 18th, it was reported that all efforts to prevail on Mr. Pitt to come to a negotiation on equal ground had failed, notwithstanding several of his conditions had been complied with in the most conciliatory manner. The first objection to treating was, that he could not condescend to act with Lord North; when Lord North with great cheerfulness declared his readiness to retire to a private station. Then he could not agree to any compromise upon the India bill of Mr. Fox was to be revived. Fox declared himself ready to moderate the provisions of that bill. He then stated, that personal feelings would not suffer him to resign his post for the purpose of negotiating, and that resolutions of the House of Commons could not bind him to it. This was a ground which they did not desire men who valued the constitution of the country to recede from, and, therefore, their conciliatory endeavours were rendered fruitless. At length a motion declaratory of their sentiments was agreed to *adjourn, sine die*.

STATE PAPER.

Extract of a Despatch from Lord Caermarthen to Mr. Storer, and communicated by the latter Ambassador of the United Provinces at Paris, the 4th of January, 1784.

"In the present situation of affairs between the two nations, it is most highly necessary that the States-General should be sensible of the King's desire to take every measure which may accord with his dignity, to convince the Republic of his cordial disposition to do every thing on his part to dissipate the appearance of coolness which might seem in the eyes of Europe to occasion the long delay of the reciprocal envoy of ministers to the two courts. For which reason I desire, according to the intention of his Majesty, that without loss of time you hasten to represent to the Dutch plenipotentiaries, for the information of the States-General, that whatever may be the resolution of their High High-

nesses, with regard to the place which be chosen for the conclusion of the Dutch Treaty, the King contents and wishes to see the Hague a minister of equal rank with the person who shall be authorized to treat with him, and that his Majesty is disposed to do every thing that may demonstrate his inclination to the re-establishment of the perfect understanding and the sincere amity which have so long subsisted during so many years, to the advantage of the two nations, which it is his Majesty's truly to desire that the nomination of respective ministers may meet with the least delay possible."

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1784.

The Archbishop and Bishops had the honour, according to annual custom, of addressing his Grace on that occasion, when his Grace was pleased to make them the following answer:

"Sir, I return you my thanks for this loyal address, and you may always have my warmest zeal for, and constant support of the church. I also return you my thanks for your congratulations on the commencement of the new year; the commencement of this year may probably be the most critical and important of any yet in the annals of the monarchy: it has, from my accession to the throne of these realms, been my constant study to preserve the rights, liberties, and property of my people, with the prerogatives which the constitution hath entrusted to me. It is my determined resolution to persevere in this conduct, in which I trust I may have the assistance of the Almighty, and the support of all good men in my dominions."

FRIDAY, 2.

The light-house on the Farn islands was destroyed by the sea, in a heavy storm at Southey. A temporary light will be fixed on a swape of the most island but one, till the light-house be rebuilt.

SATURDAY, 3.

The King's Gazette contains his Majesty's proclamation, requiring passes formerly granted to vessels trading in the way of cruisers to be returned into the office of the Admiralty of Great-Britain, and other passes of the same kind to be issued.

FRIDAY, 9.

A bill came on at the Sessions-House on the 9th inst. at the instance of the Attorney-General, against the manufacturers of this kingdom, against the officers of that manufactory to emigrate to France; and the officer being convicted, was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 1000l.

TUESDAY, 13.

An air-balloon, which had been exhibited by Mr. Biaggini at the Pantheon, was let off from the Theatre, Grosvenor-square. The immense number of spectators of all ranks and descriptions, which repeated advertisements had collected, was not a little mortified by the baseness of the experiment. Owing to this it continued in flight about five minutes only. Mr. Biaggini, we believe, was the first person Montgolfier's successful experiment, and no experiment had succeeded before, in constructing an air-balloon in England, and in profiting his own ingenuity and the curiosity of the public. They are now become a most magnificent spectacle in most parts of our island.

FRIDAY, 16.

About half past one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by Aldermen Crosby, Townsend, Wilson, Edgell, Lewes, Hart, Wright, Kitchen,

Gill, and Pickett, the two Sheriffs, the Recorder, the City-Remembrancer, Town-Clerk, City-Council, and about 60 common-councilmen, went from Guildhall to St. James's, and presented the following address to his Majesty:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, consider it incumbent on us, at the present alarming moment, to approach the throne with renewed assurances of our most faithful and constant attachment to your Majesty's person and government.

"Your faithful citizens lately beheld with infinite concern the progress of a measure, which equally tended to encroach on the rights of your Majesty's crown, to annihilate the chartered rights of the East-India Company, and to raise a new power, unknown to this free government, and highly inimical to its safety.

"As this dangerous measure was warmly supported by your Majesty's late ministers, we heartily rejoice in their dismission, and humbly thank your Majesty for exerting your prerogative in a manner so salutary and constitutional.

"It is impossible for us to consider that event without fresh admiration of the constitution handed down by our ancestors; and we trust, that in the well-compounded legislation of this kingdom, there will ever be found some branch ready to defend the rights and liberties of the people, and to preserve inviolate the faith and honour of parliamentary engagements.

"Sir! the prerogatives of your Majesty's high office were annexed thereto for the good of the people; and we beg your Majesty will receive our earnest assurances that the citizens of London will always support the constitutional exercise of them to the utmost of their power.

"Highly sensible of your Majesty's paternal care and affection for your people, we pray the Almighty that you may long reign in peace over a free, and happy, and united nation."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following answer:

"I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address, and for the expressions of your attachment to my person, and your zeal for the excellent constitution of this country.

"My faithful citizens of London may always depend upon my earnest attention to the welfare of all my subjects, and may assure themselves, that in the exercise of the power with which I am invested by the constitution, I shall uniformly endeavour to promote the happiness and prosperity of my people."

They were all most graciously received, and had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand.

His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of

of knighthood on Bernard Turner, Esq. one of the sheriffs.

MONDAY, 19.

Ended the session at the Old-Bailey, which began the 14th. Eighteen convicts received judgement of death, 44 were convicted of felonies, and 36 acquitted. The verdict against Daniel Hickman, convicted in October session of feloniously assaulting a gentleman, and by threats and menaces of charging him with an unnatural crime extorting from him a certain sum of money, was confirmed by the judges, and he received sentence of death.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

The following malefactors were executed facing Newgate, viz. Robert Dewar, for forging a seaman's will—Mary Moody, for stealing a large quantity of linen and wearing apparel—John Rich for stealing a quantity of apparel—Patrick Bowman, for robbing John Spicer, in a field at Bethnal-Green, and wounding him in a desperate manner. They all behaved very penitently.

The sheriffs have given orders to Mr. Akerman, not to suffer the body of any convict who has suffered execution to be removed from Newgate till after seven o'clock in the evening of the same day.

SATURDAY, 24.

This day's Gazette contains addresses from the city of Norwich, and boroughs of Leicester and Great Yarmouth, thanking his Majesty for the dismissal of the late ministry, as the common enemies of the monarch's dignity and the people's rights, and conceived throughout in the same style.

SUNDAY, 25.

The following instance of barbarity was discovered:—A tradesman in St. John's, Westminster took a poor girl from one of the workhouses as an apprentice: last Friday, having been guilty of a trifling fault, the man and his wife beat her inhumanly, and afterwards shut her up in the cellar, where she remained till noon this day, when she was discovered, by some lodgers, sitting on a stone, with her hands resting on her thighs, up to the knees in water, occasioned by the spring tides, and frozen to death. On Monday the master was committed for trial.

MONDAY 26.

At half past twelve o'clock, the sheriffs met at Guildhall, on the hustings, in order to declare the numbers for a representative of this city, in the room of Frederick Bull, Esq. when there appeared for

Brooke Watson, Esq. 2097

Alderman Crosby 1043

Upon which Brooke Watson, Esq. was declared duly elected.

TUESDAY 27.

This day's Gazette contains an address from the freeholders of Middlesex, most humbly imploring his Majesty to appoint such an administration as may possess the confidence of parliament and the public.

Also addresses from the city of Canterbury, the borough of Southwark, and towns of Leicester and Ipswich, congratulating his Majesty on the dismissal of the late ministry and his choice of the present.

THE LORD MAYOR called the attention of

the Court of Aldermen to the miserable state that has lately presented itself in almost every street of the metropolis, of a number of La-begging for the common necessities of life country to which their language is unknown and who have no other mode of relieving distress but by gesticulations. His lordship marked, that these poor wretches had frequently been brought before him for committing vagrancy, which subjected them to punishment in Bridewell, but when an interpreter began to be assisting in explaining circumstances, Blacks pleaded necessity for the act, and that they had no food or habitation—that they were brought over in an East-India ship, were sold in the voyage to England, and could not get their wages nor a passage to their own mate.

The captain of the ship being called in, a case widely different in all points. He that humanity had been grossly imposed respecting these men, who had evaded effort for restoring them to their country; from the moment of their arrival, he had boarded and lodged them at Stepney, and paid a week for 40, so that they cost him 18l. a week that he had provided a vessel, and offered them six instead of four months wages, for they would go back; that in their way to vessel they escaped, and strolled about the streets asking charity, which had proved to them a profitable employment, some getting half guineas a day, which they spent with the prostitutes in the neighbourhood of St. George from whose habitations many were taken. A state of actual insensibility through intoxication that bond in a very heavy penalty was given their own country for returning these men; that he wished most sincerely for the aid of magistrates of London, to apprehend and send them on board the ship now ready to receive them.

The court advised him to apply to the magistrates at the Rotation in Whitechapel, to apprehend and pass them to their own country, did not appear that they were under the jurisdiction of the city magistrates.

FRIDAY, 30.

At twelve o'clock the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by some of the Bishops, went to the House of Peers to Westminster-Abbey, heard a sermon from the Bishop of Ely. Not one of the temporal lords was present: the service he returned to the House of Commons and adjourned that House to Monday.—Speaker of the House of Commons also went to St. Margaret's church, and heard a service from their chaplain.

TUESDAY, February 3.

This day's gazette contains addresses from his Majesty from the cities of Westminster, Exeter and Exeter; the boroughs of Lancaster, Reading, Evesham, and the town of Colchester, expressing their thanks to his Majesty for the removal of the late ministry.

THURSDAY, 5.

The following address from the House of Peers was presented to his Majesty by the lords with white staves:

"To the KING.

"Acknowledging, with great satisfaction, the wisdom of our happy constitution, which places in your Majesty's hands the undoubted authority of appointing to all the great offices of our government. We have the firmest reliance on your Majesty's known wisdom and patriotism, that you will be anxious to call us and continue in your service, men the deserving of the confidence of the parliament and the public in general.

"In this confidence, we beg leave to approach your Majesty with our most earnest assurances, that we will, upon all occasions, support your Majesty in the just exercise of those prerogatives which the wisdom of the law has entrusted to you, for the preservation of our lives and liberties, and upon the due and uninterrupted exercise of which must depend the blessing which the people derive from the best of all governments."

To which his Majesty returned the following answer:

"My Lords,

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address, and I desire you will rest assured that I am fully sensible of the choice of ministers, but to the service men the most deserving of the confidence of my parliament, and of the public in general. I cannot too often repeat my acknowledgments for my constant study in the exercise of every prerogative entrusted to me by the constitution, to employ it for the welfare of my people."

SATURDAY, 7.

This day's Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the city of Exeter, the boroughs of Plymouth, and Launceston, the town of Wolverhampton, burgh of Dyfart, and the town of Perth in Scotland; also the town of Drogheda in Ireland, in which they express their satisfaction on the dismissal of the late ministry.

TUESDAY, 10.

This day's Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the city of New Sarum; from the town of Berwick upon Tweed, Preston, Chippenham, Wycombe, and Chippenham on the same day, and in the same style with the preceding.

SATURDAY 14.

This day's Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the cities of Winchester and Oxford, the town of the Devils, town and port of Hythe, the town of Leeds, inhabitants of Leeds, inhabitants of Halifax in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the town of Rippon in Yorkshire, town of Wakefield in the same county, borough of Lancaster, town of Kingston upon Hull, borough of Cambridge, and Newcastle-under-Lyme, town of Tiverton, and boroughs of Tiverton and Tiverton, on the late changes in the ministry, &c.

TUESDAY, 17.

This day's Gazette also contains addresses to his Majesty from the cities of Bath, Worcester, and Leicestershire; the town of Birmingham; borough of Hants; port of Dartmouth; and borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardne's in Devonshire, thanking his Majesty for the dismissal of the late ministry; and from the town of Trowbridge, expressing their sincere attachment to his Majesty. Mac. Feb. 1784.

his Majesty, and their confidence in his administration.

SATURDAY, 21.

The poor of this metropolis, and of most other places in the kingdom, were delivered from a very grievous calamity by the dissolution of the frost which began here on Christmas day. It was a new moon on the 20th, at eight at night, and the thaw commenced a few hours after. How far the two events were connected, we leave the careful meteorologist to determine. During this dreary season the distresses of the poor were great, and it is but justice to the humanity of the times to add, that, besides the silent donations of private charity, many liberal subscriptions were made for their relief. The cold was often the most intense perhaps ever felt in this island; though the temperature of the air was very variable. The snow lay in many parts of the country to such a depth, as to render the roads impassable. This frost was not confined to England. It extended over all Europe north of the Alps, except by Geneva, Lyon, and along the Po and the Rhone. Along the Danube, at Vienna, at Prague, at Warsaw, where the Vistula was frozen over, and at Paris, where the streets were covered with snow, many persons, as well as here, fell victims to its rigour. In the Rhine the ice was sixteen feet thick. Bodies of it accumulated to such a height in the Maale, as to change the course of the river, which overflowed a great number of villages. The city of Maëstricht was inundated to such a degree, that it could be entered only by the gates of Tongres and Brussels. The thaw was the mildest we remember.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the year 1784, viz.

Berksh. Cha. Dalbiac, of Hungerford-Park, Esq.
Bedfordsh. Wm. Goldsmith, of Streaty, Esq.
Bucks. Rich. Scrimshire, of Amersham, Esq.
Cumberland. John Christian, of Unerig, Esq.
Cheshire. Thom. Willis, of Swettenham, Esq.
Camb' and Hunt'. T. Shephard, of March, Esq.
Cornwall. Jos. Beauchamp, of Pengreep, Esq.
Devonshire. Thomas Lane, of Collicet, Esq.
Dorsetshire. Isaac Sage, of Thornhill, Esq.
Derbyshire. John Radford, of Smalley, Esq.
Essex. Robert Preston, of Woodford, Esq.
Glo'esterh. Giles Greenaway, of Barrington, Esq.
Hertfordh. J. T. Ellis, of Widiell-Hall, Esq.
Herefordh. Ja. Walwyn, of Longworth, Esq.
Kent. Charles Booth, of Steed-Hill, Esq.
Leicestersh. C. Grave Hudson, of Wanlip, Esq.
Lincolnh. George William Johnson, of Witham on the Hill, Esq.
Monmouthsh. Chr. Chambre, of Llanfoist, Esq.
Northumberland. Sir F. Blake, of Fowbray, Bart.
Northamptonsh. Rich. Kirby, of Floore, Esq.
Norfolk. Sir Tho. Durrant, of Scottowe, Bart.
Nottinghamsh. Pendock Neale, of Tollereton, Esq.
Oxfordh. Arth. Annesley, of Bletchington, Esq.
Rutlandshire. John Hawkins, of Brooke, Esq.
Shropshire. William Child, of Kinlett, Esq.
Somersetshire. Andrew Guy, of Enmore, Esq.
Staffordshire. John Edensor Heathcote, of Long-ton, Esq.
Suffolk. John Wenyeve, of Brettenham, Esq.
Southampton. Sir J. Carter, of Portsmouth, Knt.
Surrey. William Aldersey, of Stoke, near Guildford, Esq.

Suffex. Thomas Dennet, of Ashurst, Esq.
 Warwicksh. Fran. Burdett, of Bramcote, Esq.
 Worcesterhire. Thomas Bund, of Wick, Esq.
 Wiltsh. Wm. Chalin Grove, of Zeals, Esq.
 Yorksh. William Danby, of Swinton, Esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon. Edmund Williams, of Tymawr, Esq.
 Caermarthen. Robert Banks Hodgkinson, of
 Edwinstford, Esq.

Cardigan. Wm. Williams, of Cardigan, Esq.
 Glamorgan. John Richards, of Energlyn, Esq.
 Pembroke. John Protheroe, of Egermont, Esq.
 Radnor. Bushe Shelley, of Michaelchurch, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey. T. Ashton Smith, of Trefarthyn, Esq.
 Caernarvon. Robert Wynne, of Llanerch, Esq.
 Denbigh. John Ellis, of Eytton, Esq.
 Flint. Thomas Patton, of Flint, Esq.
 Merioneth. David Roberts, of Blaenyddol, Esq.
 Montgomeryshire. Bell Lloyd, of Bodfach, Esq.

LENT ASSISES. 1784.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Ashhurst and Mr. Justice Gould.
 Hertfordshire. Wednesday, Mar. 3, at Hertford.
 Essex. Monday 8, at Chelmsford.
 Kent. Monday 15, at Maidstone.
 Suffex. Monday 22, at East-Grintead.
 Surrey. Wedn. 24, at Kingiton-upon-Thames.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Loughborough and Mr. Justice Nares.
 Bucks. Monday, March 8, at Aylesbury.
 Bedfordshire. Thursday 11, at Bedford.
 Huntingdonshire. Saturday 13, at Huntingdon.
 Cambridgehire. Tuesday 16, at Cambridge.
 Norfolk. Friday 19, at Thetford.
 Suffolk. Tuesday 23, at Bury St. Edmund's.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Heath and Mr. Justice Buller.
 Berkshire. Monday, March 1, at Reading.
 Oxfordshire. Wednesday 3, at Oxford.
 Worcesterhire. Saturday 6, at Worcester.
 City of Worcester. Same day, at Worcester.
 Staffordshire. Monday 8, at Stafford.
 Shropshire. Saturday 13, at Shrewsbury.
 Herefordshire. Thursday 18, at Hereford.
 Monmouthshire. Monday 22, at Monmouth.
 Gloucestershire. Wednesday 24, at Gloucester.
 City of Gloucester. Same day, city of Gloucester.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Skynner and Mr. Baron Eyre.
 Northamptonshire. March 2, at Northampton.
 Rutlandshire. March 5, at Oakham.
 Lincolnshire. March 6, City of Lincoln.
 Nottinghamshire. March 11, at Nottingham.
 Town of Nottingham. Same day, at Nottingham.
 Derbyshire. March 15, at Derby.
 Leicestershire. March 17, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester. Same day, at the Borough of Leicester.

City of Coventry. March 19, at Coventry.

Warwickshire. March 20, at Warwick.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Perryn and Mr. Baron Hotham.
 Southampton. Tuesday, March 2, Cattle of Winchester.

Wiltsh. Saturday 6, at New Sarum.

Dorset. Wednesday 10, at Dorchester.

Devon. Monday 15, Cattle of Exeter.

City and County of Exeter. Same day.

Guildhall of the said city.

Cornwall. Saturday 20, at Launceston.

Somerset. Thursday 25, Cattle of Taunton.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Earl Mansfield and Mr. Justice Williams.
 City and County of York. Saturday, March 1, at the Guildhall of the said city.

Yorkshire. Same day, at the Cattle of York.

Lancashire. Tuesday 23, Cattle of Lancaster.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

Hon. Lloyd Kenyon and Hon. Daines Barrington.
 Montgomeryshire. Thursday, April 1, at Pool.

Denbighshire. Wednesd. April 7, at Wrexham.

Flinthshire. Tuesday, April 13, at Mold.

Chester. Monday, April 19, at Chester.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

James Hayes, Esq. Thomas Potter, Esq.

Anglesey. Wednesd. March 31, at Beaumaris.

Caernarvonshire. Tuesd. April 6, at Caernarvon.

Merionethshire. Monday, April 12, at Merioneth.

CAERMARTHEN CIRCUIT.

William Beard, Esq. Archibald Macdonald.

Caermarthenshire. Wednesday, March 1, at Caermarthen.

County Borough of Caermarthen. Same day.

Pembrokeshire. Tuesday, March 30, at Haverfordwest.

Town and County of Haverfordwest. Saturday, April 5, at Caerdydd.

Cardiganshire. Monday, April 5, at Caerdydd.

BRECON CIRCUIT.

John Williams, Esq. Abel Moysey, Esq.

Radnorshire. Monday, March 29, at Brecon.

Breconshire. Saturday, April 3, at Brecon.

Glamorgansh. Saturday, April 10, at Cowbridge.

EAST-INDIES.

Feb. 12.

A Despatch arrived from India. It was the 7th of October, arrived at Bullis the 2d of December, and brought advice, that the outward-bound ships had arrived safe. Further said, that the news of the peace reached India on the 2d of July, and was communicated to Tippoo-Saib in his camp. Mangalore, on the 18th, who, finding that he was no longer to be assisted by the French, between whom and the English hostilities immediately ceased, thought proper to conclude a cessation of hostilities with Col. Campbell, who commanded in Mangalore, in the walls of which Tippoo-Saib had made a practicable breach. When the news of the peace reached him, terms on which the cessation was concluded, that all things, both within and without Mangalore, should remain in the same condition which they then were. In a few days after Mr. Leod arrived near Mangalore, with a reinforcement for the relief of the garrison. On the hearing of the cessation of hostilities, on terms on which it was concluded, he threw succours into the place; but desired a private interview with Tippoo-Saib, which accordingly took place. That Prince told the General, with most ardent feelings for peace; but was

of giving shelter to the French who were about being sent, therefore, requested General M'Leod to be sent to Seringapatam (his capital) where all the British prisoners in his hands should be delivered to him; and he wished they would then proceed immediately to Madras, for the purpose of procuring a peace for him. All this was accordingly done, "and there is now every reason to believe the Company is completely restored to all its possessions in India."

AMERICA.

The final evacuation of New-York by his Majesty's troops took place on the 25th of November, when it was delivered up to the American governor, George Clinton, Esq. who took possession of it in due form, with some companies of New-York militia, amounting to about 1000 men, which are to continue there as the garrison, all further arrangements are made by the American government.

A detachment of the British troops embarked from New-York on the 3d of December, and sailed for Europe. America, now free and independent, is governed by the local politics which constitute the principal objects of European attention. It is in her power to expand her views to the most universal and untrammelled, and to make a noble object for the observation of the world and the philosopher. Posterity will ascribe such great and unlimited progress to the human mind.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Algier, Nov. 10.

A town was yesterday thrown into the greatest confusion by a conspiracy against the Bey. The principal conspirators have been discovered, and put to death, after undergoing the most cruel tortures, in order to know the motives which induced them to this horrible attack; but they were not able to extort any confession from them.

Algier, Nov. 20. The plague has not ceased here, though its malignity lessens. They have died 16,000 to have died here and at Glouville, a port situated at the mouth of the Nile. In the last mentioned place every inhabitant was carried off, except seven or eight persons.

Madrid, Dec. 5. We learn from the village of Alcala, near Almeria (in the kingdom of Murcia) that a disastrous accident happened there on the 29th of October: part of the mountain which commands that village (named the mountain of the Moors) opened in two parts, and tumbled down with a terrible noise, burying in its fall 20 houses, in which six men and women and 10 children remained dead.

Madrid, Dec. 6. Besides the earthquakes which have desolated Calabria, and which are still felt in several places, the unhappy inhabitants of this province are experiencing the effects of epidemic disorders, owing to those earthquakes, and the consequent want of every necessary.

Madrid, Dec. 10. The reduction of the kingdom of this kingdom is at last deter-

mined upon, for which purpose the King has published an ordinance, containing 25 articles, to which is added a list of the convents to be suppressed or united to others.

The Emperor of Germany has legitimated all children born of illegitimate marriages; and has forbidden, under pain of severe fines, the further use of that part of some breviaries containing the lessons of Gregory VII. on the right of the Popes to depose Emperors. These manuscripts had been forbidden before, but the order had not been observed.

The Great Duke of Tuscany has published an edict, ordering bishops to present to ecclesiastical preferments, without consulting any other power whatever, reserving only the rights of private persons.

The Archbishop of Paris has given out a mandement or pastoral address on account of the peace: it is considered as a masterly composition, and concludes with the following words: "May the fortunate peace we have Heaven now to thank for never be interrupted! May for ever be forgot that fatal rivalry, which for many centuries has cost so much blood and sorrow to two nations that have the truest esteem for each other; may it be succeeded by the noblest emulation between them of improving the arts and sciences, and extend daily the circumscribed limits of human knowledge; may France and England be for ever united for the glory of Europe, and the welfare of all mankind!"

The losses sustained and complained of by two Dutch merchants, Chomel and Jourdan (who have some debts to claim from various merchants at Venice, but from which they were debarred by a partial decree of the senate of that republic) engross the immediate attention of the States-General. By their resolutions of the 9th of January, orders have been given to lay a general embargo on all Venetian ships now within any of the ports belonging to the republic. The ship *Il Cornere Martimo* is particularly pointed out, and ordered to be detained, if found, and its cargo sold, for indemnifying the above merchants; ordering at the same time, that a large squadron be sent out into the Mediterranean for the protection of the Dutch traders, as this would, perhaps, make some useful impression on the Venetians. By the same resolution it is also provided, that Chomel and Jourdan shall deliver a faithful account of all their just claims upon the subjects of the republic, and the question be put to the vote, whether the said complainants, after their demands shall have been fairly stated and vouched to by the aldermen of Amsterdam, ought not to be authorised to seize on the effects of all and every Venetian who may be found in the Dutch territories.

It seems that the Venetians had submitted the whole matter to the arbitration of the Court of Vienna; but the Emperor having declined his interference as a mediating power, their High Mightinesses thought it necessary for them to show their resentment against the Venetians. At the instigation, and by the advice of the Dutch Ambassador at Vienna, Comte de Walsenaur, their High Mightinesses have come to the

the above resolution, but before it was put in force, the Deputies of Utrecht expressing themselves against so abrupt a measure, it was agreed that Mynheer de Berkenrode, Ambassador from the United Provinces at the Court of Versailles, should apprise the Venetian minister at that place, to see whether he would not show, on the part of his masters, some disposition to give to their High Mightinesses the satisfaction they had a right to expect. Thus far has been carried an affair which if not speedily adjusted may occasion a very serious rupture between these two powerful republics.

Hague, Jan. 12. The States of Holland and West Friseland, which assembled last Friday, will continue their deliberations till next Wednesday. We learn that the States-General, not being yet able to obtain the satisfaction their High Mightinesses had a right to expect from the republic of Venice, touching the affair of Mess. Chomel and Jourdan, have requested the Prince Stadtholder, in quality of admiral-general, to expedite orders to Vice-Admiral Reinft, who is cruising with a squadron in the Mediterranean, to seize all the Venetian ships he may meet with, till their High Mightinesses receive full satisfaction from the republic of Venice, in regard to this matter.

Amsterdam, Jan. 13. Orders have been sent to the Texel, to equip immediately the Rhynlandt of 40 guns, Snook of 26, and Zwickten of 24, for the Mediterranean, in addition to the Squadron now there, under Admiral Jan Reinft, a rupture being expected with the republic of Venice, who, we hear, are fitting out several ships of war.

Constantinople, Jan. 10. The plague still continues, but it is hoped that the present remarkably cold weather will destroy the infection.

Hague, Jan. 19. Monday the 12th inst. their High Mightinesses resolved, by a majority of six provinces, finally to decline the proposition of the Duke of Manchester, for carrying on the negotiations for peace at London or the Hague.

Paris, Jan. 30. During the last year, the number of baptisms in this city amounted to 19,688, that of marriages to 5213; the deaths amount to 20,010, and there were 5715 foundling children taken into the hospital.

St. James's, Feb. 11. A messenger arrived this morning from his Excellency Sir Robert Ainslie, his Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, with an account of the pacification between Russia and the Ottoman Porte being happily accomplished; and that a definitive arrangement was signed by Mons. de Bulgakow, the Russian envoy, and the Ottoman ministers, on the 8th of last month.

Treaty of Peace between Russia and the Porte.

THE Imperial Court, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, desirous of seizing every occasion which can tend to conciliate and establish a perfect harmony and friendship between the two powers; and considering the new face of affairs and state of things in the Crimea, at Taman, and in Cuba, are likely to occasion discussion, and perhaps a rupture between the two powers, the above Imperial and Ottoman Courts have resolved to come to a friendly negotiation on said subject, and after having duly weighed

and considered them, are ardently desirous preventing for the future any subject of contention between them, and also the advantages solid and happy peace, of good neighbour and established commerce, have found it necessary to regulate their future measures upon solid and permanent foundation.

In consequence of these resolutions, the powers having fully explained themselves on the other on the above subjects, and desirous stipulating the present treaty under the solemn engagements and exact observance, chosen, and furnished with full powers to complete the said treaty, the following persons, namely, her Imperial Majesty, the most august and most powerful Empress and Sovereign of the Russias, has named, on her part, the high noble Jaques de Bullakow, her envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, counsellor of state, knight of the orders of Saint Waldimir, Saint Stanislas; and his Majesty the Sublime Ottoman has nominated, on his part, the honoured and most esteemed Vizir Kasim Pa his grand admiral, Stambul Cadisi, actual diaskir of Natolia, Mufti Zade-Ahmed Effendi and his grand chancellor, the actual Hadgi Mustafa Effendi, which plenipotentiaries after having mutually exchanged their credentials in due form, have signed and sealed the following articles:

Art. I. That the treaty of peace of 1774, the convention of the limits of boundaries of 1771, the explanatory convention of 1779, the treaty of commerce of 1783, shall continue to be strictly and inviolably observed in all its points and articles, save and except the 3d and 4th article of the explanatory convention of 1779, which said articles shall be of no legal weight or obligatory force between the two empires.

But as in the aforesaid 3d article of the treaty of 1774, it is declared, that the fort of Oczakow, with all its ancient territories shall belong as formerly to the Sublime Porte this declaration shall continue in full force and weight, and continue still to be observed as the in set forth.

Art. II. It is hereby declared, that the Imperial court of Russia shall never lay claim to the rights that the Kan of Tartary have formed upon the fortresses of Sondjone-Cale, and consequently the court of Russia acknowledges the full and sole possession to be in the Ottoman Porte.

Art. III. That in admitting the river Cuba be the frontier of Cuba, the said Imperial court at the same time, renounces her pretensions on all the Tartar nations beyond the above river and from the Black Sea.

And it is hereby also definitively agreed, that this act, as well on the part of her Imperial Majesty, the most august and powerful Empress of all the Russias, as well as on the part of his Highness the Sultan Ottoman, agreed and confirmed by solemn ratifications, signed and written in the accustomed manner, shall be exchanged in Constantinople, in the space of four months, sooner if possible, to reckon from the day of the conclusion of the said treaty, of which the plenipotentiaries

... have made their proper counter-
part, signed with their hand writings, sealed
with their seals, and mutually exchanged be-
tween them.

... and signed at Constantinople, this 9th
day January, 1784.

... JAKUES DE BULLAKOW,
Ambassador from the Empress of Russia,
and by the Ottoman plenipotentiaries
above named.

After preceding treaty, the Empress of Russia
not only the empire of the Crimea, the
city of Izmael, and a considerable part of Cuba,
but also the right to the empire of the
Black Sea, and thereby the future controul of
the Bosphorus of Constantinople, by which also
she gained 400,000 new subjects to her empire,
and gave Turkey of the resources which
she wished for the supply of the cavalry.

BIRTHS.

HER Serene Highness the Princess of
Württemberg, a princess.—Lady of James
Esq. a son.—26. Lady of James
Esq. a daughter.—*Jan. 2.* Right
Hon. Lady Kinnaird, a son.—11. Right Hon.
Lady Fleming, a daughter.—Lady of
Nicholas, Esq. one of the daughters of
Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. a daugh-
ter.—Lady George Murray, a son.—15.
Lady Amelia McLeod, a daughter.
—Lady of Sir Harry Gough, a son.—30.
—Mrs. Percy, two sons.—*Feb. 2.*
—Lady of Westmorland, a son and heir.—3.
—Lady of Hugh Dalrymple, a son.—11. Lady
of Melindar, a son and heir.—16. Lady
of Douglas, a daughter.—19. Lady of
William Grimston, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HENRY CUMBREY, Esq. of Stam-
ford, captain in the Royal South
Devon militia, to Miss Norrison, only
daughter of Raspin Norrison, Esq. late
of Wetherby, in Yorkshire.—20. Anthony
Eyre, Esq. of the guards, to Miss
Boode, daughter of Richard Wilbraham
Esq.—22. The Rev. Mr. Howell, rector
of St. Michael, in the county of Dorset,
to Miss Randal.—23. Capt. Robert Wilson, of
Rushall, to Miss Elisabeth Rogers.—
Capt. William Chambers, of the Royal Navy, to
Miss Neal.—Lately, in Dublin, Lord Viscount
Vernon, to Miss Cavendish, daughter of the
Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart.—
Christ Edwards Conyers, Esq. captain in his Ma-
jesty's marine forces, to Miss Susannah Scott.—
Jan. 1. In Scotland, Sir James Sinclair, of Mey,
Bart. to Miss Jean Campbell.—3. In Bristol, Mr.
John Thomas, of Temple Parish, aged 70, to
Miss Mary Nash, aged 16.—5. At Litchfield,
the Rev. Richard George Robinson, one of the
Archdeacons of that cathedral, to Miss Hannah
Wick, of Litchfield.—9. Col. Thomas Dundas,
of Fonthill, to Lady Elisabeth Eleonora Home,
only daughter of the Earl of Home.—At Ostend,
the Rev. Thomas Berg, A. B. rector of Butcombe,
in Somersetshire, to Miss Box, only daughter of

John Box, Esq. of Wington, in the same
county.—The Rev. Mr. Croftman, who holds
the living of Monckton, with that of Blagdon, in
Somersetshire, to Miss Brickdale, daughter of
Matthew Brickdale, Esq. one of the representa-
tives in parliament for Bristol.—11. John Mackle,
Esq. M. D. to Miss Deschamps.—15. Major
Thompson, of the 13th regiment of foot, to Miss
Jubb, daughter of Henry Jubb, Esq. of York.—
16. Mr. Arthur Stanhope, cousin of Lord
Chesterfield, to Miss Thistlethwaite, sister of
Lady Chesterfield.—19. John Peachy, Esq.
member of parliament for Shoreham, in Suffolk,
to Miss Jennings, only daughter of George
Jennings, Esq. of Audley-square.—Sir John
Reade, Bart. of Shipton, in Oxfordshire, to Miss
Hoskins, daughter of the late Sir Chandos
Hoskyns, Bart. of Harewood, in Hertfordshire.—
Mr. Barnes, of the Surrey militia, to Miss Ardley,
only daughter of John Ardley, Esq. late of Farn-
ham, in Surrey.—26. Edward Horlock Mor-
timer, Esq. of Trowbridge, to Miss Bythefea,
only daughter of the late Thomas Bythefea, of
Week.—27. Mr. Potts, surgeon, in Pall-mall, to
Miss Thorpe, daughter of John Thorpe, Esq. of
Bexley, in Kent.—29. William Falkner, Esq.
one of the clerks of the Council, to Miss Poyntz,
niece of the Countess Dowager of Spenser.—
Lately, the Rev. Mr. Westcomb, of Winchester,
to Miss Sarah Kinsman.—*Feb. 5.* At Earl
Gower's house at Whitehall, the Hon. and Rev.
Edward Venables Vernon, to the Hon. Lady
Anne Leveson Gower.—10. Oswald Mosley,
Esq. eldest son of Sir John Parker Mosley, Bart.
of Amcoats, in Lancashire, to Miss Tomman.—
Lately, George Parkhurst, Esq. of Winchester,
to Lady Boynton, relict of Sir Griffith Boynton,
Bart.

DEATHS.

AT Madras, in April last, Capt. Wm. Elliot,
in the Hon. East-India Company's service.
—*Nov. 1.* At Upsal, Charles Linnæus, Pro-
fessor of Botany, aged 45 years; he was the only
remaining descendant of the celebrated Professor
of that name: he had employed two years in
travelling through France, England, and Holland,
in company with Mess. Banks and Jussieu, in
order to gather together all the posthumous works
of his father, to which he was adding many
valuable notes when he received the awful
summons to leave this world.—*Dec. 11.* At Corke,
Col. Townshend, the petitioning candidate against
Lord Kingsborough, the returned member for
the county of Corke.—23. James Hargrave,
Esq. formerly captain in the 55th regiment of
foot, and major of brigade in North-Britain.—
Mrs. Vernon, sister to the late Lord Shipbrooke,
and to General Vernon.—24. At Paris, Annie
Peter Marshal Duke of Harcourt. He was
born in the year 1701, had a regiment of dra-
goons in 1733, and was made Marechal de
Camp in 1743; lieutenant-general in 1748;
and had the order of the Holy Ghost in 1756,
and in 1764 obtained the government of Nor-
mandy. In 1771, he was created marshal of
France, and commander in chief in the province
of which he was governor.—27. In Scotland,
Mrs. Eleanor Hamilton, daughter of the late
Lord

Lord Basil Hamilton, and relict of John Murray, of Philiphaugh, Esq.—Thomas Bowyer, Esq. of Tudhoe-hall, only son of the late worthy and learned printer; by whose death, unmarried, 3000*l.* Reduced Annuities, bequeathed by his father contingently to the Company of Stationers for the benefit of six aged printers, becomes secured to them in perpetuity.—28. The Rev. Mr. Vaughan, vicar of Devynock, in the county of Brecon.—Daniel Wray, Esq. in the 82*d* year of his age: he was many years deputy-teller of the Exchequer, under the Earl of Hardwicke, and resigned about two years ago, when the constant attendance at the office became troublesome to him. He was punctual and exact in business. He was an excellent critic in the English language; an accomplished judge of polite literature, of virtue, and the fine arts, and deservedly a member of most of our learned societies, the Royal, the British Museum, the Antiquarian, &c. at all of which, as long as his health permitted, he gave constant attendance: he was a member of Queen's-College, Cambridge, and in his younger days had made the tour of France and Italy with two respectable friends, the son of Lord Chancellor King, and the Earl of Morton.—Mr. Young, assistant-surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—*Jan. 1.* At his seat in Dorsetshire, the Hon. John Damer, brother to Lord Milton.—2. Charles Rogers, Esq. F. R. & A. S. S. clerk of the certificates in the Customs.—3. The Rev. Dr. Griffith, rector of St. Mary at Hill, and lecturer of St. Michael's, Cornhill.—Mr. Ackland, Deputy-Filaster and Exigenter to the Court of King's-Bench.—4. Edward Hillierston, Esq. of Sewardstone, in Essex.—5. Griffin Ransom, Esq. father to the Right Hon. Lady Kinnaird.—7. Of a sudden pain in his breast, as he was returning to his house in Bishopgate-street, Dr. Joseph Jefferies, LL. D. lecturer of Civil Law at Gresham College, over the Royal Exchange.—8. Mr. Thomas Deletanville, many years teacher of the French and Latin Languages, and author of the New French Dictionary, Exercises, &c.—The Rev. Matthias Jackson, rector of the Carletons, near Norwich, and of Stratton Strawless, in Norfolk.—9. Frederick Bull, Esq. one of the representatives in parliament for the city of London, and alderman of Queenhithe ward.—In the 57*th* year of his age, Sir George Savile Bart. The character of this gentleman has been long and deservedly to very respectable, that any further eulogy to his memory is altogether unnecessary.—11. At his seat near Cogges-hall, in Essex, Osgood Hanbury, Esq.—Lieut. General Jordan Wren, aged 90, Colonel of the 41*st* regiment of foot.—Henry Cottrell, Esq. of York, who a few months since arrived from India, after a residence of 21 years in the Company's service. He was third in council, and late chief of Dacca.—12. The Rev. John Blackiton, vicar of Cane-down, in Essex.—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. Clerk of the Pells in Ireland, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council in that kingdom.—In St. Alkmund's parish, Derby, John Smith, in the 165*th* year of his age.—13. Robert Francis, Gent. attorney at law, upwards of 40 years register of the Archdeacon of Norfolk's office.—In Scotland, ag-

89, William Aikman, Esq. of Broomleton. Mr. Young, surveyor in his Majesty's Ex. 15. In the 80*th* year of her age, the Dowager of Hume. Her ladyship has the bulk of her estate and her elegant situation in Portman-square, to a Mr. Gale, a small estate in Jamaica to the Hon. Luttrell, a relation of her first husband. Several legacies in money to a number of friends; but the chief part of her great inheritance being only a jointure from her first husband to Lady Viscountess Carhampton, now the said a year devolves to Lord Viscount Carhampton, father to the Duchess of Berland.—16. Mr. John Nicassius Ruffel, New-Annuity-Office, South-Sea-Office.—In the 94*th* year of his age, Carew Hildway, Esq. He has left one only daughter, a lady, whom he had by his first sole heiress of — Eastment, Esq. of — bone, in the county of Dorset, and who sat him in his immense possessions. He attended married Miss Edith Phelps, daughter of Edward Phelps, of Mentacote in the county of Somerset. This extraordinary person one of the representatives for Harwich in the beginning of the present century, and was voted to be the only remaining member of Queen Anne's parliament. He spent the greater part of his life at the court of Hanover, and was a particular favourite of the Princess Sophia. His return to England, such was the reputation of his extensive abilities, that his acquaintance sought by all the great men of that age. He the much esteemed friend of Lord Bolingbroke and was intimately connected with Lord Bathurst, Sir William Wyndham, Pope, Addison, &c. He had a principal hand in composing the *Cum gratia*, Guardian, and other periodical papers at that time. Of so singular a turn of mind he, that, although he was often pressed to accept of the greatest civil offices, he constantly refused, choosing rather to preserve the untainted character of an independent country gentleman, as he ever known to ask the most trifling favour, because he would lay himself under obligation. He retained all his faculties to the last, and could even read the smallest print without the help of glasses.—In Scotland, Sir Walter Riddell, of 100*l.* Bart.—17. The Hon. Lady Frederica, lady of Sir Charles Frederick, K. B.—Viscount Cunningham, Esq. Major of Plymouth fort, captain-lieutenant in the first-regiment of Edinburgh militia.—The Rev. Mr. Blackstone, lecturer of St. Andrew's Holbourn.—18. In the King's Bench prison, the Rev. Mr. Goodhall, Queen-square, Westminster.—19. The Hon. William Parker, youngest son of the Earl of Macclesfield.—At Thetford, Mrs. Mary Milnes, aged 106; she had a very retentive memory which continued till within a few hours of death. Her husband died about seven years before at the age of 101.—Samuel Lewin, Esq. Major of the Radnor militia.—20. The Rev. Thomas Bawn, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.—21. At Edinburgh, in the 76*th* year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Webster, one of the ministers of that city.—24. Charles Smith, Esq.

the governor of Madras.—26. The Rt. Hon. Lady Susan Byron, Baroness Conyers in her own right. The title of Baron Conyers descends to her from her first husband, the Marquis of Caermarthen. The first of the above peerage produced a male heir; that of father, and grandfather possessing peerages, and of the first and voting in the House of Commons and the same time, in the persons of the late Earl of Leeds, his son the Marquis of Epsom, and his grandson, the Earl of Danby, who has succeeded to the title of Baron Conyers, is the third of the first estates in this country. The late Earl of Holderness, and the Duke of Leeds and Lord Godolphin. In Edinburgh, Sir George Clerk, of the Court of Session, one of the commissioners of the Customs, and Lord-treasurer's register in the Court of Exchequer.—31. The late Lord of Epsom, Esq. late attorney-general of the county of Middlesex, on the hills near Balz, in the county of Middlesex, by the inclemency of the weather, the Rev. Mr. John Owen, as also Mr. Thomas Edwards, both of that Neighbourhood. The late Lord of Epsom, the Right Hon. Lord of Wandsworth, Baron Cattlecomer, of the county of Middlesex. His lordship's estate devolves to his only daughter, the Lady of John Conyers, Esq. Late, Thomas Green, Esq. a lawyer, and deputy recorder of County of Middlesex, in Portland-Street, after being only a few years, Mr. Meldenburgh, a native of the county of Middlesex, distinguished among the literati for his poetick talents, particularly for his poetick critique in verse on the odes of Pindar, as well as those of Dryden and Prior. The late William Hislop, of the royal-artillery, commanded the detachment of that corps in India, of the wounds he received in the battle against the French. His brother, Capt. Hislop, aide-du-camp to the late Sir Eyre Coote, was killed by the side of his gallant brother and commander some months ago.—At the late Prince Lobkowitz, chief of that family.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

GAZETTE, Dec. 19, 1783.

TO be baronets of Great-Britain, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten: Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Esq. of Highnam-Court, in the county of Gloucester, Esq.—Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Esq. with remainder to Andrew Snape Hammond, Esq. captain in his Majesty's navy.—Charles Barrow, of Hygrove, in the county of Gloucester, Esq. with remainder to Thomas Barrow, Esq. of Flanley Abbey, in the said county.—John Morhead, of Tronant-Park, in the county of Cornwall, Esq.—The Rev. Richard Rycroft, Doctor in Divinity, of Calton, in the county of York.—John Silvester Smith, of Newland-Park, in the West-Riding of the county of York, Esq.—John Lombe, of Great Marlow, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. with remainder severally to his brother, Edward Hafe, Esq. in the said county of Norfolk, Esq. and to the heirs male of the body, lawfully begotten, of Vercoe, wife of Richard Paul Jodrell, of

Saxlingham, in the same county, Esq. niece of the said John Lombe, Esq.—Thomas Durrant, of Scottowe, in the county of Norfolk, Esq.—Lucas Pepys, Doctor of Physick, of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, physician extraordinary to his Majesty, with remainder to his brother, William Weller Pepys, of Ridley, in the county palatine of Chester, Esq. one of the masters in the High Court of Chancery.—Francis Wood, of Barnsley, in the county of York, Esq. second son of Francis Wood, late of Barnsley, aforesaid, Esq. deceased, with remainders severally to the Reverend Henry Wood, of the same place, Doctor in Divinity, eldest son of the said Francis Wood, deceased, and to the heirs male of the body, lawfully begotten, of the said Francis Wood, deceased.—William Fitzherbert, of Telfington, in the county of Derby, Esq.—and Thomas Beevor, of Stethel, in the county of Norfolk, Esq.

Dec. 20. Thomas Kelly and John Fitzgibbon, Esqrs. to be privy-counsellors in Ireland.

Dec. 22. Right Hon. John. Fitzgibbon, attorney-general of Ireland.

Dec. 27. Right Honourable James Grenville, privy-counsellor.

Dec. 30. Thomas Pitt, Esq. Lord Camelford, Baron of Bocconneck, in the county of Cornwall.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by more than two hundred members, went up to St. James's, and presented the address voted on Friday the 20th. His Majesty's answer was nearly as follows:

"That he felt the peculiar necessity of a strong, united, and extended administration, and such as might possess the confidence of the public: that his endeavours to compose the present distractions by an union of the ablest men, upon a fair and equal footing, had been very recently used, but without success: that till such an administration could be formed as his faithful Commons desired, he could not see how it could conduce to the public good to remove his present servants from all the offices of executive government; more especially as no charge had been specified against any one of them, and as the representations of large and respectable bodies of his subjects had expressed a satisfaction in the late change which he had thought proper to make in his councils."

THURSDAY, 26.

There was a numerous meeting of members at Mr. Fox's in St. James's Place. Mr. Fox recommended the utmost temper to be observed in their proceedings, and it was in consequence resolved to adjourn the consideration of his Majesty's answer, and of consequence all other business, to Monday the 1st of March.

A new negotiation for an union of parties was opened on Wednesday 25th, and had proceeded so far, that written preliminaries were sent from Mr. Pitt to the Duke of Portland.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in FEBRUARY, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 93, Cornhill.

| Day | Bank Stocks. | 3 per C reduced | 3 per C. confs. | 4 per C. confs. | Long Ann. | Short Ann. | India Stock | India Ann. | India Bonds | S. Sea Stock | Old Ann. | New Ann. | Navy Bills. | Exch. Bills. 8 Dis. | Wind Deal | Weather. |
|-----|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 27 | 113 | 57 1/2 | 55 1/2 a 56 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 42 diff. | | 57 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 7 | N W | London Frost |
| 28 | 113 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 56 | 75 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 121 1/2 | | 41 | | | 53 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 7 | S E | |
| 29 | 113 | 56 1/2 | 55 1/2 a 56 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 121 1/2 | | 41 | | | | 20 | | S E | |
| 30 | | | 55 1/2 a 56 | 74 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 40 | | | | 19 1/2 | | S W | |
| 31 | Sunday | 57 1/2 | 55 1/2 a 56 | 74 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | | | | | | | N E | |
| 1 | Holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N E | |
| 2 | | | | | | | 122 | | | | | 53 1/2 | 19 1/2 | | N W | |
| 3 | 113 | 57 1/2 | 55 1/2 a 56 | 74 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | 52 1/2 | 38 | | 57 | 53 1/2 | 20 | 7 | N E | |
| 4 | 113 | 57 1/2 | 55 1/2 a 56 | 74 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 30 | | | | 19 1/2 | 6 | N E | Rain |
| 5 | 113 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 55 1/2 a 56 | 74 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 122 1/2 | | 25 | | | 50 | 20 1/2 | | N E | Snow |
| 6 | 113 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 55 1/2 a 56 | 74 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 122 1/2 | | 25 | | | | | | N E | |
| 7 | Sunday | 57 1/2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | N E | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N E | |
| 9 | 113 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 55 1/2 a 56 | 74 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 25 | 65 | 56 1/2 | | 19 1/2 | 5 | S W | Frost |
| 10 | 113 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 55 1/2 a 56 | 74 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 122 1/2 | | 30 | | 57 | | 20 | 4 | S W | |
| 11 | 114 | 57 1/2 | 55 1/2 a 56 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 122 1/2 | | | | | | 20 | 4 | N W | |
| 12 | 115 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 | 75 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 123 1/2 | | 27 | 66 | | 57 1/2 | 19 1/2 | | N E | |
| 13 | 115 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 | 75 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 123 1/2 | | 26 | | | 57 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 4 | N E | |
| 14 | | 58 | 57 1/2 a 56 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | | | | | 19 1/2 | 4 | N W | |
| 15 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N W | |
| 16 | 115 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 a 56 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 123 1/2 | | 26 | | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 4 | S | |
| 17 | 115 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 56 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 123 1/2 | | 27 | | | 56 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 4 | W | |
| 18 | 115 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 56 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | 54 | 26 | | 57 1/2 | | 19 1/2 | 4 | N | |
| 19 | 115 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 56 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 123 1/2 | | | | | 56 1/2 | 19 1/2 | | N | Rain |
| 20 | 115 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 56 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | 54 1/2 | 30 | | | | 19 | 2 | S W | Frost |
| 21 | 116 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 56 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 123 1/2 | | 30 | | | 56 1/2 | 19 | 2 | S W | |
| 22 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S W | Rain |
| 23 | 116 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 56 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 30 | | 57 1/2 | | 19 1/2 | 5 | S W | |
| 24 | | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 56 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 123 | 53 1/2 | | | | | 19 | | S E | |
| 25 | 115 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 56 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 123 | | 26 | | | | 18 1/2 | | S W | Fair |
| 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S W | |

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THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR MARCH, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

THE Duke of Portland, in reply to Lord Temple, said, that he thought the papers on the table sufficient to enable their lordships to determine on the bill, but should any other occur to him as necessary, he would certainly introduce them for their inspection.

— This brought on a sort of debate, though there was no question before the House, in which the principle of the bill was more attended to than the information necessary to decide upon it. Lord Temple was not satisfied with the noble Duke's answer, and entreated him to say whether he would oppose a motion for all the evidence on which the House of Commons had passed the bill. Lord Loughborough thought it impossible for any individual peer, or even for the House itself, to give a positive answer, unless those papers were pointed out which it was intended to call for. To move for all the evidence that had been before the House of Commons could only be done with a view to protract the passing of the bill. It had taken that House three years to enter into a thorough investigation. Did any noble lord wish to protract passing the bill for three years longer? He enforced the necessity of an immediate remedy to heal the miseries and distractions of India, where war and rapine were laying waste the country. He applauded the minister for having stepped forward, and by establishing a responsibility, taken the most effectual method to redress those grievances that were so notorious, and so loudly com-
LOND. MAG. March 1784.

plained of. He might indeed have found means to make friends of the India Company; have held them between him and the public; and been toasted for his condescension, and extolled to popularity in every part of the town; but he rather chose by a bold procedure to take the whole upon himself, than by underhand means to have the board of directors at his will. Lord Thurlow arraigned the principle and tendency of the bill, and expatiated on the uprightness and integrity of Governor Hastings, whose spirited arrangement and amazing talents, in defiance of faction, and every impediment, had not only supported our honour in India, but enabled us to make such acquisitions as would repay the expences of the war in that quarter, while we had been losers in every other part of the globe. The Earl of Carlisle conceived that the noble Duke's answer was as full as could be required, and said, as there was no question before the House, he should move to adjourn. Lord Temple begged to postpone the motion for adjournment, for a few minutes, as he wished to present a petition from the East-India Company, praying to be heard by counsel against the bill. The Duke of Portland rose, not to oppose the petition, but to explain why he thought it unnecessary to lay any more papers before the House. A great deal of time had been taken up by the committees of the other House, in examining all papers that related to the Company; they had selected what were most material, and such were those now before their lordships.

The petition from the Company was then read. It was conceived in nearly the same terms with that presented to the House of Commons, and stated moreover, that the bill authorised the new directors to carry on a trade with the property and at the risk of the petitioners; that if their lordships should think any reasons or necessities of state might warrant so harsh a measure as that of divesting the petitioners of their franchises and property, the petitioners entertained the most perfect confidence, that the actual existence of such state necessities or other reasons would be first established, by the clearest and fullest evidence; and referred to the example of all former times, in which every encroachment upon the sacred rights of private property or private franchise had been anxiously compensated, by the wisdom and justice of the legislature.

Dec. 10. In the House of Commons, a new writ for Yorkshire was moved for, in the room of Sir George Savile, who had retired on account of his health.

Mr. Fox moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue the American trade bill of last session for a short time longer. In a committee went through the army estimates.

Dec. 11. Agreed to the resolutions of yesterday on the supply,

That 17,483 effective men, including 2,300 invalids be employed as land forces for 1784.

That 636,190*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of maintaining the said men, &c.

That 284,213*l.* be granted for the forces and garrisons in the plantations, garrison of Gibraltar, &c. &c.

That 8,252*l.* be granted for pay necessary to be advanced to a regiment of light dragoons, and five battalions of foot, serving in the East-Indies for 1784.

That 10,587*l.* be granted for the payment of general and general staff officers in Great-Britain for 1784.

That 67,551*l.* be granted for allowance to the paymaster-general, &c. &c. and for the amount of Exchequer fees to be paid by the paymaster-general,

and on account for poundage to be returned to the infantry of his Majesty's forces for 1784.

And 9,371*l.* for the charge of two Hanoverian battalions serving in Great-Britain, for 183 days, from the 25th of June 1783, to the 24th of December following.

As the Speaker was putting the question on the last resolution, *Mr. Flood* rose, and introduced a conversation on the Irish Volunteers, which was altogether foreign to the business before the House, in the course of which he was frequently called to order. He then moved an amendment that 15,483 men be substituted in the room of 17,483, which being seconded only by Sir Joseph Mawbey was negatived.

Dec. 12. In the House of Lords, *Earl Temple* presented a petition from the directors of the East-India Company. It was moved and agreed to that the petitioners should be heard by their counsel on the second reading of the India bill.

The House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, *Mr. Minchin* opened the Ordnance estimates. He stated the debt of the Ordnance by debentures and otherwise, after all deductions, as amounting to 874,196*l.* the expence of the services performed by the office of Ordnance in 1783, and not provided for by parliament, to 111,634*l.* and the ordinaries and extraordinaries for 1784, to 430,369*l.* He explained particularly a charge in the extraordinaries of 18,100*l.* for the purchase of the late Sir Gregory Page's house and offices, with the garden and fifty-six acres of land, on Blackheath, for the purpose of a royal military academy, that at Woolwich being inconvenient from its unhealthy situation and want of room. *Mr. Hussy* objected to this purchase as a certain source of endless expence in repairs, additions, alterations, &c. and implored the noble lord at the head of the Exchequer to take compassion on the distresses of the public, and resist this demand for 18,100*l.* After a good deal of conversation on the subject, it was agreed to refer the propriety of the purchase to the investigation

vestigation of a committee. The sum of 18,100*l.* was deducted from the extraordinary, and the unprovided services, ordinaries, and extraordinary, were voted without further debate.

The House being resumed, counsel was called to the bar on Sir Thomas Rumbold's restraining bill. *Mr. Dundas* took notice of the very thin attendance of members whenever that business came before the House, and moved that the further consideration of it might be adjourned till January next, without fixing any particular day. *The Attorney-General* was of the same opinion. As this is a method of getting rid of any business, on which it is not intended to proceed, *Mr. Montague* observed, that it would not redound to the credit of either party to let a matter drop entirely, which had taken up two years in discussing; and as the House was then very thin, he moved to adjourn the further consideration to Wednesday the 17th, when the sense of the House might be taken, which was agreed to.

Dec. 15. In the House of Lords, *the Earl of Abingdon*, after a long speech, in which he compared Mr. Fox to Oliver Cromwell, moved that the judges might be summoned to give their advice in point of law upon the India bill, and stated four queries which he meant to propose for their consideration. The motion was opposed by *Lord Sandwich* and *the Duke of Manchester*, and negatived without a division.

The Duke of Richmond begged leave to present a petition from the city of London, praying that the India bill might not pass into a law. The petition was read. *The Duke of Manchester* objected to it, as containing very improper language. Instead of being drawn as a petition, it carried the appearance of a wish to criminate, and actually charged the House of Commons with having passed an act that was unjust, oppressive, absurd, and a gross violation of the constitution. *The Duke of Richmond* defended the petition, as speaking the very language of a famous protest, signed by the late Marquis of Rockingham, himself, and

several other lords, and contended that no language could be too strong for the occasion. It was ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day was then read for the second reading of the India bill, and counsel called to the bar in behalf of the Company. The counsel entered at large into the affairs of the Company from its first establishment. They produced and read the several charters, and acts of parliament, by which the Company's tenure had been established and regulated since they first received the sanction of parliament in the reign of King William, the documents specifying the different tracts of land that had been ceded to them by the powers in India, and a variety of written and oral evidence to prove the Company's merits with the public, and the flourishing state of their affairs. But when they proposed to prove that peace was restored to the Carnatic, *Lord Loughborough* opposed wasting the time of the House by entering upon evidence of such public notoriety. From the manner in which the learned gentlemen had already lengthened out the business, he suspected, that they had been instructed to protract the bill by every means their ingenuity could suggest. He should, therefore, move, that they be restrained from going into proofs of the evacuation of the Carnatic, and the establishment of peace in it, as these were facts universally admitted. *Lord Thurlow* conceived that the counsel had acted with the greatest propriety. They were employed by their clients to defend them from a general imputation alledged in a bill, which brought no specific charge. How was this to be done, but by producing, first, authentic documents of their right, and afterwards a fair statement of their transactions and circumstances, to prove that they had not abused that right. The preamble to the bill stated, that the Company by mismanagement had brought themselves almost to bankruptcy, and that it required the immediate interposition of government to save them from ruin. Now, if they could adduce evidence to prove that they had not mismanaged; that their

finances here were not despicable, and their affairs abroad in a flourishing state, surely the preamble of the bill could not be founded in fact, and the plea of necessity, which had been so strenuously maintained, could not exist. But admitting that the Company were actually the culprits they were said to be, would their lordships have it recorded in their journals, that they had refused them an opportunity to establish their innocence? Ought they to be denied the privilege which the constitution allowed to an individual? He exhorted their lordships to beware how they proceeded, and not to violate the rules of the House, in compliance to a measure originating in an open violation of whatever is most sacred and dear to Englishmen. Forms were the hedges of the constitution; and the moment these were broken down, that would be lost. *Lord Loughborough* replied, that so far was he from wishing to hinder the Company from producing any evidence that they thought material to their case, that he was ready to admit all that they were proceeding to prove. *The Earl of Mansfield* left the woolstack. The evidence which the counsel were about to produce appeared to him the most material that they could offer. The bill deserved immediate investigation, and as much unnecessary delay would be occasioned by the present motion, he hoped the learned lord would withdraw it. To this *Lord Loughborough* assented, and the counsel were ordered to proceed. They then called witnesses to substantiate the Company's state of their affairs, which they proved article by article, but did not establish them all as charges of which the recovery was certain; read various despatches, to prove that they enjoyed profound peace, a firm government, and an increasing revenue in India;

and having exhausted all the evidence which they had brought up, requested the indulgence of the House till next day for further preparation.

The Earl of Carlisle and *Earl Fitzwilliam* expostulated on the unreasonableness of this request. If it was made a rule to adjourn on the mere suggestion of counsel, the House would lie at the mercy of the learned profession, and it would be impossible to bring any proceeding to a conclusion. There was no pretext for want of preparation on the part of the counsel. The petition, in support of which they had been heard for so many hours, had been presented six days ago, and the very same gentlemen had appeared as advocates for a similar one at the bar of the House of Commons. *The Duke of Chandos* thought the request reasonable, and moved to adjourn, in which he was supported by *Earl Ferrers* and *Lord Sydney*. *The Duke of Portland* opposed the motion. Since the bill had been brought into parliament, the public had been inflamed against it, by a gross misrepresentation of its object and tendency. Rumours of different kinds had been circulated with the most sedulous industry, and one had prevailed for the last three days, of such a complexion, that if it turned out to be true, he should think it his duty to bring it before the House*.

This brought on an altercation between *the Duke of Richmond* and *Lord Temple* on one side, and *the Duke of Portland*, *Lords Fitzwilliam* and *Derby* on the other, till *Lord Townshend* recalled their lordships' attention to the question, which had been entirely lost sight of in the discussion of the rumour, and after some further debate the question of adjournment was put. The numbers were, Contents 69, Proxies 18. Not-contents 57, Proxies 22. Majority for the adjournment 8.

The

* The report to which his Grace alluded, was, that his Majesty in a conference with *Lord Temple* had declared himself averse from the East-India bill, and that he had authorized his lordship to make known his sentiments in these pointed terms: "My Lord, not only am I not a friend to this bill, but I shall hold every one to be my enemy who shall vote for it; and if these words are not sufficiently expressive, I leave your lordship at liberty to use such other words as may appear more expressive to you." *Lord Temple* avowed his having had a conference with the King, and that the advice he had given was unfriendly to the object and principle of the bill. What was due to the other part of it the reader will be able to judge from the sequel.

The Prince of Wales divided with the Ministry. This was the first time of his voting in the House.

The House of Commons adjourned to the 17th, on account of the death of the Speaker's mother.

Dec. 16. In the House of Lords the counsel for the East-India Company finished their evidence, and were heard in argument upon that evidence. It having been previously agreed to postpone the debate, the further consideration of the bill was adjourned to next day,

Dec. 17. When the order of the day being read, Earl Gower declared his dissent from the principle of the bill. It went to condemn where no criminality was proved. It went to rob a body of men of their corporate rights without the appearance of guilt, nay, when their innocence was clearly established. It was pretended that from the circumstances of the Company, the mismanagement of their directors, and the disobedience of their servants abroad, it was absolutely necessary for parliament to interfere, to save them from ruin. The real cause, he suspected, was the immense patronage that the minister would acquire by this new arrangement. *The Earl of Carlisle* took the lead on the other side, and combated most ably and at great length the arguments of the counsel against the bill. They had conducted their opposition on three grounds; on the supposed confiscation of private property; on the wanton demolition of the charter; and on a statement of the Company's accounts to prove that their situation was not such as would justify the measure proposed. Instead of confiscating private property, the first object of the bill was to render it more secure. That property was inseparably mixed with the general interests of the public; and the question was, whether the public had a right, under this connexion, to watch and superintend it, or was to let it proceed gradually, but visibly to ruin. Would the endeavour to make the government at home more respectable render this property more precarious? Would the attempt to prevent disor-

ders and misconduct abroad diminish or increase its value? Was that industry of the legislature to be condemned, which professed to draw the attention of a commercial company from the mad pursuit of territorial acquisitions to the real and solid objects of commerce?—To lean to the reasoning of the learned gentlemen, they must conceive that the constitution received its death blow upon the alteration or resumption of any charter. In arguing so, they did well to pass over the alterations that had been made in this very charter by the legislature. It was not a religious mystery, for they had already pryed into it, and would not admit that they had been guilty of profanation. It was, indeed, a solemn compact between the state and certain individuals, for the promotion of the general interest. He knew it was covenanted that the rudder of the vessel, in which the public was embarked as well as the Company, should be committed to the hands of the latter. But must the public patiently abide by all the consequences, and though they perceived that these unskilful mariners were running with obstinate ignorance upon every danger, had they nothing to do but to fold their arms, and gallantly go to the bottom with them? Was not the general benefit the essence of every compact of this nature? And ought not the general inconvenience and public danger to cancel every such instrument? But the counsel for the Company had said, it was his clients' chartered right to be ruined as they chose; they were no longer free, if they might not undo themselves as they would; and there was an end of all public faith, if they were straitened in this privilege. Be it so, as long as they pulled down destruction only on their own heads. But who were involved in this ruin besides? Every inhabitant of India subject to the British government, who must remain without redress, exposed to new sufferings and fresh calamity: the whole people of England, who must be taxed to make up the deficiencies of the Company, who must suffer because ambition and speculation had

reduced the Company so low, as at this moment to require an exemption from those duties due to government, which had been cheerfully paid by every other branch of our trade, though subject to the same hardships incident to a long and unsuccessful war.—In the printed statement of the Company's affairs, as presented by the counsel at the bar, there appeared the enormous, acknowledged, undeniable debt of ten millions, against which was placed a mass of property, to the amount of fourteen. Of the latter many articles were, at best, but speculative, many perfectly fallacious, and consequently inadmissible. His lordship then examined the several articles, and stated nearly the same exceptions on the one side, and omissions on the other, as Mr. Fox had done. He reduced the property to seven millions, and increased the debt to thirteen, making a deficiency of six millions on the whole. Having shewn the difficulties under which the Company laboured, it might be necessary to point out the principal causes of the misfortunes and calamities that had marked the European government in India, to prove that the remedy was applicable to the disorder. These were the shameless violation of all compacts and treaties made with the native princes of India; the systematic disobedience and contempt of every order issued from Europe; and the intemperate thirst of aggrandizing territorial dominion, which served only to mask the more dangerous lust of accumulating wealth in the coffers of individuals. He exemplified each of these heads by various instances, all tending to illustrate the injustice and impolicy of the Company's servants, the imbecility of their councils, and their unsuitness to govern. Such were the disorders that had prevailed in India, and such would continue to prevail, unless the strong hand of the legislature should be stretched out with efficacy and decision. Could evils of such magnitude, and so inveterate, be extirpated by any system, that did not carry with it an idea of permanency, and might be annihilated in the antipathies of contending factions? *The*

Duke of Manchester, the Earls of Sandwich, Derby, and Fitzwilliam also supported the bill.

It was opposed by *the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Coventry, Lords Rawdon, Walsingham, Camden, Radnor, and King*, as an unwarrantable interference with private property, amounting in effect to confiscation; as an infraction of public faith, by abolishing the Company's charter; as a dangerous innovation in the constitution, by confounding the powers of government, and giving to the legislative a part of the executive power; as unfounded in any necessity arising from the mismanagement of the Company, or the actual state of their affairs, and originating solely in a design to transfer the patronage of which it was to rob them to the minister or ministers; as derogatory to the honour of the Sovereign, by investing certain of his subjects with a dignity and power equal to his; and as totally inadequate to the better government of India. It was the quality of property to be subject only to the owner: it changed its nature when he lost his authority over it. The bill took away from the proprietors of India stock the management of their own affairs, and was in effect either a commission of bankruptcy or of lunacy against them. It tended undoubtedly to depreciate their stock; because every proprietor had a right to consider the share of patronage which he had formerly enjoyed as part of the rights and privileges to which he was intitled; and no lawful advantage which he derived from the possession of his stock could be forfeited, without delinquency fully proved against the East-India Company.—In defence of the violation of charter, it had been said, that the interest of the Company and that of the state were embarked in the same vessel. So was the property of every individual. The property of every man was the property of the state, and the good faith and preservation of the state the property of every man. If charters were only bits of wax appended to pieces of parchment, who could pronounce his property safe, and if his property was not

life, where was the advantage of living under government, and where the obedience due to it? Cases might exist, in which it might be the wisdom and duty of parliament to sacrifice the interests of the few to the good of the whole; but it was very rarely indeed that injustice could be good policy.—By committing the government of India to the House of Commons, it took from the legal and constitutional influence of the crown, and placed what it ravished thence in the hands of the legislative body, where, as the history of England abundantly demonstrated, the executive power had never been lodged with safety.—Necessity was always a doubtful argument, and had been employed to cover the most atrocious acts that were ever perpetrated. The bankruptcy of the Company had been alledged, but not proved. They had produced a statement of their finances. They had shewn that by the calamities of war they had suffered a loss of several millions, for the advantage of this country. They had shewn that their embarrassments were merely temporary, that their creditors were not clamorous, that their circumstances were not desperate. And if this account was not entitled to full and implicit credit, so neither were the assertions of those who supported the bill. Nothing was more common in the contingencies of a merchant's fortune, than that in a hard run upon his credit, he should call together his friends, expose his circumstances, and when his creditors found that his bottom was good, to give him time, and rank him in the same solid estimation as before. This was the whole of the Company's case; they wanted only indulgence for a short time; and they exposed their books to the inspection of government, to convince them that their funds were solvent. In the management of their affairs abroad, many things were no doubt reprehensible, but of the instances of mal-administration that had been produced, and which, viewed separately, and unconnected with the chain of measures of which they made a part, appeared so impolitic, incon-

sistent, and unjust, there were many which would be found perfectly reconcileable to reason, justice, and sound policy, when the causes which had given them birth, and the reasons and circumstances on which they had been adopted were understood. Much of the general censure was aimed at Mr. Hastings, but for whose intrepidity, resources, and zeal, it would not then have been debated how India should be governed, because it would not have been our's to govern.—In no part of this business did there appear any other necessity but the necessity that ministers must keep their places; and that this was the necessity which had given rise to the bill was sufficiently evident, from that clause which gave ministers the power of appointing to every office in India. The patronage of India was enormous, and it ought to be remembered that it wielded a very powerful engine, an army of an hundred thousand men. Armed with such irresistible influence, if ministers should go out of power, any other administration would be but a shadow against them. And as they had not been very scrupulous as to the means by which they had risen to power, so it was probable they would not be very scrupulous in the exercise of it. They would be possessed of their situations in defiance of the crown, without being answerable for the consequence of mismanagement or ill success.—It was proposed to govern a vast continent in India by seven commissioners resident in Britain, who were to transmit their orders to officers appointed in India to carry them into execution. But orders which were exceedingly proper at the moment they were given might be highly the reverse at the moment of execution. No orders could be implicitly obeyed which were not given on the spot. Besides, the powers of men's minds had been called forth in a very extraordinary manner in India, but the moment all offices in that country were filled up from this, and the government on the spot withheld from discovering and rewarding merit, those efforts of the human mind, which had been exerted

to our admiration and surprise, would cease. The government of India must therefore be in India.

The Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Barrington) took a middle course. He considered the bill as exceptionable in many of its parts. But the necessity of some regulations in the East-India Company was generally admitted, and how were these to be established but by a new bill, or by committing the present. He, therefore, recommended, as a decent respect to the House of Commons, which had passed this bill by a majority of 114, to commit it, expunge all that was unconstitutional, amend all that was faulty, and insert such regulations as would restore to the crown its just rights, and introduce such a temperate reform in the management of the Company's affairs, as every dispassionate man must allow that the present state of the Company demanded.

The question of commitment was put and negatived. *The Earl of Coventry* moved that the bill be rejected. The House divided,

Contents 75, Proxies 20—95

Not-contents 57, Proxies 19—76

The bill was rejected by 19

The Earl of Mansfield, and *Viscount Stormont*, Lord President of the Council, divided against the bill.

We have entered more minutely into the merits of this memorable bill, than our limits will permit in general, because we consider a system for the better government of our possessions in India as a question of the first national importance, and because the business still remains to be agitated. If the arguments in support of it should appear to any of our readers more cogent than those against it, let it be remembered that it is easier to point out the defects of a system which trial has brought to proof, than to anticipate the result of an experiment; and that a detail of known and existing abuses makes a more forcible impression, than a deduction of probable consequences.

In the House of Commons, passed the American trade bill.

In a committee went through the and-tax bill.

Also the Irish postage bill, with amendments.

The fate of the India bill was already pretty clearly foreseen. As soon as the Speaker had resumed the chair, *Mr. Baker* rose, and to introduce the business with due solemnity, moved that the Serjeant at Arms should be sent with the mace to the different avenues leading to the House, to command the attendance of members, which being complied with, and the serjeant returned, *Mr. Baker* called the most serious attention of the House to the very alarming report that had been for some days in circulation, relative to the opinion of a great personage, expressed to a noble lord, on the bill which the House had sent up to the Lords, for vesting the affairs of the East-India Company in certain directors. The wisdom of our ancestors, when it vested the legislative authority in three distinct branches, most judiciously intended that they should be independent of each other, each left to its own judgment, uninfluenced and unbiassed. If any one of them should be able to influence both or either of the other two, as well might the influenced branch be dismembered from the other two. The report alluded to had a direct tendency to create that bias which the constitution abhorred, and to unhinge the frame of our government. To say that the King was an enemy to any particular measure, then under the consideration of parliament, could have no other object, but to prevent men from voting according to their judgement, and to influence them to vote solely from the dictates of their hopes or fears. He would not say that any noble lord had spread that report, but it was the duty of the House to express their abhorrence of it, be the author who he might. It had been also rumoured, that a noble lord had advised a great person against the bill, in vindication of which it had been said, that a peer of parliament was an hereditary counsellor of the crown. Such peer was only a counsellor of the crown, collectively with his fellow peers, in their capacity of legislation. Every member of the House of Commons was, by the same rule, a counsellor

fellow of the crown, by elective right. Here lay the distinction. The peer was a counsellor by heritance, and so exercised functions of legislation: the member of the House of Commons exercised his only as delegated to him from the people. It would be ridiculous to suppose, according to the maxim of the constitution, "that the King can do no wrong," that any man should advise the King except those who were responsible for the advice they gave. Where was the responsibility annexed to any adviser but the ministers? They were bound to account for their conduct to the public; but how was guilt to be attached to the secret adviser? He concluded by reading two resolutions, in which he hoped the House would concur:

"That it is now proper to declare the opinion of this House, that to report any opinion, or pretended opinion of his Majesty, on any matter depending in parliament, is a high crime and misdemeanour, derogatory to the dignity of parliament, and destructive of the principles of the constitution."

"That this House will on Monday next resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the present state of the nation."

The first resolution was read, and seconded by *Lord Maitland*. *Lord Nugent* said, that when a person so dear to him was glanced at he might be expected to say something. When a charge was made he would enter upon a defence. At present, shadows were all that he had to combat.

Mr. Pitt opposed the resolution, and expressed his surprise that having lost the confidence of their sovereign ministers had yet the boldness to remain in office. It was high time for them to depart, when their favourite bill stuck in the Upper House, and the confidence of both the prince and public was withdrawn from them. He concluded by moving the order of the day, which was seconded by *Lord Maitland*.

Lord North contended for the propriety of the resolution, which in his

LOND. MAG. March 1784.

opinion was now become necessary. He admitted the privilege annexed to the peerage, of advising the crown, with many circumstances of qualification, and said that *Mr. Pitt's* eagerness to get into power had so blinded him, that in the ardour of youthful precipitation, he had forgotten that he was giving his advice to men, who were in no haste to relinquish the prize for which he was running so violent a race. *Mr. W. Grenville*, brother to *Lord Temple*, called for a specific charge, because the character of his noble relation ought not to be whispered away. *Mr. Fox* declared with great warmth, that if he could trace up the report to *Lord Temple*, he would not hesitate a moment to move for his impeachment. This he apprehended to be impossible, from the nature of the transaction. He then read the report from a written paper, nearly as we have stated it. Who would wonder that such words had produced a very sensible effect? In consequence of them, no doubt, it had happened, that several lords, who had left their proxies with peers who supported the bill, had withdrawn them, and given them to other peers, who were known to be hostile to it. This change had taken place in nearly twenty instances, though the noble lords who had done so had not changed their sentiments on the bill from the arguments that were used against it in the Upper House, as not one of them had been there to hear the debates. He intimated his intention of bringing in a new India bill immediately, if the other should be thrown out. He warned *Mr. Pitt* against secret influence, if his Majesty should be prevailed upon to change his ministers, and give him a share in a new administration, of which he seemed not only ambitious, but intemperately greedy. He had heard a report of an intention to dissolve the parliament. He hoped those who should succeed him would not take so desperate a step. It might be ruin to the nation, and those who made themselves unnecessarily and wantonly the authors of that ruin could have but little claim to compassion or lenity. The order of

the day was negatived by a great majority, and Mr. Baker's two resolutions were carried without a division.

Mr. Erskine then moved, "That it is necessary to the most essential interests of this kingdom, and peculiarly incumbent on this House, to pursue with unremitting attention the consideration of a suitable remedy for the abuses which have prevailed in the government of the British dominions in the East-Indies, and that this House will consider as an enemy to his country any person who shall advise his Majesty to prevent, or in any manner interrupt the discharge of this important duty." This was felt as a resolution that would prevent a dissolution of

parliament, and an amendment was proposed, to leave out all the latter part of it, from the words "East-Indies." After some debate the amendment was rejected by a great majority, and the original motion was carried without a division.

Dec. 18. In the House of Lords, *Lord Effingham* moved that the present state of persons imprisoned for debt should be taken into the consideration of a committee of the House, previous to a bill being brought in for their relief, which was ordered.

In the House of Commons, passed the American intercourse bill.

Went through the Post-Office bill in a committee.

O P T I C S.

ACCOUNT OF SEVERAL LUNAR IRIS.

THE following account of this unusual appearance is extracted from two letters, addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. F. R. S. by Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. F. R. S. and inserted in the last new volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

THIS phenomenon was seen at Wycliffe, near Greta-Bridge, in Yorkshire, on the 27th of February, 1782. After saying that in all probability it was not visible at any great distance from the place of observation, he tells us, for we shall use Mr. Tunstall's own words, that the colours of this lunar rainbow were tolerably distinct, "similar to a solar one, but more faint; the orange colour seemed to predominate. I was unfortunately not a spectator myself; but can sufficiently rely on the authority, as a clergyman in my house, and some servants, on whom I can depend, observed it for near a quarter of an hour. It happened at full moon, at which time alone they are said to have been always seen. Though Aristotle is said to have observed two, and some others have been seen by Suellius, &c. I can only find two described with any accuracy; viz. one by Plot, in his History of Oxfordshire, seen by him in 1675, though without colours; the other seen by a Derbyshire gentleman, at Glapwell, near Chesterfield, described by Tho-

resby, and inserted in No. 331, of the Philosophical Transactions: this was about Christmas, 1710, and said to have had all the colours of the *Iris solaris*. The night was windy, and though there was then a drizzling rain, and dark cloud, in which the rainbow was reflected, it proved afterwards a light frost.

"The particular circumstance, which appeared extraordinary to Thoresby, of the bow being nearly equal in size to that of the solar one, seemed to be verified by this, as the extent appeared nearly of the same dimensions. The wind was at south-west."

In the second letter Mr. Tunstall informs us, that, since the former account, he had observed two more *Lunar Rainbows*. The first on July the 30th, about eleven o'clock, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, without colours, and the second on Friday the 18th of October, "perhaps (Mr. Tunstall says) the most extraordinary one of the kind ever seen, and of which I was myself a spectator for most of its duration, as were many in my house

house and neighbourhood. It was first visible about nine o'clock, and continued, though with very different degrees of brilliancy, till past two. At first, though a strongly marked bow, it was without colours; but afterwards they were very conspicuous and vivid, in the same form as in the solar, though fainter; the red, green, and purple were most distinguishable. About twelve it was the most splendid in appearance; its arc was considerably a smaller segment of a circle than a solar; its south-east limb first began to fail, and a considerable time before its final extinction; the wind was very high, nearly due west, most part of the time, accompanied with a drizzling rain. It is a singular circumstance, that three of these phenomena should have been seen in so short a time in one place, as they have been esteemed ever since the time of Aristotle, who is said to have been the first observer of them, and saw only two in fifty years, and since by Plot and Thoresby, almost the only two English authors who have spoken of them, to be ex-

ceedingly rare. They seem evidently to be occasioned by a refraction in a cloud or turbid atmosphere, and in general indications of stormy and rainy weather, so bad a season as the late summer having, I believe, seldom occurred in England. Thoresby, indeed, says the one he observed was succeeded by several days of fine serene weather.

“ One particular, rather singular, in the second, *viz.* of July the 30th, was its being six days after the full of the moon, and the last, though of so long a duration, was three days before the full; that of the 27th of February was exactly at the full, which used to be judged the only time they could be seen, though in the Encyclopedie there is an account that Weidler observed one in 1719, in the first quarter of the moon, with faint colours, and in very calm weather.

“ No lunar Iris I ever heard or read of lasted near so long as that on the 18th instant, either with or without colours.”

Such is Mr. Tunstall's account. If any of our readers should be fortunate enough to see any of these phenomena, we shall be happy to communicate their observations to the public through the channel of the London Magazine.

CHEMISTRY.

COAL TAR AND COAL VARNISH.

THE dissemination of important discoveries is one grand end proposed by the authors of this Miscellany. The following account of Coal Tar and Coal Varnish is so curious, and their real utility has been so well authenticated, that we shall no longer withhold the annexed paper from our readers.

ACCOUNT OF THE QUALITIES AND USES OF COAL TAR AND COAL VARNISH.

Bitumen est ferventissimum et violentissimum gluten, cujus hæc est virtus, ut ligna quæ eo lita fuerint, nec vermibus exedi, nec solis ardore, neq. ventorum statibus, nec aquarum possint violentia dissolvi, nempe incorrupta est vis bitumini, aquisque contumax; ideoque ligna conservat, ne combibant humorem noxiam, neque patitur acrem penetrare, et timeas tenebrinam aliisque a lignis vitia prohibet, propter quæ diuturnitatem operibus maxime præstat.

Bernardus Cæsius *De mineralibus.*

THE EARL of DUNDONALD, in 1780, discovered a new and easy method of extracting tar from coal;

for which a patent was obtained for the term of fourteen years.

Many trials for extracting tar from

coal had been made by the late Marquis of Rockingham, near Sheffield, and by various persons at Colebrook-dale, and at Newcastle, under the direction of a German, calling himself Baron Van Haak.

The quantity made by these different attempts was trifling, and the expence of the process so great, that the tar could not be sold to profit by the manufacturers, under twenty-eight shillings *per* barrel. The following description of the uses and qualities, and manner of making use of coal tar, together with a variety of very ample certificates, will, it is hoped, prove satisfactory to the public, who may be supplied from Lord Dundonald's manufacture with tar and varnish, at the price of foreign tar, and of turpentine varnish; and in one respect, coal tar may be regarded as one third cheaper than common tar, since an equal quantity of the former covers one-third superficies more than the latter,

Coal tar is of a blacker colour than common tar, and entirely free from water; of which there is a considerable quantity in the latter. It needs no mixture of lamp-black for doing the mast-heads, yards, timber-heads, and blacking strokes of ships. It lays on smoother, with a finer skin, and better gloss than common tar; vessel's bottoms payed with it keep a long time clean.

Tar, when intended for a vessel's bottom, should be boiled to a proper consistence. It is known by dipping a stone, chip of wood, or any thing else, into the tar; which, when cooled, shews the consistence of the stuff. Coal tar has this advantage over common tar, that it is not apt to boil over; consequently requires less attendance, is less liable to accidents, and may, in the boiling down, have a quicker and stronger fire applied to it. It is recommended not to boil the stuff too much for a vessel's bottom. It should be of a tough, waxy consistence; but not boiled so as to be brittle.

Directions for preparing Vessels' Bottoms, so as to defend them from the Worm.

WORMS will not penetrate into wood that has been properly impreg-

nated and payed with coal tar; for this purpose, if the vessel's bottom be of fir, nothing more is requisite than to bream or fire her well; and while the plank is yet hot, to lay on raw, or unprepared coal tar, which will sink into the then open pores of the wood, and penetrate to a considerable depth; and, after the seams are caulked, lay on a coat of half stuff, or prepared coal tar. Oak not being of so open a texture as to imbibe a sufficient quantity of tar, or take it to any depth, the method above described may not, for any length of time, be a sufficient preservative against worms in oak bottomed ships. It will be further necessary, that they be sheathed with white wood fir, soaked or impregnated with coal tar. Sheathing thus prepared will not need to be filled with nails, as in the common way, to prevent the entrance of the worm, no more nails being necessary than to hold on the sheathing. A coat of half stuff over all is necessary, as was formerly mentioned. The sheathing nails should be coated or lacquered over with coal tar; which is done by heating the nails in a wire basket, over a stove, or blacksmith's fire, and dipping them quickly, while hot, into coal tar; as the nails cool, the tar dries on their surface. Nails thus prepared are not subject to rust, or to render the wood what is called iron-sick; consequently the sheathing will not need so frequently to be ripped off and renewed.

Coal tar is recommended as the best covering for guns, shot, chain-plates, bolts, and all other iron-work, it being found to be an effectual preservative of cast and hammered iron from rust; for which purpose common vegetable tar will not answer, as it contains an acid that corrodes iron.

It is particularly recommended for doing over shot, and the inside of iron guns that are laid up in the Navy and Ordnance wharfs; it prevents them from scaling. At present the windage of the guns is constantly on the increase; and, by the mutual exfoliation of guns and shot, the guns, in a few years, become unserviceable.

Coal varnish is made of rosin, dissolved in essential oil of coal: this varnish

varnish is preferable to turpentine varnish, in as much as the oil that it is made of is lighter and more penetrating than oil of turpentine.

The effect that coal varnish has, when laid on wood, is to close its pores, by filling them with the resin that is contained in it, rendering, by this artificial impregnation, white or sap-wood equal in quality to red wood.

Coal varnish is recommended for mixing with colours to make varnish paints, as it nourishes and preserves wood better than paint prepared with linseed oil, which last makes but a superficial coating, or covering, and doth not penetrate the wood.

Coal oil, when rectified, may be used to advantage in painting, to dilute or thin down linseed oil: for the above use it goes one-third farther than oil of turpentine.

Besides the tar, pitch, essential oil, and varnish, already spoke of, there are other articles made either immediately from coal, or produced in processes that are connected with Lord Dundonald's discovery; such as,

Cinders.

Lamp-black.

Volatile alkali (vulgarly called Spirit of Hartshorn.)

Sal ammoniac.

Glauber's salt,

And fossil alkali (or barilla)

The uses of these articles, in different manufactures are too well known to require any description here. The editor will only point out to the public the uses for which he apprehends that coal tar and varnish are principally adapted.

Uses of Coal Tar.

Wood work.

Ships bottoms and sides.
Do. bends and blacking strokes.
Do. timber heads and rails.
Do. mast heads and tops.
Do. yards and bolt-sprits.
Do. bnoys and water-calks.
Floodgates.
Jettys.

Wood work.

Piles.
Pallisades.
Pale and rail.
Cart and waggon wheels.
Shingle roofs, particularly in the West-Indies.
Espaliers for fruit-trees, and all sorts of wood-work exposed to the air or water.
Ships rudder bands.
Do. chain-plates.
Do. bolts.
Do. anchors.
Guns.
Shot.
Shells.
Mooring chains.
Iron rails in streets.
Fire-engine cylinders, and working irons.
Do. cast-iron pumps, bolts, and nuts.
Do. buckets and clacks.
Sheathing, slate, and other nails.
Spades, shovels, mattocks, hoes, and all other iron-work, made for home use or exportation.

Uses of Coal Oils, Varnish, and Varnish Paints.

Ships sides.
Decks.
Masts.
Paintstroke.
Sterns and figure heads.
Gun carriages.
Powder barrels.
Boats.
Coach, house, and sign painting.

There are other purposes for which it is believed that coal tar and coal pitch may be used to advantage; such as a cement for docks, sluices, cisterns, and the piers of bridges; and, as raw coal tar penetrates stone to a considerable depth, it may be used for doing over houses that are built of a porous stone, apt to transmit the rain or moisture through the walls of the house.

house. If the colour of the tar should be an objection, the house may be harled, or cast with small gravel and fine, and afterwards white washed. Lime takes better hand, or hold, on stone payed with coal tar than on raw stone. Coal tar may be used for doing over tiles, to prevent them from imbibing moisture, or wasting by the weather.

Coal tar, notwithstanding its sup-

posed inflammability, has, by an accident that lately happened at Mr. Cuninghams distillery, at Balmireno, in Fife, been found to be a preservative of wooden buildings or sheds from fire. Some experiments calculated to ascertain the power that coal tar may have in certain situations of preventing wood from being consumed by fire are proposed to be soon communicated to the public.

M E D I C I N E.

AN admirable little tract has lately been published by a gentleman of the faculty, intituled 'A serious and friendly Address to the Public, on the dangerous Consequences of neglecting common Coughs and Colds, so frequent in this Climate; containing a simple, efficacious, and domestic Method of Cure, necessary for all Families*.' From this work we have extracted the following paper, and have thought it more advisable to present the substance of this valuable pamphlet to our readers in the department of Medicine, than in the Literary Review.

ON THE DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES OF COMMON COUGHS AND COLDS.

"The slightest catarrhal defluxion, or cough, ought not to be neglected, if it does not go off in a few days." DR. FOTHERGILL.

IT is unnecessary to inform the public of the numbers of persons of both sexes that are afflicted every winter with most dreadful colds, coughs, and consumptive complaints, in this great metropolis, and every large town in this kingdom, from the neglecting of slight colds in their early state. But, common as this case is, the truth of which most men acknowledge, is it not strange that it should not be striking enough to enforce a stricter attention to it than is paid in common? For its consequences are not less (to speak within compass) than an annual loss of twenty thousand persons in the island of Great-Britain, besides the numbers who suffer long and painful illnesses, from rheumatisms, pleurisies, quinseys, &c. arising from the same neglect, and afterwards recover.

The intention of the present paper is to convince the public of the danger of depending too much upon the fatal expectation of colds going off spontaneously: of trifling with little complaints; and of trusting to such

means as are not likely to remove them.

A cold arises from the effect of cold or moist air applied to the surface of the body and lungs, from going too thinly clad, or exposing the body to cold air, after having been heated by exercise, or when the pores are opened from drinking warm liquors.

Almost every body knows the symptoms of a cold, or what are the common sensations, or effects, of what is called, *the having a cold*; but as these begin on some more violent than in others, we shall give the common symptoms as they generally arise.

A cold, then, is a sense of chillness on the skin, attended with a lassitude or weariness, and slight shivers at times, with a slight headach, and flying pains in the limbs, a stuffing of the nose, frequent sneezing, and a running of a clear limpid water from the eyes and the nose, with or without a dry tickling cough or hoarseness. Sometimes the sneezing, stuffing of the nose, or cough, give the first intelligence of its approach,

approach, and sometimes it is preceded by some of the other symptoms. These, as they are found to come on with more or less violence, permit the patient to continue his usual employment or pleasure, until they get so far increased, or have laid such hold on the constitution, as to oblige him to desist, unless nature, by some happy effort, restores the obstructed vessels to their proper offices, and causes the several fluids to be circulated through the proper tubes. If the patient is not relieved this way, fevers, rheumatism, inflammation of the lungs, or some other part, must ensue. Cholics, sore throats, &c. are daily brought on by colds.

As coughs are the most common and violent effects of cold, and so commonly disregarded, and as these are the most insidious attendants, and capable of bringing on the most serious complaints, we cannot too strongly enforce a proper sense of the danger that attends them. Inflammation in the lungs is excited by the perpetual action which is given to the chest by coughing; and great injury is done to the fine membrane which lines or covers the passage to the lungs, and the whole cavity of the chest, as well as the lungs themselves, from the same cause. The least inflammation happening to the pleura, or lungs, is very much to be feared may pave the road to consumption and death; and we will hazard our reputation, if three parts of the consumptions which happen do not take their rise from these commonly neglected trifling coughs, as they are but too commonly called, exciting inflammation, &c.

It is not unusual for a patient to tell you that he ails nothing, except having a cough; when, in fact, his pulse is full, quick, and hard; his tongue coated with a thick white fur; and he makes thick muddy water, or such as is very high coloured; he has cold chills running down his back, soreness in the chest, and on the muscles of the belly, besides other symptoms of fever; but he will insist he has not the least fever, and that the cough is the cause of all these symptoms, if he happens to be informed of them; but it

sometimes happens, that all these are disregarded, till he is obliged to take to his bed; for he persuades himself he cannot be feverish, because he feels himself cold; and to remove which coldness, he continues to drink warm cordials, or hot spicy drinks; and, because he has no appetite, he eats rich relishing things, as he thinks to give him one, and to keep him from being starved: all of which have a full tendency to encourage or create inflammation, and would be the direct means to employ for that purpose to an enemy, were one disposed so to do.

By these improper things, a trifling cold, in the first instance, is increased, and a fever and inflammation is caused; and especially if the person is full of blood, and been used to *live* what is called *well*. The many varieties of the symptoms, and danger attending them, depend greatly upon the age, strength, and constitution of the patient, and the manner in which he has lived; for a person who has been accustomed to eat hearty suppers of gross animal food, and drink strong viscid liquors, may be cut off in the course of a few days; while a thin, spare, or more delicate person will linger many months, in consequence of having fewer materials in the habit for violent inflammation.

In curing colds, three things are essentially necessary; to open the obstructed pores, to discharge any irritable matter out of the constitution, and to observe such a kind of diet as shall consist of a mild and innocent nature, and such as is calculated to prevent fever and inflammation, and at the same time be conducive to recovery.

As soon as a cold or cough is found to come upon a person, he should immediately lessen the quantity of his food; it should consist of suppers moderately warm, especially at night, such as small broths, water gruel, and the like; the solids should be rice, sago, light puddings, fruits, and vegetables; the drinks should be barley-water, small beer, apple-water, linseed-tea, toast and water, or any other cooling liquid that is void of irritable or heating qualities.

Fevers and colds become heightened

by the continuing to eat animal foods, rich sauces, and drinking of wines and spirits, which are designed to support animal strength, and furnish the body with activity and fire, for exercise, pleasure, or business, and now, instead of being wholesome and friendly to the constitution, become its enemy, and nourish fever and inflammation. For this reason the All-wise Creator has deprived us of appetite in fevers, and rendered food loathsome to the sight; the cooling fruits and vegetables, and preparations of them, possess more nourishing properties than is commonly believed: these were the physic of the primitive physicians, and many of the moderns, who are the greatest ornaments to this country, perform the greatest cures by a judicious adoption of them.

The above kinds of nourishment, together with a plentiful dilution of soft drinks, involve the floating acrimony, and lessen the spasmodic affection, and tend to promote perspiration. Small wine, or lemon or vinegar wheys, amazingly contribute to this end; if they are made too strong of wine, or spirits of hartshorn, &c. they heat and stimulate, and have a very contrary effect to what was intended; the patient is hot, burns, and is restless, instead of having a moist skin and a refreshing and balmy sleep.

Bathing the feet in luke-warm water, or bran and water that is a little hotter than milk just taken from the cow, at going to bed, is an excellent simple means of producing a regular circulation, and gentle perspiration. And this will be greatly assisted by drinking gruel, or other warm liquid, after the patient is in bed.

If the patient has a cold, attended with stuffing of the nose, a cough, and hoarseness, let him receive the steam or vapour of a large pan of warm water, wherein a few camomile flowers, or elder, or rosemary, have been boiled; this steam should come in contact with the whole head and face, and be continued for a full quarter of an hour, or more, and should be kept hot by fresh supplies of hot water being put into the pan.

If the cough is the most trouble-

some complaint, besides the means just mentioned, the patient must be perpetually taking soft, mucilaginous drinks; prepared by the boiling of quince-folds in water, and sweetened with honey or sugar-candy, to the palate, or linseed-tea, a decoction of barley, figs, and raisins, &c. A tea-spoonful of paregoric elixir, or syrup of white poppies, in half a pint of either of them, may be taken by spoonfuls, which will sheath the passage to the lungs, and quiet the cough; currant jelly, and some of the soft marmalades, contribute to the same end; rob of elder is a most excellent medicine for this purpose, and is aperient, sudorific, and cooling, is preferable to spermaceti and oily medicines in general. But as oils and spermaceti have sometimes their use, we would recommend them not to be taken in large quantities, as they are too often done, because they turn rancid upon the stomach; when they are thought proper, the following smooth emulsion is thought excellently good, as thus:

Take of barley-water, six ounces by measure, white sugar, and powder of gum arabic, of each three drachms, incorporate the sugar and gum arabic together in a mortar, with a small quantity of the water, and gradually mix one ounce of fresh and sweet oil of almonds, linseed, or oil of olives, and then by little at a time add the rest of the water, and it will be a soft white emulsion.

If opiates are proper, half an ounce of syrup of white poppies, or paregoric elixir, may be added, which will be shewn when we come to speak of opiates. A dram or two of spermaceti carefully mixed with the same quantity of gum arabic, after the same manner, may be prepared into an emulsion, and is better than dissolving it with an egg, and not so apt to turn rancid. An excellent emulsion may be prepared of white poppy-seeds, or blanched sweet almonds, which will not only serve as such, but is nutritious and cooling, and very good in fevers of the inflammatory kind. It should be prepared thus:

Take of almonds blanched, fresh, and sound,

sound, or of white poppy-seeds, two ounces, beat them in a marble mortar with the same quantity of sugar, till they are smooth, adding a small quantity of water, to facilitate that purpose; a quart of Bristol, or pure water, or barley water, may be added to these ingredients, and strain it through a muslin rag, or fine sieve, and then it is fit for use; if it is required to be more mucilaginous, an ounce of gum arabic may be dissolved in it; half a pint, taken a little warm now and then, wonderfully sheaths the sharp mucus, and dilutes the acrimonious juices in the first passages.

We have already spoken of one species of inhalation, the vapour from a pan of water and camomile flowers, but to answer a different purpose than what we are now going to advise another. The great Boerhaave, Baron Van Swieten, and the late Sir John Pringle, very strongly recommended the receiving of warm vapours to the lungs, in coughs and complaints of that organ; our experience, if of any weight after such authorities, fully admits the fact, and confirms the veracity and usefulness of them. Mr. Mudge, a very ingenious surgeon at Plymouth, has lately published a book, describing a machine which conveys the vapour very commodiously to the lungs, which he calls an Inhaler, wherein he declares, that the use of a tea-spoonful of pectoral elixir, taken at bed-time in some warm liquid, and the use of the warm vapour of simple water through his machine, will cure a catarrhus cough in a night's time.

The cold air should be carefully prevented from coming to the lungs after having inhaled; it is better done in bed than up for this reason, and because it generally promotes perspiration. In trying to do good we should be careful to avoid every thing that may prove injurious.

If a cold be at all severe, nothing can so soon contribute to lessen that severity, and prevent a fever, as gentle purging; we prefer the mild simple things to such as are more active and violent, for it is not the very great number of motions that are pro-

cured that gives the expected relief, as the stronger purges hurry through the bowels, and do not carry the irritating causes out of the body, nor do they tend to cool the blood and juices, and thereby prevent both fever and inflammation, which is the material object we should have in view. Manna, and Glauber's salt, cream of tartar, tamarinds, rhubarb, and sal polychrest, lenitive electary, or indeed any other gentle cooling means, which the patient has been accustomed to use, will be right to have continued.

After the body has been sufficiently opened (or indeed before, if the symptoms are pressing) that is, if there be much fever, pains in the limbs, head, or back, the cough hard and troublesome, or there be any darting pains in the chest, or under the breast-bone, or if the muscles of the belly be made sore by the perpetual coughing, bleeding is absolutely necessary, for these pains denote inflammation having seized some part, and as nothing stops the progress of inflammation so much as bleeding, from six to ten ounces of blood may be taken away immediately; a few ounces taken away now may prevent the repetition of the operation very many times. If this period is missed, and the inflammation suffered to go on for the want of it, you will perpetually hear of danger arising from bleeding or producing agues, or that it is not right to bleed in cold weather, or some other simple reasons given why the operation should not be performed. Wherever there is a tendency to inflammation, and particularly in the lungs, none that are in their senses will hesitate to take blood away. Suppose you are nervous, gouty, or low (terms that are very vague and uncertain, and often mislead) a few ounces of blood will not do great harm, but the omission may; the quantity must be proportioned to the necessity, age, and strength of the patient, and to the manner in which he has been used to live; for one would not bleed a delicate person, and one who lives regular, in the same quantity as those who live freely, and are more robust.

The great fault is, that bleeding, like

other means, neglected too long before it is performed, loses much of its power; for when mischief has taken place, the disease will have its regular course, and twenty repetitions will not have so salutary an effect, or be able to reduce the inflammatory state of the blood, as one timely one would in the beginning. A few ounces of blood in coughs may generally with safety be lost; but a repetition requires able advice to direct properly.

After a proper regimen has been observed, the body been opened, and a few ounces of blood taken away, if the cold should not have been attended to in time, or not get any better with the above-mentioned treatment, antimonials, given in mild doses, very much contribute to relax the skin, open the pores, and remove fever and inflammation; and indeed it requires all those very often to remove bad colds.

In twelve hours, fever and cold will often be carried off by a prudent use of antimonials; but bleeding and purging should precede its use. If Dr. James's powder be preferred, from three to five grains may be given every three, four, or six hours. The patient does not reap benefit from being ruffled by it; and persons full of blood, and those that are weakly, receive much injury from this cause, and we fear that the indiscriminate and officious use that is made of it does much harm; the more mildly and regularly it operates the better and safer; that is, by gentle sickness, sweating, urine, or stool, or all together moderately.

If the body and skin should be very hot and feverish, five or six grains of nitre, in barley-water, or the almond emulsion, will lessen the heat, and not interfere with the antimonials, when taken between the hours of taking the antimony.

The following mixture is one of the best general medicines to cure fevers in most constitutions that perhaps can be prescribed, and possesses no quality likely to do harm, a circumstance which the author would wish a prescriber to have always in view.

Take of the fresh juice of lemons three ounces, salt of wormwood two

drachms, emetic tartar one grain, simple spear-mint-water five ounces, sugar as much as may be palatable. The whole of this mixture will make four doses for an adult person, and may be taken at the distance of four, five, or six hours between each dose; younger persons may take two spoonfuls at the same distances of time, as may be found necessary; but we would advise people not to trust to this, or to any general medicine too long, for fear some symptom, attending particular cases and constitutions, should indicate some other mode of treatment, and which none but the experienced can distinguish or discover.

Dr. Buchan has very strongly recommended a plaster of Burgundy pitch to be applied to the back for an obstinate cough; we have known it of service, but a blister is often as little troublesome, and more speedily beneficial. Where a blister is objected to, use the other, but depend not on externals only of any kind.

Opiates are often given in troublesome coughs; we are of opinion that they ought not to precede bleeding and purging, especially if there be the least fever or inflammation: Dr. Fothergill held this opinion, where the breast and lungs are much agitated by coughing rest ought to be procured; but as opiates increase the heat of the body, and lessen its powers, they should be given with caution. A tea spoonful of paregoric elixir, or syrup of white poppies, in any of the emulsions or mucilaginous drinks, as was before observed, and taken at going to bed, will certainly do no harm, and will tend to quiet the cough, and procure sleep.

We think it our duty, after having given some directions to remove colds, and prevent them becoming dangerous, to offer a few remarks, whereby colds may be prevented, and constitutions, subject to catch them rendered less liable to do so, and make the weakly to become strong, and the strong more vigorous.

In a variable climate like our's much will depend upon regularity in living, and the mode of dressing agreeably to the

the season of the year, and severity of the weather. In England, we are very neglectful in this particular; but we must admit that a great deal depends upon custom begun early in life, and regularly continued. Very weakly constitutions may be very much improved, and strengthened, by training them gradually to bear the vicissitudes of this changeable atmosphere, and make them become what is called *hardy*; but we have seen this very often carried too far; the vigour of the body, as well as the mind, in some constitutions, may be very largely increased, whilst in others, if you press it beyond a certain *pitch* you injure both. Parents, who have these objects in view, would do well to consider the natural strength both of body and mind, and to bend the bough very gradually; otherwise, they will often break it in the attempt. So it is in persons that are ill, or recovering from sickness; when the body is in good health, it may be made, by degrees, to bear almost every change without inconvenience, but whilst disease, or its effects, remain upon them, the most trifling innovation in diet, clothing, &c. is not without hazard of danger.

Nothing, perhaps, contributes more to strengthen the constitution, and render the body less liable to catch cold, than bathing in the cold bath, or in the sea. Yet this should never be used whilst the patient has a cough or cold upon him, but if it is begun in relaxed or weakly constitutions, or such as are called nervous, colds and their consequences will be prevented. It may be used twice or thrice a week.

Next to cold bathing, warm clothing demands our attention, which we recommend to be sufficiently worn to prevent the keen blasts of the north and north-east winds from blowing off the perspiration from our bodies, and thereby closing the pores of the skin, and producing colds, rheumatisms, fevers, &c.

Moisture is also very injurious to the body, but moisture and cold applied together are more powerfully bad than either of them alone. Therefore, what can cold and moisture be

resisted so well by, as warm clothing? that is, warm stockings and shoes; and such as are accustomed to have winter coughs, asthmas, sore throats, &c. will find a thin flannel waistcoat, worn next to the skin under the shirt, to be one of the best preventatives known; and we are surprised to find the judicious Buchan object to flannel.

No body of men enjoy better health than coachmen and chairmen, who go through every vicissitude of weather, and we attribute it to their going so warmly clothed as they do; and their health would be still more permanent, if they had not a bad custom of drinking warm purl, and other warm drinks, and immediately after going into the cold air; whereas a glass of any spirits, or a pint of cold strong beer, fortify the body against cold much more, because the warm drinks open the pores, and the cold ones do not.

We are sorry to see so many absurd fashions invented for our fair countrywomen, fraught with so much danger to their health, and of course to their beauty. If they are to wear great hoops, short stays, and petticoats up to their knees, they require warm flannel drawers, and warm under coverings, to keep them from the influence of cold. It is a matter of some surprise, that delicate as they really are, more mischief does not accrue from such modes of dressing. In a morning, they are wrapped up, with close warm gowns, and the face, neck, and chest carefully guarded from cold by a warm cap and handkerchief; and in the evening are seen half naked in the street, the play-house, or in a cold coach. Or, perhaps, after sitting in a warm room, heated with large fires, a number of candles, and full of people, for three hours together, then, all on a sudden they walk through a cold airy gallery, and winding stairs, with currents of wind blowing up; and afterwards be driven a mile or two in a cold coach, through a pinching frost, or damp midnight air.

Our young men are equally careless in conducting themselves in the same things, as well as in their clothing: one minute they are in a hot crowd

play-house, and the next exposed to the cold piercing eddies, and great currents of air that are felt round the Garden, the larger streets, and St. Paul's; and so indifereet is pride, that you seldom see them in a great coat when they are dressed for the evening, although they have been wearing it almost the whole day before.

Our young citizens are particularly regardless of this circumstance; one part of the day they are in a close warm accompting-house, and in the evening with light thin clothes, with the breast open, and perhaps under a course of mercury. Mercury is injurious to the body, when troubled with a cold, and it is dangerous to be exposed to wet and cold during the time it is taken, as it contributes to the catching cold by its debilitating powers.

We could wish the morals of the people were such as not to require its so frequent exhibition; but as we cannot be expected to reform the age, we think it our duty to recommend warm clothing, whilst they are requiring its specific virtues, that it may not do more injury than good.

Too warm clothing relaxes and de-

bilitates the body, and promotes too plentiful perspiration; a medium is therefore to be observed, but a want of that which is proper is attended with more serious mischief than by too warm a clothing, if it be not imprudently thrown by suddenly.

Children that are subject to gripes, convulsions, coughs, &c. should always wear warm stockings; these, and many of their complaints, arise from their tender limbs being chilled by the severe cold of our winters, and their legs and feet not being covered at all—a pernicious custom!

To conclude, if every person that finds himself afflicted with a cold, would take the trouble to read these remarks with attention, so as to understand the whole well, and not to cursorily catch one part, without attending to the other; and afterwards carefully to apply the means here recommended, we flatter ourselves, without presumption, that the complaint would soon be removed, and the patient, instead of languishing many months of a consumption, in consequence of having neglected this care, would enjoy good health and vigour.

ANTIQUITIES.

THE following paper is the production of the late Sir William Blackstone, and was written several years ago, while he was employed in compiling his history of Magna Charta. As it is little known, we shall give it a place in our work, and only remark, that it was produced by his declining to use a curious and seemingly contemporary roll, with which he was favoured by Dr. Littleton, then Dean of Exeter. This roll had formerly belonged to the Abbey of Hales Owen, in Shropshire, but as it has not the seal appended, Dr. Blackstone did not consider it as an original.

The Dean, upon this rejection, wrote a defence of the originality of his roll, which was read to the Society of Antiquaries, who were, or seemed to be, so firmly persuaded of its authenticity, that Dr. Blackstone's answer, which was produced very soon after his opponent's paper, was suppressed. Such is the little history of this memorial, which we shall publish entire, as so valuable a literary curiosity well merits a place in our Miscellany.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE LITTLETON ROLL.

BY THE LATE SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE.

ON June 8, 1761, the Right Rev. and very learned the Bishop of Carlisle (then Dean of Exeter) communicated to the society a vindication of the authenticity of a parchment roll,

which belonged formerly to the abbey of Hales Owen, and contains the great charter and charter of the forest of 9 Hen. III. And as this was communicated to Mr. Blackstone, when he

was

was preparing his edition of those charters in quarto, which was published at Oxford, A. D. 1759, his lordship infers, that the various readings of this roll ought to have been inserted in that edition, as Mr. Blackstone was mistaken in supposing it to be only a contemporary copy, and not an original.

After so serious an appeal to the learned in antiquities, Mr. Blackstone would think himself wanting in that respect which he owes to the society and his lordship, if he did not either own and correct his mistake in the octavo edition which is now preparing for press, or submit to the society's judgement the reasons at large upon which his suspicions are founded. He hath rather chosen, perhaps injudiciously, the latter.

His lordship, to prove the authenticity of the roll, has vouched the opinions of the late Mr. Folkes, of two of the judges, and of this learned body in its favour. So far as authority can be brought to extend, in deciding a point of learning, Mr. Blackstone acknowledges this argument to be quite unanswerable: but he has been taught that no authority, however weighty, should put a stop to the spirit of enquiry; and he believes that a closer examination of the instrument in question, than is usual upon public exhibitions, might have furnished a few observations tending to a contrary opinion.

His lordship is pleased to suggest, that the sole objection which is made by Mr. Blackstone to the roll's authenticity, is because the great seal is not now appendant to it. Mr. Blackstone made no such objection: he declared his opinion that this roll never had passed the great seal, but did not subjoin any reasons, and the contents of this paper will shew that he had other and stronger objections. Nor could he indeed, consistently with himself, have relied on so trifling an argument; having cited, in his introductory discourse, many charters as clearly authentic, to which no seal is now remaining.

His lordship observes, that the method of promulgating ancient statutes

was not only to transmit them to the sheriffs of counties, but also to cathedrals, and the great religious houses; that most of the original great charters now extant belonged to cathedrals or abbeys; and that the abbey of Hales Owen had as fair a title as any to be honoured with an original great charter, since that convent was founded by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, and Chief Justice of England, in the 9th of Hen. III.—the very year when this roll bears date.

The method of promulgating statutes, by transmitting them to religious houses, is perfectly new to Mr. Blackstone. He knows it was usual to send them to the sheriffs, to be proclaimed in their county-courts; and he is aware that, by the statute entitled *Confirmatio Cartarum*, 25 Edw. I. the charters of Hen. III. are commanded to be sent to all cathedrals, and read twice a year to the people: which fairly accounts for the charters that were found in cathedral churches. And, as for those that have been discovered in one or two monasteries, they were probably deposited there for safe custody by some special concurrence of circumstances, as was manifestly the case at Lacock, whose foundress's husband, the Earl of Salisbury, was sheriff of Wiltshire in the 9 of Hen. III. and as such had possession of the charter there found, which is endorsed as belonging not to the monastery of Lacock, but to the county of Wilts at large, *ex deposito militum Wiltshire*.

The abbey of Hales Owen was, therefore, not entitled to the custody of an original charter, merely upon the general footing of being a great religious house; nor can Mr. Blackstone allow the particular probability of transmitting an original to that convent on account of the relation it bore to Peter de Rupibus, as its founder. In the first place he apprehends, that in the 9th of Hen. III. the date of the present great charter, this prelate was not chief justiciary, but Hubert de Burgh, who witnesses the charter as such; as appears from all the originals, and even from the Hales Owen roll. Nor, according to Spelman and Dugdale,

dale, was he ever chief justice in the reign of King Hen. III. but only, for a very short time, in the reign of King John; and during that period, by his mal-administration in his office (according to Ralph de Coggeshale and the annals of Waverley) was one cause of the barons' insurrection. And, since some clauses of King John's charter were personally pointed at him, and others of King John's and King Henry's were intended to curb the exorbitant power of his office, he was not probably over anxious to perpetuate those memorials of his own misconduct.

His lordship observes, that the two charters are quite complete on the roll; and yet another skin appears evidently to have been sewed to the bottom of it, the threads still remaining at this day; and then asks, of what possible use could another skin of parchment be, but only to contain the great seal? And this circumstance is relied on as a most cogent reason in favour of the roll's authenticity. But herein Mr. Blackstone has the misfortune to differ with his lordship, and to think it a decisive proof, or at least a very violent presumption, that this roll never passed the great seal. For he will venture to affirm, and appeal to the experience of the society, that no instance can be shewn of a slip of parchment being tacked on to another skin, merely to hold the label of the great or any other seal; (which might be then taken off at pleasure, and fastened by the same operation to another instrument) but the label of the seal always passes through the substance of the skin whose authority it is meant to attest.

He will not dwell on the very singular circumstance, that two distinct charters should be written on one roll of parchment, in order to save the King's wax, by sealing them with a single seal.

But he cannot help observing, how uncommonly the charter of the forest concludes, supposing it an original instrument, viz. "*testibus supra nominatis*," without mentioning either names, time, or place. This is usual enough in copies, but every original and every infeliximus of this charter, which Mr.

Blackstone hath hitherto seen, have the date at full length, and the names of the witnesses subjoined; who, though so much alike as might easily mislead a copyist, are by no means numerically the same with those which are set to the great charter, since the Bishop of Salisbury is a witness to one and not to the other of those instruments.

But then it is asked, of what possible use could another skin of parchment be? a question that admits of no very difficult solution. The truth of the matter seems to be, that the roll in dispute is only part of a statute roll begun (as the hand-writing shews) in the reign of King Henry III. and intended to contain a collection of acts of parliament, with the two famous charters at their head, and to be carried on from time to time, by sewing fresh parchment at the bottom when the upper part was full. Such rolls, of a considerable length, continued down in different hand-writings, were frequent in religious houses; and very many of them are preserved in the British Museum, the Bodleian, and other public libraries.

There yet remains another principal reason that induced Mr. Blackstone to consider the roll as copied, viz. its extreme inaccuracy, which, in many places, totally obscures the sense. A few specimens of which are the following: In Ch. 8. of the great charter, for "*aut reddere nolit cum possit*," the roll reads "*vel reddiderit nolit cum possit*." In Ch. 26. for "*brevi inquisitionis*," the roll has it "*brevi acquisitionis*." In Ch. 36. for "*Si quis—super hoc convincatur*," the roll reads "*Si quis—super hoc commoveatur*." In the attestation, for the Earl of "*Hertford*," the roll reads "*the Earl of Hereford*," though another Earl of Hereford appears within five names afterwards. In the charter of the forest, Ch. 14. instead of "*ckiminagium*," or way-money (a term well known in the forest law) the roll substitutes "*chwingnagium*," more than once, a word without any meaning at all. These capital mistakes, among others, the effect not of haste but of absolute ignorance in the transcriber, occasioned the

editor

editor of the charters to deem with less reverence of this roll than he finds was expected of him. But though he could not be induced to believe it an original, yet he thought it in many respects curious; and cautiously avoided exposing its blemishes to view, till forced to this public explanation.

IRISH ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE we enter upon the addresses which have lately been presented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Bristol, and his Lordship's answers, we are happy to present the following curious and original papers to our readers, which have been communicated to us by an ingenious correspondent, whose writings have frequently been admired in this Miscellany as sources of real amusement and information. His own introduction supercedes the necessity of any further preface.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE public has of late beheld the Bishop of Derry making a very remarkable appearance for a prelate of these days, as a promoter of popular exertions in Ireland. It will, therefore, be a considerable gratification of political and biographical curiosity to peruse a correspondence which took place about four years ago between his Lordship and Mr. Boswell, concerning an union of Ireland with England, and the state of the city of Edinburgh as relative to that subject.

The BISHOP of DERRY to JAMES BOSWELL., Esq.

DEAR SIR,

Portpatrick, Nov. 19th, 1779.

I Am certain it is unnecessary to apologize to you for any trouble one takes the liberty of giving you, where the interest of a nation is concerned; I shall, therefore, wave all ceremony of that sort, as upon an exchange of circumstances I hope you would do with me, and open the purport of my letter.

The inhabitants of Dublin are violent against an union with England. The rest of Ireland are, perhaps, as warmly for it. As I am certain that Dublin could not be a great sufferer where the rest of the nation are great gainers, and that Edinburgh is a case in point, I should be much obliged to you, if you would be kind enough to ascertain for me what the present number of houses may be in Edinburgh, and what it was at the time of the union: it may possibly not be any great

trouble to ascertain from thence what the value of land was before the buildings, and what since. Is it easy with you to ascertain the number of inhabitants from parochial registers? If it be, I should be very thankful for that too, and also for one or two epochas in the progress of your population. Excuse all this, my dear Sir, in one who has every engine at work that can throw light and information on a deluded people, and who, from his knowledge of your temper and pursuits, is persuaded of your wishes to co-operate in so beneficial a cause. I am, Sir,

With the truest regard,

Your very faithful

And affectionate servant,

THE BISHOP OF DERRY.

To James Boswell, Esq. Edinburgh.

JAMES BOSWELL, Esq. to the BISHOP of DERRY.

MY LORD,

Edinburgh, 15th Dec. 1779.

I Am afraid your lordship and I differ as much in Irish politics, as I found from your lordship's conversation in London last autumn, we differ

in American politics: as I never could believe the ministerial proposition, that a majority of our fellow-subjects on the other side of the Atlantick would choose

* The subscription is particular, but the original, in his lordship's own hand-writing, and sealed with his arms, may be seen at the publisher's.

choose to have their property at the mercy of the representatives of the King's subjects in this island, neither can I believe that all Ireland, Dublin excepted, would be for an union with Great-Britain. When I was in Ireland ten years ago, a very sensible man addressing himself to me as a Scotchman, said, "We are bad enough in this country; but, thank God, we are not so bad as you are. We have still our own parliament." The noble exertions of the Irish this winter sufficiently confirm the remark.

At any rate, my lord, I cannot help being very clearly of opinion that the capital of Ireland would suffer sadly by an union. Whether Scotland has been benefited by our union with England is to me a problematical question, depending upon a variety of inquiries and probabilities. As Sir George Savile said, when Wedderburne boasted of what he had *gained* by his return to the court party—"This House *knows* what he has *lost*." Scotland, we know, has lost her spirit, I may say her existence; for she is absorbed in her great and rich sister kingdom. But sure I am Edinburgh has been grievously nipped in its growth, by depriving us of our parliament, and all its concomitant fostering influence; so that we are now placed

"Far from the sun and summer's gale."

I endeavoured to obey your lordship's commands, in procuring for you a comparative state of the number of houses in Edinburgh now, and at the time of the Union. But I find that there are no cess* rolls preserved so old as the

Such were the tenets and opinions of the Bishop of Derry in the year 1779. The papers which follow will enable our readers to form a just idea of his lordship's present political conduct. We waive comments; and shall endeavour to lay before the public a complete collection of the Addresses from the Irish Associations to the Earl of Bristol, and his lordship's answers. It is scarcely necessary to add, that these papers appeared soon after the *Grand National Convention*.

DROGHEDA ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting of the Drogheda Association on the parade, the 3d of December, 1783.

Resolved unanimously, That the following address be presented to the

time of the Union. They were carried to the castle in 1745, and lost, or mislaid, or destroyed, it is not known how. I believe the houses in Edinburgh remained pretty much the same from the time of the Union till within my own remembrance. There has, indeed, been a great many new ones built within these twelve or fifteen years, owing partly to some influx of wealth, and partly to that exuberance of paper credit, which at length proved so fatal to this country. To ascribe to the Union such improvements as would have happened without it, is an enthusiasm no better founded than that of a worthy old lady, a Jacobite aunt of mine, who said "there had been no blackcock in Annandale since the Revolution."

Let us, my lord, be satisfied to live on good and equal terms with our sovereign's people of Ireland, as we might have done with our sovereign's people of America, had these been allowed to enjoy *their* parliaments or assemblies, as Ireland enjoys *her's*, and instead of calling the Irish "a deluded people," and attempting to grasp them in our paws, let us admire their spirit. A Scotchman might preach an union to them, as the fox who had lost his tail. But your lordship is an Englishman, and brother to the Earl of Bristol†. I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

humble servant,*

JAMES BOSWELL.

To the Right Reverend
the Lord Bishop of Derry.

Right Hon. the Earl of Bristol, by Major Cheshire.

"My Lord,

"Convinced that to exalted characters like your's, the approbation and thanks

* Land-tax books.

† Augustus Earl of Bristol, who took a distinguished part in the House of Lords against the American war.

thanks of good men can only be acceptable, permit us, therefore, to make our most unfeigned and warmest acknowledgements to your lordship, for the truly noble and spirited part which you have taken in the cause of this country, and to congratulate your lordship upon your arrival in this town from the National Convention.

" Whilst we admire the virtuous exertions of your lordship, we cannot but lament that the House of Commons have in the first instance refused to gratify the wishes of the people: however, we console ourselves with the hope, that (by a steady perseverance in the glorious cause in which we have embarked) at a future period we must and will be heard.

" Signed by order,

" THOMAS CHAMNEY, Sec."

" Gentlemen,

" It is easier for you to conceive than for me to express the emotions of gratitude and satisfaction arising in my breast upon receiving the warm approbation you have given to my conduct at the Grand National Convention.

" If any external circumstance could add to the inward comfort I feel from having supported the undoubted rights of a country, which of all others I love and revere, and in which alone the manly spirit of liberty expatiates through the whole land, it would be

the approbation of men whose condition I wish to behold as free as their minds.

" But that comfort which you cannot increase, you have confirmed; for a zeal which you approve cannot have been intemperate, and services which you determine to support cannot prove ineffectual.

" As to the House of Commons—the free and virtuous members for counties, unison to the voices which sent them to parliament, were almost to a man with us; but,

" The representatives of mean, corrupt, decayed, and depopulated boroughs, to a man, almost, were against us.

" It could not be expected they should sign their own death-warrant—that must be done by another hand.

" But, I must observe, that they who denied to the people their indubitable rights have yet afforded them wholesome instruction, and having overpowered by numbers the voice of reason, have now taught that people to add to their remonstrance the irresistible force of numbers.

" Your requisitions were just, and deserved to be heard: let them now be firm, and they must be heard.

" I am, Gentlemen,

" Your very faithful servant,

" BRISTOL."

LONDONDERRY ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting of the associated corps of the city and liberties of Londonderry, on parade, the 7th of December, 1783,

JOHN FERGUSON, Esq. Col. Commandant,

Resolved unanimously, That the following address to the Earl of Bristol, Lord Bishop of Derry, be presented to his Lordship by our commanding officer, at the head of the corps under arms:

" My Lord,

" On your lordship's return from the discharge of that important duty which the unanimous voice of the volunteers of this city and county appointed you to, we, the Associated Corps of Londonderry, think it incumbent on us to

LOND. MAG. March 1784.

express, in the warmest terms, our grateful and perfect approbation of your distinguished and patriotic conduct.

" Although, my Lord, *venality and corruption* hath, for the present, denied the just and necessary restitution of the rights of the people, yet we do not despair, but, relying on the *justice of the cause*, we are DETERMINED to persevere in seeking such a parliamentary reform as will EFFECTUALLY *destroy the encroachments of the aristocracy*, and make the House of Commons what it ought to be, 'the real representatives of the people.'

" In this great and necessary pursuit, we rely on the assistance of your lordship, and of every true friend to the

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freedom, peace, and happiness of Ireland."

Signed by order of the associated corps,
"JOHN FERGUSON,
Colonel-Commandant."

To which his lordship was pleased to return the following answer:

Palace, at Derry, Dec. 7th, 1783.

"Gentlemen, and fellow citizens,

"I never harboured a doubt but that the conduct of your Delegate General, discharged with a spirit equal to your confidence, would receive the approbation to which his integrity was entitled, and your virtues were pledged.

"The venality and corruption to which you allude may for a moment obstruct, but cannot ultimately elude the restitution of your rights.

"The present House of Commons, even if they were a *legitimate body*, are certainly the *servants* and not the *masters* of the people; they profess to be so before their election—they should be COMPELLED to find themselves so after it.

"During the progress of their political courtship, they utter a thousand fervent vows, and reiterate numberless

While the Earl of Bristol engaged the attention of Ireland and England, by his answers to the addresses of the Associations, he himself formed a resolution of raising a corps of volunteers, to consist of ten companies, and each company of 100 men. A beginning was soon made, and the first company quickly formed. These new volunteers were mostly Roman Catholics; and *all* tenants of the bishopric of Derry.

Agreeable to a notice sent by the Rev. Andrew Cochran, in the name of the Earl of Bristol, his tenants on the lands of Drimrah, county of Tyrone, held a meeting at Drimrah-bridge on Monday, December the 8th, 1783, and there came unanimously to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we the several persons under-named are happy in having it in our power to comply with the request of the Earl of Bristol, if by that we can testify our gratitude and esteem for the steadiest of all patriots and the best of all landlords: and that we do

enthusiastic promises, to captivate your affections; which, in the very moment that the basket of their political matrimony is pinned, they utterly forget; and, regardless of the vows they have plighted, and of the accounts they one day must yield, they overstep both, with an effrontery equal to their hypocrisy, and with a confidence which nothing could explain, except your credulity.

"I advise you, therefore, no longer to endure so insolent a monster, but, conscious of your own rights, and indignant at their encroachments, *speak* to this *mock representative of filious and unsubstantial constituents* a language suitable to yourselves, and which freemen of every nation, and Irish freemen above all others, know but how to enforce.

"You do well to rely on my assistance in a cause which decides the freedom, the peace, and happiness of Ireland.

"I have not yet disappointed your just expectations, but as we see that all men are liable, may the moment of my transgression be the last of my existence.

"BRISTOL."

most cheerfully agree to form ourselves into a volunteer company, in defence of the common cause of *freedom*, and to be entirely at the devotion of his lordship.

Resolved, That Mr. Cochran be requested to transmit these our resolutions to the Earl of Bristol, and that we will attentively await his further directions.

Signed by the tenantry.

N. B. This corps, including Roman Catholics, immediately amounted to near sixty, and many strangers desired to be incorporated.

The following address and letter have been published in the papers, but as they are closely connected with the subject before us, no reader, we hope, will be displeased to see them reprinted:

Extra

Extract of a letter from General Flood to John Talbot Ashenhurst, Esq. secretary to the National Convention, dated Cleveland-row, London, Friday, Dec. 26, 1783.

"Dear Sir,

"THIS day fe'nnight I had the honour to deliver to his Majesty, at his levee, the address of the National Convention. It is against custom to accompany any address so delivered with any explanation, and it is also against custom for his Majesty to deliver any answer.

"I request that you will make the proper communication thereof to the secretaries of the several provinces, and am, &c.

"HENRY FLOOD."

The following is the copy of the address:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Delegates of all the Volunteers of Ireland.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most loyal subjects, the delegates of all the volunteers of Ireland, beg leave to approach your Majesty's throne with all humility, to express our zeal for your Majesty's person, family, and government, and our inviolate attachment to the per-

petual connexion of your Majesty's crown of this kingdom with that of Great-Britain, to offer to your Majesty our lives and fortunes in support of your Majesty's rights, and of the glory and prosperity of the British empire. To assert with an humble but honest confidence that the Volunteers of Ireland did, without expence to the public, protect your Majesty's kingdom of Ireland against your foreign enemies, at a time when your Majesty's forces in this country were not adequate to that service. To state that, through their means, the laws and police of this kingdom had been better executed and maintained than at any former period within the memory of man; and to implore your Majesty that our humble wish to have certain manifest perversions of the parliamentary reformation of this kingdom remedied by the legislature in some reasonable degree, may not be imputed to any spirit of innovation in us, but to a sober and laudable desire to uphold the constitution, to confirm the satisfaction of our fellow-subjects, and to perpetuate the cordial union of both kingdoms.

Signed by order,

JOHN TALBOT ASHENHURST, } Secs.
JAMES DAWSON.

CONNAUGHT VOLUNTEERS.

THE Address of the Delegates of the Volunteer Corps of the province of Connaught, 1st of January, 1784.

To the Earl of BRISTOL.

My Lord,

AS we conceive it to be the duty of freemen to support the assertors of their freedom, we think we cannot mistake our object in addressing our unanimous thanks to a nobleman, who has so early proved himself the decided and virtuous friend of the real principles of the constitution. Upon these motives, my lord, we proffer to you our attachment, confident that in the attainment of your ambition is lodged the emancipation of the rights and privileges of the citizens of Ireland,

JAMES JOYCE, } Sec. Province
of Connaught.

R E P L Y.

"Gentlemen,

"TO be selected from that chosen band of patriots which constituted the National Convention, as the favourite of your attention, and the object of your thanks, however it may heighten the obligation, yet cannot increase the zeal which animates the discharge of my favourite office. It has mingled gratitude with principle, and added duty to inclination—and if to struggle amidst a numerous host of virtuous and resolute citizens for the redemption of our captive rights from the

polluted grasp of a corrupt and desperate oligarchy, and to determine on their restitution, or to perish in the pursuit, can be deemed ambition, I am, perhaps, the most ambitious man in Ireland—but if this ambition, the single one which beats in my bosom,

has earned to me the attachment of the province of Connaught, I am also the most contented, and, give me leave to add likewise, the best rewarded.

“BRISTOL.”

Downhill, Jan. 13, 1784.

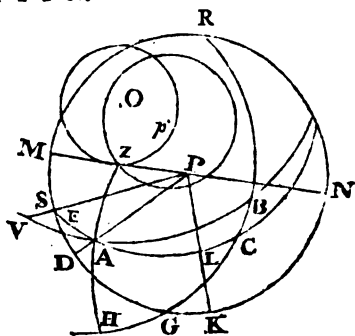
M A T H E M A T I C S.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

27. QUESTION (I. Nov.) answered by Mr. WILLIAM KAYE.

P R O J E C T I O N.

DESCRIBE the primitive circle EDGR to represent the equinoctial, in which take any point S; and from that point set off 13° to D for the diff. of right ascension, between spica Virginis and Arcturus, and $65^{\circ} 57'$ from D to K for the difference of right ascension between Arcturus and α Lyræ. From P, the pole of the equinoctial, draw PS, PD, and PK; and on these lines respectively set off PV, the polar distance of Spica Virginis, $100^{\circ} 1' 25''$; PA the polar distance of Arcturus, $69^{\circ} 40' 47''$; and PL, the polar distance of α Lyræ, $51^{\circ} 24' 34''$. Through the two points V and A describe the great circle VAB; and through the points A and L describe the great circle ALC: find p and O, the poles of those two circles; round which, at distances equal to the angles which the circles made with the horizon, respectively, describe two lesser circles, intersecting each other in Z, the zenith of the place of observation. Draw the meridian MN through P and Z, and ZM will be the latitude required.



C A L C U L A T I O N.

Round Z, as a pole, describe the horizon HCBR cutting the great circles VAB and ALC in B and C; also, through A, the vertical circle ZAH, meeting the horizon in H. Then, in the triangle PAL, there are given two sides, PA, PL, and the included angle APL to find the angle LAP, which is equal to the angle DAE: and as the leg DA is known in the right angled triangle DAE, the angle DEA, and hypotenuse AE may be found. Moreover, VP, AP, and the contained angle VAP being given in the triangle PVA the angle PAV may be found, and from thence its supplement, PAB; which being taken out of the angle PAL will leave the angle BAC. We have, therefore, in the triangle ABC, all the angles given to find the side AC, which being added to AE, gives EC. Hence, in the triangle GEC, we have given the angles at C and E, together with the contained side CE to find the angle CGE, the supplement to which is the complement of the latitude of the place of observation. The latitude, therefore, is $41^{\circ} 47\frac{1}{2}'$ N.

Again, in the right angled triangle ACH, AC, and the angle ACH being given AH, the altitude of Arcturus will be known; and from thence its zenith distance AZ: the three sides ZA, ZP, and PA are therefore known in the triangle ZPA; from whence the right ascension of the mid-heaven, and hour of the night when the observation was made, may be found: which hour was $12^h 35'$, or $35'$ after midnight.

28. QUESTION (II. Nov.) answered by Mr. GEORGE SANDERSON.

In the spherical triangle BAC, the sides AB, AC, and the included angle BAC are given to find the side BC.

In AC, the greater side, take AD=AB, and describe the arc BD. Then, by B. IV. Art. 241, of Robertson's Navigation, the versed sine of the angle BAC is to the square of radius as the difference of the versed sines of BC and CD is to the product of the sines of AC and AB. But, when the radius is unity, the versed sine of any arc, or angle, is equal to twice the square of the sine of half that arc, or angle; therefore, $2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC : 1 :: 2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BC - 2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle CD : \sin AC \times \sin AB$. Consequently, multiplying means and extremes,

$\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BC - \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle CD = \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC \times \sin AC \times \sin AB$; or, dividing by $\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle CD$, and taking the square roots on both sides, $\sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BC \div \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle CD - 1} = \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC \times \sin AC \times \sin AB \div \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle CD}$. Now $\sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BC \div \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle CD - 1}$ is, evidently, the tangent of an arc, which has $\sin \frac{1}{2} \angle BC \div \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle CD$ for its secant; and $\sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC \times \sin AC \times \sin AB \div \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle CD}$, which is equal to it, is, by the nature of logarithms, = $\frac{2 \log \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC + \log \sin AC + \log \sin AB}{2}$

— $\log \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle CD$ which is the first part of the rule.

Again, if $\sin \frac{1}{2} \angle BC \div \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle CD$ be the secant of an arc, $\sin \frac{1}{2} \angle CD \div \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle CB$ will be the cosine of it; and the product of the tangent of an arc by its cosine will be the sine of the same arc: consequently the sine of this arc will be expressed by $\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2} \angle CD \times \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BC \div \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle CD - 1} \times \sin AC \times \sin AB}{\sin \frac{1}{2} \angle BC \times \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle CD}$ = $\sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC \times \sin AC \times \sin AB}$

$\div \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle BC$; and, consequently, its log. sin. by $\frac{2 \log s. \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC + \log s. AC + \log s. AB}{2}$

— $\log s. \frac{1}{2} \angle BC$: and this being taken from $\frac{2 \log s. \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC + \log s. AC + \log s. AB}{2}$ leaves the log. sine of $\frac{1}{2} \angle BC$. Which was to be demonstrated.

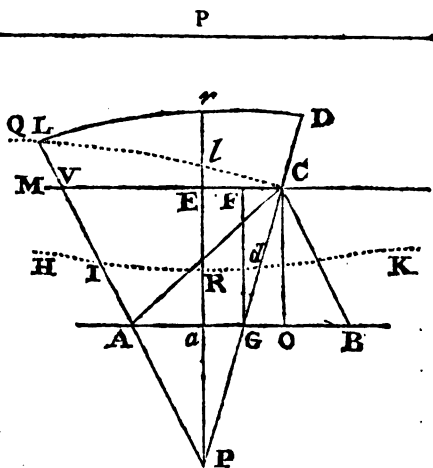
29. QUESTION (III. Nov.) answered by Mr. SANDERSON.

CONSTRUCTION.

From any point G, in the indefinite right line AB, draw GC equal to the given bisecting line, and making the angle AGC equal to the given one. Produce CG to P, making GP=GC, and through C draw the indefinite right line MN parallel to AB; also through G and P draw GF and PE both perpendicular to MN; and in EP, take ER=EC, and through the points R describe the inferior conchoid HIRK, the pole of which is P, and directrix MN.

From P draw lines Pr, PL, &c. cutting the indefinite right line AB in the points a, A, &c. and set off on them from a, A, &c. $al=aC$, $AL=AC$, &c. and through the points C, l, L, &c. describe the curve C/l/Q. Moreover, describe the curve DrL, cutting the curve C/l/Q in L such that

if lines PD, Pr, PL, &c. be drawn from P, cutting the conchoid in d, R, I, &c. and this curve in D, r, L, &c. the rectangles of $Dd \times DP$, $rR \times rP$, $LI \times LP$, &c. may each of them be equal to the rectangle contained by EC and the given perimeter P. Then, through L, the point where the two curves C/l/Q, DrL intersect, draw LP, cutting MN in V, the conchoid in I, and AB in A; also parallel to it draw CB, meeting AB in B, and ABC will be the triangle required.



DEMON-

DEMONSTRATION.

Because CP is bisected in G, and LAP parallel to CB, AB to EC (MN); GF perpendicular to MN, and parallel to EP, by construction; it is manifest that AP = AV, = BC; that AG = GB, and CF = FE = half the difference of the segments of the base, made by the perpendicular CO. But LA = AC by construction; therefore, PL = AC + BC, and LV = AC - BC. Now VI = ER, by the property of the conchoid, which is = EC, the difference of the segments of the base, by construction; and, by a well known property of triangles, EC (VI) : AC - BC (LV) :: AC + BC (LP) : AB. Therefore, by composition, VI : LI :: LP : LP + AB (AC + BC + AB); consequently, VI x AC + BC + AB = LI x LP = VI x P, the given perimeter, by construction; therefore, AC + BC + AB is equal to P.

Q. E. D.

An algebraical Answer to the same by Mr. JAMES WEBB.

Put $a = GO$ (see the last fig.) $b = CO$, $c = CG$, $p =$ the perimeter, and $x = AG$, = GB. Then $x + a = AO$, $x - a = OB$, $\sqrt{x + a^2 + b^2} = AC$, and $\sqrt{x - a^2 + b^2} = BC$. Consequently $2x + \sqrt{x + a^2 + b^2} + \sqrt{x - a^2 + b^2} = p$; or $p - 2x = \sqrt{x + a^2 + b^2} + \sqrt{x - a^2 + b^2}$; and, by squaring both sides of the equation, $p^2 - 4px + 4x^2 = x^2 + 2ax + a^2 + b^2 + 2\sqrt{x + a^2 + b^2} \times \sqrt{x - a^2 + b^2} + x^2 - 2ax + a^2 + b^2$; or $\frac{p^2}{2} - 2px + x^2 - a^2 - b^2 = \sqrt{x + a^2 + b^2} \times \sqrt{x - a^2 + b^2}$. And, by putting c^2 for $a^2 + b^2$, and again squaring both sides, $\frac{p^4}{4} - 2p^2x + 5p^2x^2 - p^2c^2 - 4px^3 + 4p^2cx + x^4 - 2c^2x^2 + c^4 = x^4 - 2a^2x^2 + 2b^2x^2 + a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4$; or, by again putting $c^2 = b^2 + a^2$, and proper reduction, there will finally result $x^3 + \frac{4b^2 - 5p^2}{4p} \times x^2 + \frac{c^2 - \frac{1}{2}p^2}{16} \times x = \frac{p^3}{16} - \frac{pc^2}{4}$. Consequently, when b , c , and p are given in numbers, x may be found, and from thence the sides of the triangle.

30. QUESTION (I. Dec.) answered by the Rev. Mr. GARNONS.

In the first article, put x and y for the indices of the fourth letter of the first word, and the fourth letter of the second word, respectively: then $x - y \times x^2 - y^2 = x^3 - x^2y - xy^2 + y^3 = 1323$; and $x + y \times x^2 + y^2 = x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + y^3 = 10503$. These being added together give $2x^3 + 2y^3 = 11826$; or $x^3 + y^3 = 5913$. Moreover, if the first equation be taken from the second, there will remain $2x^2y + 2xy^2 = 9180$; and this being multiplied by $\frac{3}{2}$ gives $3x^2y + 3xy^2 = 13770$. Now, this being added to the sum of the cubes, there will arise $x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3 = 19683$; and the cube roots being taken, will be $x + y = 27$. But the first equation being $x - y \times x^2 - y^2 = 1323$; by substituting 27 for $x + y$, and dividing both sides by it, $\frac{x - y}{27} = 49$; and consequently $x - y = 7$. Hence, by addition and subtraction, $2x = 34$, and $2y = 20$; consequently $x = 17$, and $y = 10$. The 4th letter of the first word is, therefore, R, and that of the second word K.

Next put v and z for the indices of the fifth letter of the first word, and the second letter of the second word; and the two equations will be $v^2 - z^2 = 128$, and $v + z + vz = 47$. Then $v^2 = 528 + z^2$; and $v + vz = 47 - z$, or $v^2 = \frac{47 - z}{1 + z}$; consequently, $528 + z^2 = \frac{47 - z}{1 + z}$; $\frac{528 + z^2}{1 + z} = \frac{2209 - 94z + z^2}{1 + 2z + z^2} = 528 + z^2$; or $2209 - 94z + z^2 = 528 + 1056z + 528z^2 + z^2 + 2z^3 + z^4$. Hence, $z^4 + 2z^3 + 528z^2 + 1150z = 1681$; and, as the sum of the coefficients of z and its powers is exactly equal to the known side of the equation, it follows that z is equal 1; consequently $v = 23$. The fifth letter of the first word is, therefore, Y; and the second, as well as the 7th letter of the second word A.

The first term of the arithmetical progression, mentioned in the third article, being 1, the last 17, and the number of terms 5; it follows that the common difference must be 4; and, consequently, the three intermediate terms are 5, 9, and 13; answering to the letters E, I, and N; which are, therefore, the second letter of the first word, the first letter of the second word, and the third letter of the first word, respectively.

From the fourth article $s^2 + r^2 = 520$, and $sr + r^2 = 448$: the first of these being added to twice the latter gives $s^2 + 2sr + 3r^2 = 1416$. From whence $\overline{s+r}^2 = 1416 - 2r^2$; and $s+r = \sqrt{1416 - 2r^2} = \frac{448}{r}$, by the second equation: consequently 1416

$= \frac{100704}{r^2}$, and $2r^4 - 1416r^2 = -100704$, or $r^4 - 708r^2 = -100352$; and, by completing the square, $r^2 = 354 \pm 158$. But this being not a square number when the upper sign is used, the lower one must be taken; and then $r^2 = 196$, or $r = 14$; $s = 18$; and the fifth and sixth letters of the second word are S and O.

The equations resulting from the terms of the fifth article are, putting u and w for the indices of the required letters, $u^2 + w^2 - u - w = 62$, and $uw + u + w = 35$. Let the latter equation, together with uw , be added to the former, and we have $u^2 + 2uw + w^2 = 97 + uw$; hence, $u + w = \sqrt{97 + uw}$. Again, from the second equation $u + w = 35 - uw$; therefore $35 - uw = \sqrt{97 + uw}$; from whence, by reduction, and completing the square, &c. uw will be found $= 24$; and from thence, $u + w = 11$. Therefore, by *Prob. 39, p. 102, Simp. Algebra*, $u = 8$, and $w = 3$; and the first letter of the first word is H, the third letter of the second word C; and the *enigma* stands explained thus:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| H | E | N | R | Y | J | A | C | K | S | O | N |
| 8, | 5, | 13, | 17, | 23 | 9, | 1, | 3, | 10, | 18, | 14, | 13 |

The Question was also answered by Mr. Duffaut and Mr. James Webb.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

46. QUESTION I. by Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS.

Walking along an even and direct road, by the side of a river, I observed a tower on the other side of it, and took the altitude of its top $5^\circ 24'$, walking on 100 yards farther, I again took the altitude of the top of it, which was $6^\circ 27\frac{1}{2}'$; I then walked on again, intending to take another observation when I was directly opposite to it, but was prevented by some high trees, which grew before it; I, therefore, went on to a place which was 500 yards from my first station, and again observed its altitude to be $8^\circ 36'$. It is required from hence, to determine the height of the tower geometrically.

47. QUESTION II. by SIGNIOR DOM. ANTONIO SANTOS.

In a given circle to inscribe a triangle, so that the difference of the segments of the base, made by the perpendicular, may be of a given magnitude, and its area a *maximum*.

48. QUESTION III. by Mr. JAMES WEBB.

Mr. Maclaurin, at p. 185 of his *Algebra*, 2d edit. says, if $x^3 - px^2 + qx - r = 0$, be any cubic equation, and if $q^2 - 2pr$ be put $= e^4$, the greatest root of the equation will always be greater than $\frac{e}{3^{\frac{1}{4}}}$: and in any equation, $x^3 - px^2 + qx - r = 0$, $q^2 - 2pr > 0$ will always be less than the greatest root of the equation. It is required to give the investigation of these two theorems.


49. QUESTION IV. *by NAUTICUS.*

Two ships which had sailed, at the same time, from two ports in the parallel of $49^{\circ} 57' N.$ met in latitude $48^{\circ} 53' N.$ and, on comparing notes, found that one had sailed at the rate of 5, and the other at the rate of 3 miles an hour, and also, that the sum of the distances run by each ship, and the distance between the ports they sailed from, when added together, was 250 miles. Quere the course and distance run by each ship, and the distance between the ports they sailed from.

50. QUESTION V. *by Mr. L. O'HYNES HALLARAN.*

Let ABC be a given parabola, BC its axis, B the vertex, and A a point in the curve; moreover, let DE be a right line, given in position, and meeting the axis CB, produced in D.

Now, if a body set out from D, and move along the right line DE, with any given, uniform velocity; and another body set out, at the same time, from A, and move along the curve from A towards B, with any given uniform velocity likewise. It is required to assign the situation of the two bodies when they are the nearest possible to each other, and also how long they will then have been in motion.

 The answers to these questions are requested before the 1st of June, and may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London.

PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE following paper was communicated to us last month, by Mr. De Magellan, whose kindness has frequently been exerted in the service of our work. The subjects, however, which demanded early insertion were then too numerous to allow room for this paper. We shall now present it to our readers with a supplement from Professor Richardson's Russian Anecdotes.

An Account of the Annual Assembly of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, held the 10th and 21st of October, 1783, under the auspices of Catharine II. Empress of all the Russias, the Protectrix of Sciences and Arts, of which the Princess de Dashkawk was President, in the presence of a great number of the nobility, and other distinguished persons

Communicated by J. H. DE MAGELLAN, F. R. S. and Member of the same Academy.

THE Princess de Dashkawk, President of the Academy, opened the assembly, by an elaborate and masterly discourse, in which the object and motives of its convocation were fully expressed.

Soon after John Albert Euler, secretary to the Academy, gave notice of the premiums or prizes which were adjudged by it to the authors of two dissertations on the very interesting and curious problem proposed in 1778 for the year 1781, and which the Academy had returned for the present year, *viz.*

“ To show, by sound arguments, whether an uniformity of the diurnal motion of the earth can be demon-

strated: or, if such motion is not uniform, whether its change on account of the resistance of the ether, or of any other cause may be proved; to point out the phenomena hence arising: and what means may be had to rectify the measure of time, and its variations arising from this unequal motion, so that a just estimate may be made of the relative duration of late centuries in relation to that of ancient ones.”

In consequence of the account given by the commissaries, appointed by the Imperial Academy to examine the different memoirs which had been sent for answering the above question, it was resolved to divide the promised premium of one hundred golden ducats into

into two equal parts, to be shared by the authors of the two memoirs, the first of which was marked with the note *Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas*, and the second by these lines from the second book of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*,

*Dies & mensis & annus;
Seculaque & pestis spatii aequalibus hora.*

The sealed names being opened, it appeared that the author of the first memoir was Mr. John Frederic Hennert, Doctor of Philosophy, and Professor of Mathematics in the University of Utrecht, member of the Society of Sciences at Haerlem, Rotterdam, Vlißingue, and Utrecht.

The author of the second memoir was found to be Mr. Paul Frisi, Professor of Mathematics at Milan, member of the Academies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Stockholm, Upsal, Copenhagen, and of the learned Societies of London, Haerlem, &c.

After the above prizes were adjudged, the Academy having proposed in 1780, for this present year, the following problem, viz. *To explain and elucidate the theory of those machines, whose force is derived from fire, or whose movement is communicated by the vapour of water*, the prize, being also of one hundred gold ducats, was conferred on the author of a French memoir marked No. 2. with the motto *Tentare licet*: the sealed annexed bill being opened, it was found its author's name was Mr. Sebastian Maillard, second captain in the *Corps du genie* of his Sacred Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and professor of fortification in the Imperial Academy of Engineers at Vienna.

The sealed bills, containing the names of those authors of the memoirs not crowned by the academy, were burned without opening them.

Mr. Roumoufsky, counsellor of the Imperial Court, read then an extract made by him in the Russian language of the two crowned memoirs above mentioned, on the astronomical question of the earth's motion.

After which, Messrs. Roumoufsky, Krafft, and Lexell, members of the Academy, appointed by the same to examine the circular instrument invent-

ed by J. H. De Magellan, a Portuguese gentleman, residing in London, and foreign pensioned member of the same Imperial Academy, which he lately sent to the President, the Princess de Dashkawk, explained to the Academy the great advantages of this instrument for the uses it is intended, namely for measuring angular distances between astronomical or other objects at sea: it was of course deemed to deserve the general approbation of the Academy. Mr. Lexell read a description of this instrument, and gave an account of the results from different trials and observations he had made with it, by which its great utility was completely demonstrated.

Finally, the secretary read the new question of mineralogy proposed by the Academy, for a prize to be decided in the year 1785, whose program, printed both in the Latin and Russian languages, was distributed among the persons who were present at the assembly. It contains a very learned and philosophical introduction, in which the bold and indefatigable labours of modern enquirers after natural knowledge are mentioned, as encountering the greatest difficulties for scrutinizing the contents which lie both within the deepest bowels of the earth, and in the most high limits of the globe: but although the changes and vicissitudes the globe itself has undergone may be well observed in the mountains, whose dumb but expressive marks bear testimony to the different epochs of Nature: some, however, have a dubious aspect, and even the stony substances which enter into their composition cannot be ranged under the same data, part of them being but lately formed, and others perhaps as old as the world itself; some owing their form to fire, some to water, and some to both. Inquiries of this kind are well repaid, even by the sole contemplation of the great works of creation, to raise the mind of the beholder to the Supreme Author of Nature. There are besides a great many advantages which accrue to society from this kind of knowledge, among which is the finding out, and properly working the

riches hidden in the bowels of the earth. It is from the mineralogical geography being well understood, that the whole success of these important and expensive undertakings depends: as it is observed that some metals are more generally found in or with one or other species of these stony substances; and even there are some indications taken from the nature of these metallic beddings, which enable the observer to judge of their abundance, or of their poverty. We must, however, acknowledge that there is still a great deal to be done for our attaining a complete knowledge of these matters: such being the different aggregations of stony substances, such the variety and the proportion of their particles, that many kinds are mistaken for others, and many are reckoned to be the same, when essentially different among themselves.

It is for these, and other weighty reasons, that the Imperial Academy of Sciences proposes a premium of one hundred golden ducats to the person who more fully and ably shall answer the following problem:

“An accurate and natural method is required to range the stony substances of the earth, according to their genera, species, and varieties; so that they may

be hereafter more easily distinguished than hitherto, by their certain characteristic qualities, both of their external appearances, and of their chemical analysis. A proper denomination is to be prefixed to each, but without introducing useless innovations of terms or names, which rather confound than elucidate the subject. In classing these substances a regard must be had to their origin, and to the date of their production in the different changes or epochs of Nature: and it is further required, that the metal be indicated to which one or other kind of these hard substances is found to be a natural bed, or the matrix where it is contained: adding such creditable mineralogical observations, as to evince and to confirm the proposed classification and assertions.”

The memoirs may be written in the *Russian, Latin, German, or French* languages, and directed to John Albert Euler, Secretary to the Imperial Academy, time enough to be received before the beginning of July 1785. A motto or quotation is to be prefixed to each; but the name of the author must be sealed up, and annexed to the memoir, with the same motto on the outside.

By way of appendage to this memorial, we imagine that our readers will not be displeased with the following extract from a letter in the ingenious Mr. Richardson's *Russian Anecdotes*, which contains an account of a distribution of prizes at the Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Russia, during his residence there in the year 1769:

“I was lately present at a distribution of prizes to students educated in the academy of Arts and Sciences. I passed through two large rooms, where the boys, dressed in white uniforms, were drawn up in two ranks; and went into a third, where the Great Duke, and other academicians, were seated round a table, on which were placed specimens of hand-writing and drawing, executed by the scholars. There were also present many ladies and gentlemen of the court. Count Betskoy began the ceremony, by addressing a speech to the Grand Duke, in which he recommended the seminary to his protection. To this his Imperial

Highness replied, ‘As the welfare of Russia shall ever be the object nearest my heart; and as the proper education of youth is of so much consequence in every well-ordered state, it claims, and shall ever obtain, my most constant attention.’ He spoke slowly, and with propriety, yet not without the diffidence of an amiable boy. On sitting down, he turned smiling to Count Panin, his governor, with the air of one asking, Have I acquitted myself aright? The Count seemed to assent, and I thought a tear rose in his eye. I was told that the Empress was present among the ladies; but though this might be known to them, she did

not chuse upon that occasion to be acknowledged as Empress. The mother wished to observe her son. It was the first time he had spoken in public; and the mother's heart must have thrilled with pleasure*. I almost wept for joy.—After this the company passed into another room, where the prizes were distributed. They were first presented to the ladies, and by them to the little boys. The scene was amusing; and was enlivened at intervals by a band of musicians in an adjoining recess.—Tell me, now, would not a stranger, on witnessing such a scene, on seeing one of the most powerful sovereigns on earth, and the presumptive heir of this mighty empire, so attentive to the welfare and improvement of their

people, would he not feel rapture, approve, and applaud? Yet, when I express those sentiments, there are persons who shake their heads; who tell me this academy has subsisted for many years, and what have they done: It may be mentioned with ostentatious pomp in a news-paper, or by Voltaire, and nothing else is intended. Such speeches are mortifying; and, notwithstanding their authority, I must say, that even admitting the love of fame to be the sole motive, the means used are far more laudable than those practised by princes who pursue the objects of their ambition, by adding one inhuman act to another.

“The academy mentioned above was founded in a former reign.”

A I R - B A L L O O N S.

AIR-Balloons are now so common, that it would be useless to record every one which has been let off in this country. We cannot, however, omit presenting the following letter to our readers, as it serves to complete the imperfect narrative which we published in our last number†.

A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE GRAND AEROSTATIC MACHINE LAUNCHED AT LYONS, JANUARY 19, 1784.

IAm just come home, and cannot go to bed without acquainting you with all that I have seen.—After various trials, successively made, of the enormous machine, it was dismounted, and unloaded, till a new grand essay was determined upon, and announced for Thursday the 15th instant. All the town flocked to the suburb *de Breteaux*; the inclosure overflowed with ladies, and a ring of dragoons of the *Maréchaussée* surrounded the place. The people shouted and huzzed from every quarter. A great number of mortars were let off, and at last the gas being introduced into the machine, we saw it majestically rising. Six-and-twenty minutes were sufficient to fill it up, nor can it be possible to imagine a more striking view than the ascent of that stupendous and magnificent mass. The gallery began to rise two feet, but as it was too late to trust it to any height, the sport, or rather the spectacle, was put off till the subsequent day. On Friday, all

the provisions being ready, the travellers, to the number of six, got up into the gallery, hankering after the moment of the departure, which was at last announced by the discharge of several mortars. M. Darosier putting now in the hands of M. Montgolfier some straw and some fire, the latter carried the same in triumph to M. de Flesselle, the Intendant; this produced a general peal of endless acclamations, bravos, and huzzas. The fire was put, but the unfortunate machine had hardly gained the height of fifty feet, when the top caught fire, which, however, was soon extinguished by engines; but the machine fell down in a very sad condition. It was found necessary to change all the superior part, and a portion of the segment, so that it was absolutely impossible for it to go off. The disappointment occasioned many long faces. M.M. Durosier and Montgolfier had tears in their eyes; the public went away not well pleased. The accident proceeded from the

balloon's having been considerably wetted in the night, and not having had time to dry. At first a violent fire was made under it, contrary to the orders of M. Durosier; the machine being loaded with damp articles, acquired a great degree of heaviness, and was sinking fast on the flame. A great number of people, however, actuated by a kind of enthusiasm, gave every sort of assistance in their power; and, in spite of the wind, the rain, and the snow, for all the elements seemed to conspire against that unlucky machine, the whole was at last repaired, and the departure fixed for this day, the 19th, at ten o'clock in the morning. The crowd, as I said before, was prodigious; though the sun only shewed his face now and then, the weather was fine, there being very little wind, no fog at all, and the cold being tolerable; but as the balloon had been wet, and the succeeding night it had frozen very hard, it was necessary to thaw the surface by degrees, which took up so much time, that the machine could not be inflated before noon. The operation now began: it is impossible to describe, at this time, the anxiety of the people; their minds seemed to fluctuate between hope and fear; the machine started with a great deal of majesty, assuming the best form that could be wished; it was soon filled up, and nothing wanting for its going off but the signal of the captain, M. Durosier. Here a most extraordinary scene ensued. M. Durosier, considering the indifferent condition of the machine, that had greatly suffered from various trials, assured that the experiment must certainly fail, if more than three persons embarked. But those who had placed themselves in the gallery would not listen to him; and being all armed with pistols, declared, that sooner than descend they would blow their own brains out.—Upon which Messrs. Durosier and Montgolfier applied to M. de Fleffelle, the Intendant, requesting him to interpose his authority, and to make them draw lots. He accordingly came near the gallery, and endeavoured to persuade them into the measure that had been suggested him; but every

one of the travellers pretended to have a certain right to remain where he was, and would by no means trust to chance the glory of travelling in such a splendid aerial equipage. Finding that their obstinacy was unconquerable, M. Pilatre gave the signal with some regret. The ropes, however, being cut off, the machine gained a high elevation, and followed for some time an horizontal direction, crossing our heads in the inclosure. The people appeared extremely uneasy, especially the women, who were all in tears. The aerial travellers, however, showed themselves full of confidence, moving their hats out of the gallery, and shouting for ever. The wind happening to shift, the machine immediately rose towards Dauphine with the greatest rapidity, which filled every spectator with a kind of extatic joy, enhanced by the sound of martial instruments, and the discharge of a number of mortars; but our happiness did not last long.—The machine having reached the height of four hundred toises, so that it appeared to us as a balloon of about ten or twelve feet in circumference, it began to sink, and when it came to but one hundred toises, it descended with such a celerity, that in an instant we saw it on the ground. No less than sixty thousand people, besides the Marchauffee, ran to the spot with the greatest apprehension for the lives of those unfortunate aerial travellers. They were immediately helped out of the gallery, and luckily none of them had received any hurt, except M. Montgolfier an insignificant scratch. The cause of their ill-success was owing to a little rent accidentally happening in the interior part of the machine, and which soon enlarging itself, made room for a considerable portion of atmospheric air, a circumstance that rendered the fall of the machine inevitable. The travellers were, M. Montgolfier, sen. M. Pilatre, Prince of Ligne, M. d'Anglefort, Knight of St. Louis, and known for his military exploits, M. d'Ampierre, companion of M. Pilatre, and officer in the guards, and M. le Comte de Laurenin. There was, besides, a young man called Fontaine

nephew

nephew to a Madame Fontaine, who had superintended all the dressing of the machine. It is worth observing, that this young man had been promised a place in the gallery, and then had been excluded. As he was determined not to be disappointed, he watched the moment the machine crossed the inclosure, and jumped into the gallery. When the other travellers had attained a certain height, they were surprised to find the young man among them, and were beginning to express their indignation, when he told them, with the greatest composure, that on earth he would certainly respect their orders, but the place he was then in authorized him to think himself equal to them. As soon as our travellers were out of the gallery, they got into a coach, that came on purpose to receive them, and were conducted home, amidst the incessant acclamations of the people. M. Pilatre only did not get into the coach, but rode home on horseback, and such was the popular enthusiasm, that every

one disputed the honour of holding the bridle of his horse. In the evening they went to the play, and were all seated in the box of M. de Fleffelle, the Intendant. It is impossible to describe the marks of thundering and universal applause with which they were received by the audience. One of the principal performers came on with seven crowns, and offered them to M. de Fleffelle, who immediately put one of them on the head of M. Pilatre, who was just on his side, but M. Pilatre instantly pulled it off, and crowned the brow of M. Montgolfier, which rendered the public acclamations more vociferous than ever. The Opera of Iphigenia being presented that night, the actress who played the principal part, while she was reciting the following line — 'I like to see those flattering homages that are so eagerly paid you,' took an opportunity of directing her eyes, and her action, to the box where the aerial adventurers were. This happy application was not unnoticed."

BIOGRAPHY.

O blest Biography! thy charms of yore
 Historic Truth to strong Affection bore,
 And fostering Virtue gave thee, as thy dower,
 Of both thy parents the attractive power;
 To win the heart, the wavering thought to fix,
 And fond delight with wise instruction mix.

HAYLEY. *Essay on History.*

IT is proposed in every future number of this Miscellany to continue the plan adopted at setting out, of presenting our readers with some useful or entertaining piece of Biography. On the present occasion, the life of the celebrated critic, Meursius, claims their attention. To add our praises to those of his numerous eulogists is unnecessary. We shall only add, that, as far as we know, his life has never appeared in an English dress, and that the list of his works, which we have added, cannot but be very serviceable to all collectors of the writings of this voluminous author.

THE LIFE OF JOHN MEURSIUS.

JOHN MEURSIUS, whose life will occupy the following pages, was descended from an ancient and patrician family. His father, James, lived at *Lojdunum*, a village not far distant from the Hague, where his son John was born in the year 1579. This place is well known in the annals of Hol-

land, from the miraculous childbirth of Margaret, the wife of Count Henneberg.

Meursius received the first elements of his education from his father, who was an ecclesiastic, and taught him the rudiments of the Latin language. At the age of seven, he placed him at a

school at the Hague, under the care of Bernard Beimas and Folquer Westervolt, with whom he continued four years. He was then removed to Leyden, where he prosecuted his studies with so much industry under the direction of Nicholas Stoch, that when he was twelve, he wrote some Latin orations; and he composed a copy of Greek verses, which do honour to their youthful author, by the time he was thirteen.

The Greek language was his favourite pursuit. As yet, however, his exercises had been confined within the narrow limits of a school, and the house of his father. At the age of sixteen he determined to become a candidate for more extensive reputation, and published an edition of *Lycophro*, the most difficult of the Grecian writers, with notes, and a commentary. This arduous work was followed by *Spicilegium Theocriteum*, or notes on Theocritus, which were much admired, although the Idyllia of this delightful poet had exercised the talents and learning of H. Stephens, the two Casaubons, and Joseph Scaliger, previous to this publication.

He then bent his mind to every species of ancient literature. He now entered into a more minute investigation of the Grecian history, and examined the remains of antiquity with equal diligence and perseverance. He did not, however, neglect the Latin authors, but traced their learning from its first appearance among the Romans. A specimen of his labours soon informed the public of the assiduity with which he had prosecuted his labours, and the success with which they had been attended. The work to which we allude, was, *Exercitationes criticae et animadversiones miscellaneae*. But his treatise *De funere et luxu Romanorum*, "On the funerals and luxury of the Romans," which he next gave to the learned world, affords a much more splendid instance of his eminent abilities.

Meursius next applied himself to poetry, in which his success would probably have been greater, if he had improved his natural abilities by thought

and application. Yet still he seems to have followed this study with infinite satisfaction. He then entered the extensive plains of philosophy, and published his book *De Gloria*, in which he painted her, not as the schools represent her, but as she appears, liberal and noble, when she rouses the mind to pursue the dictates of virtue, and points the road to great and generous actions.

During his philological pursuits, he devoted some of his hours of remission to theology. He thought and wrote with a truly Christian spirit, as he sufficiently evinced by his work on the Psalms, which he intitled *Meditationes Christianae in quædam commata Psalmorum*. His love of Grecian literature, however, was predominant, and he published his *Glossarium Græco-Barbarum*, a most elaborate performance, which renders the dark learning of the Eastern empire clearer and more perspicuous to those elaborate scholars, who, from choice or necessity, venture to enter on the authors of those gloomy and barbarous ages.

So high was the reputation of Meursius at this period, that John Barneveld, whom he styles the Nestor of the republic, entrusted him with the education of his children. He remained with them, in the capacity of private tutor, for the space of ten years, and accompanied them in their travels to the courts of most of the potentates of Europe. At the same time he visited most of the royal and public libraries, and in the year 1608 took the degree of Doctor in Law, at Lintz, in Austria. To this step, and to the studies which were requisite to acquire these academical honours, he was incited by the friendly persuasions of Theodore Canter, a name well known in the literary world. Soon after this title was bestowed on him, he returned home, and gave to the world several of those productions which have immortalized his fame, and so firmly established his literary character.

In 1610, he was invited to the professorship at Leyden, and not long after to that of the Greek language. In the following year, 1611, the ma-

gistrates of the United Provinces proved how high their opinion was of his abilities, by fixing on him to write the history of his country. This engagement created Meursius many enemies, who were envious of the high office assigned him, and endeavoured by every possible method to wrest it from him, and to secure the emoluments for themselves. In some of his letters to Elmenhorst, Rutgersius, and others, he complains very frequently in bitter terms of the machinations and illiberal treatment of his rivals.

Meursius married in the year 1612. His wife, Anna Catherina Bilberbeccia, was descended from a very ancient and noble family in Angermond, a city of Pomerania. She possessed many amiable qualities, and rendered his domestic life remarkably happy, while he discharged the duties of his professorship with an assiduity equal to his abilities. At the same time the republic of letters did not lose the advantages to be derived from his labours; for, during the fourteen years of his residence at Leyden, the works which he published were more numerous than those which had been presented to the world by the whole body of professors from the original foundation of the university, in 1575.

Meursius's writings had now diffeminated his reputation in every part of Europe, nor had the fame of his diligence and talents as a professor spread with less rapidity. In so high a rank, indeed, did he stand among his literary contemporaries, that Christian IV. King of Denmark, conferred on him the place of historiographer royal, and invited him to undertake the professorship of history and politics, in the Academy of Sora, which was founded by King Frederic II.* although the revival of its honours and dignities may be dated from this period, when it seemed to be again founded under the auspices of Christian IV.

Meursius and his family left Leyden in the year 1625. On his arrival at Sora, he was received with the most friendly tokens of regard by his Majesty and the Danish nobility, and more

particularly by Chancellor Rosenkrantz on whom he has bestowed very ample praises in one of his letters. He found every reason, indeed, to rejoice at his change of situation, as he had been continually exposed to the malice of Barneveld's enemies, in his former station, and did not feel himself quite at his ease in some points of religion and politics,

He resided in Denmark, equally beloved and admired, for above twelve years. His pupils were not very numerous, but his exertions never relaxed. Those hours, likewise, which were not devoted to the duties of his professorship he employed in revising the works of the ancients, and in philological disquisitions.

His health was not much impaired by the intenseness of application, but in the year 1638, he had a violent attack of the stone, from which disorder he had suffered severely before. In a letter to Vossius, he thus describes his melancholy condition: "The state of my health, during the whole of the last winter, has been truly deplorable. My sufferings from the stone have been really dreadful. I have voided so many, that the repeated discharges brought on a wound which emitted blood for above four months. I was next attacked by a tertian fever, which increased constantly, and produced an universal lassitude of body, a dejection of spirits, and a total loss of appetite. But, thank heaven! I have now in some measure recovered my strength, and gotten the better of these complaints."

This recovery, however, was not of long continuance, for in the following year, these disorders returned with redoubled violence, and brought on a consumption, which terminated his existence, on the 20th day of September, 1639. The death of Meursius was universally lamented, and in particular by the King of Denmark, who frequently during his illness publicly professed his regard for him, and expressed his hopes, that so valuable a life might be lengthened,

But this monarch did not profess his regard in words merely, but ordered that

* Frederic the Second reigned in Denmark from 1559 to 1583.

that he should be interred with the funeral honours which, in that country, are usually confined to the nobility. He was buried on the eighth of October, and his widow and surviving son erected a monument to his memory, soon after, at Sora, with this inscription,

ASPICE HIC JOANNEM MEURSIUM,
NEC MAJORA QUÆRE ELOGIA,
TESTANTUR VIRI SCRIPTA,
QUOD MAJUS HOC NOMINE NIHIL
HABUERIT SORA.

Meursius left behind him besides this son, who was named after him, one daughter.

Such are the particulars which have been recorded of the life of this great scholar. Previous to entering upon his writings, some account of his character will probably be acceptable.

So mild were the dispositions of Meursius, that in all his writings he constantly avoided *literary disputes*. He was sometimes unavoidably drawn into them, but constantly endeavoured to promote a reconciliation, rather than widen any breach, by his replies to the attacks of his adversaries.

In his friendships he was firm and affectionate. In several of his letters, he complains of Daniel Heinsius, the great literary luminary of Holland in that age, for his want of steadiness, and accuses him of not acting up to his professions. Heinsius endeavoured at first to clear himself of this imputation, but when Meursius was chosen *Historian of the United Provinces*, he was openly attacked by this *suspected friend*, who then no longer attempted to conceal his sentiments.

The younger Scaliger also continually cavils at Meursius, for which he is very properly censured by G. J. Vossius, who has always been celebrated for the sincerity of his attachments. But this conduct in Scaliger was not surprising, as he abused almost every literary character among his contemporaries, in order, if possible, to obtain the *πρωτεία*, the first place for himself. But,

“We hate the man, who builds his name

“On ruins of another's fame!”

But, of all the learned men whom Scaliger abused, few were attacked with more virulence, or less justice and

reason, than Meursius, whom he accuses of pedantry and arrogance, of pride and ignorance. Such are the charges of petulance, self-conceit, and superciliousness. The futility of them may be sufficiently proved, by the eulogies so liberally bestowed on him by so numerous a body of the learned of different nations. These have been collected with great care and diligence, by Sir Thomas Pope Blount, in his *Censura Celebr. Authorum*, and by Hawkins, in the first book of his work, *de Rer. Rom. Scripturis*.

During his residence in Denmark, one of the ministers at Sora endeavoured to draw him into a theological dispute, although he had publicly avowed his religious tenets, in his notes and meditations on some verses of the Psalms. The attempt, however, proved fruitless, for the King himself, and the nobility, and even the ecclesiastics openly condemned the design. On this account, in one of his letters to Vossius, he speaks in high terms of the mildness and moderation of the Danish clergy.

These were not his only adversaries, for he was attacked by several others, whose high opinion of their own abilities induced them to cavil at the learned labours of their superiors in knowledge and abilities. Many of these feeble opponents were answered by the friends of Meursius, among whom were numbered Rutgersius, Vossius, Gruter, and almost all his learned contemporaries, in every part of Europe. For his friendship was generally coveted, both on account of his amiable dispositions, and his solid and diversified erudition.

Of his domestic life, whatever is known has been gathered from his letters. The same easy tranquillity seems to have attended him in every situation. In his family he was particularly fortunate. In his son, to whom he gave his own name, he seemed to behold his own youth renewed. The same application, the same eagerness in the pursuit of knowledge marked the conduct of this promising young man, who did not long survive his father, but died soon after he had recommended himself

himself to the notice of the learned world by his publications. They were only three in number, but displayed so much solid learning, that they have been assigned to the father, John Meursius, by Labbe, Beughem, and others. This mistake was occasioned as much by the similitude of their names, as by the nature of their works, and their manner of treating philological subjects.

Nothing now remains but to give as complete a list of his works as can be collected. They may be divided into four classes, of which each might form a separate volume, if they were ever to be republished. Meursius himself, indeed, in one of his letters to Vossius, proposes such a division. From that epistle and from another, which the younger Meursius sent to G. I. Vossius, who strongly advised him to republish the whole of his father's writings, from the collections of his posthumous works, which have appeared, from Stravius, Groschupsius, Moller, and some others, this catalogue will be formed as accurately as possible. Some assistance will also be derived from the indexes published in their respective works, by Hankius, Desselius, Wettinius, and Bartholinus.

The plan which Meursius recommends for publishing his works, is to insert in the first volume all that he has written relative to Athens: in the second, his historical pieces: in the third, his miscellaneous dissertations; and in the fourth, the various authors which he published, with his notes and corrections. The catalogue, however, which will now be presented to the reader, is drawn up on another plan, though its form might easily be changed, so as to render it subservient to any purposes which an editor of Meursius's works could require.

GREEK WRITERS

First published by John Meursius.

- I. CONSTANTINUS Porphyrog. *de administrando Imperio*, on governing the Empire. *Græce & Latine*. Leyden, 1610. 8vo.
- II. LEO Imp. *de re militari*, on military Affairs. *Gr. et Lat.* Leyden, 1612. 4to.
- III. HESYCHIUS *Mil. de orig. Constantinop. et de viris doctrina claris*, on the first Foundations of Constantinople, and on learned Men. *Gr. et Lat.* Leyden, 1613. 8vo.

LOND. MAG March 1784.

- IV. ARISTOXENUS, NICOMACHUS, et ALYPIUS *de Musica*, on Music, with a Treatise on the Greek Musical Writers. *Gr.* 1616. 4to.
- V. PHILOSTRATI *Epistole*. *Græce*. The Epistles of Philostratus, with a Dissertation *de Philostratis*. Leyden, 1616. 4to.
- VI. PALLADI *Historia Lausitica*. *Græce*. 1616. 4to.
- VII. CONSTANTINI *Manuscripti Annales*. *Gr. et Lat.* Leyden, 1616. 4to. Paris, 1655. Folio.
- VIII. EUSEBIUS et alii in *Cant. Cantic.* *Gr.* Eusebius Polychronius, and Psellus on the Song of Songs. Leyden, 1616. 4to.
- IX. THEOPHYLACTI *Epistole*. *Græce*. 1617.
- X. CONSTANTINI Porphyrog. *Opera*. *Gr. et Lat.* 1617.
- XI. THEODORI *Metochitæ Historia Romana*. *Gr. et Lat.* Leyden, 1618. 4to.
- XII. VARIORUM *divinorum liber*, a Collection of theological Works, by Anastasius, Andrew of Jerusalem, Methodius, Timotheus, and Hilarion. *Gr.* Leyden, 1619. 4to.
- XIII. PROCOPIUS *Gazæus in libros regum*, &c. Procopius on the Books of Kings. *Gr. et Lat.* Leyden, 1620. 4to.

GREEK WRITERS

Of which John Meursius published new editions.

- XIV. LYCOPHRO. Leyden, 1597 et 1599. 8vo. Potter inserted the notes of Meursius in his edition of the Cassandra of Lycophro, published at Oxford, 1697, in folio.
- XV. GEORGIUS CODINUS, *de orig. Const.* on the first Foundations of Constantinople. *Gr. et Lat.* Aur. Allob. 1607. 8vo. Several editions of this book have been published. To one of which are added *Hesychius Milesius*.
- XVI. BESSARIONIS *Epistola et Antigoni Carystii Mirab. Hist.* Leyden, 1619. 4to.
- XVII. PHLEGON FALLIANUS, *de rebus mirabilibus*, on Miracles. Leyden, 1619. 4to.
- XVIII. APOLLONIUS DYSCOLUS *de Historia*, on History, with a Treatise on the Authors of the Name of Apollonius. Leyden, 1620. 4to.
- XIX. CHALCIDIUS in *Timæum Platonis*. 1617. 4to.
- XX. *Eleuchus scriptorum PORPHYRII, Platonici Philosophi, unum*. 1620. 4to.
- XXI. HERODIS *Inscriptio Græca, totidem versibus expressa*. 4to.
- XXII. *Nææ in CALLIMACHUM*. These are inserted in the edition of Grævius, published 1697. 8vo.

LATIN AUTHORS

Published with notes by John Meursius.

- XXIII. MACROBIUS. Leyden, 1597. 8vo.
- XXIV. CATO *de re rustica*. Leyden, 1698. 8vo.
- XXV. APULEII *Apologia*. 1607. 8vo.
- XXVI. PHADRUS. 1610 et 1617. 8vo.
- XXVII. ACENOTHUS *de vita S. Canuti*, et ANONYMUS *de passione S. Caroli*. Copenhagen, 1631. 4to.

ORIGINAL WORKS

Published by Meursius on subjects of Theology, E c

- Philosophy, History, Philology, and Antiquity:
- XXVIII. *Spicilegium Theocriticum*. Leyden. 1597. 8vo.
- XXIX. *Criticus Arnobianus, cum Hypocritico Minutiano*. 1598 et 1599. 12mo.
- XXX. *Exercitationes criticae*. Part II. Leyden. 1599.
- XXXI. *De Gloria et Auspicio Philologicum*. 1601.
- XXXII. *Panegyricus dictus Jacobo I.* Leyden. 1603.
- XXXIII. *De Funeribus Graec. et Rom. cum syntagmate de Puerperio*. Hague. 1604*.
- XXXIV. *Meditationes Christianae, Meditationes on Psalm 116, and on Part of Psalm 119*. Heidelberg. 1604. 12mo.
- XXXV. *Roma luxurians, on the Luxuries of the Romans, with Notes on Astrampsychus on Dreams*. Leyden. 1605. Copenhagen. 1631†.
- XXXVI. *Glossarium Graeco Barbarum, an admirable work*. Leyden. 1610†.
- XXXVII. *De Induciis belli Belgici*. Leyden. 1612, and 1614. 4to. and Amsterdam. 1638. folio.
- XXXVIII. *Ferdinandus Albanus, de rebus ab eo per sexennium in Belgio gestis*. Leyden. 1614. Amst. 1638. folio.
- XXXIX. *Liber de Populis Atticae, on the People of Attica*. Leyden. 1616. 4to. Republished by Gronovius, in his fourth volume.
- XL. *Lectiones Atticae*. Lib. vi. Leyden. 1617. 4to. A most learned and valuable work. Republished in the fifth volume of Gronovius.
- XLI. *Orchestra*. A Treatise on the Dances of the Ancients. Leyden. 1618. 4to. Also in the eighth volume of Gronovius.
- XLII. *Græcia Feriata, or a List of the Festivals of the Greeks*. This is a very learned and very useful work. In six books. The names of the feasts are arranged alphabetically. Leyden. 1619. 4to. Republished in the seventh volume of Gronovius.
- XLIII. *Eleusinia*. An Account of the Eleusinian Myteries, and Festival in Honour of Ceres. 1619. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. vii.
- XLIV. *Panathenæa*. On the Feast of Minerva. 1619. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. vii.
- XLV. *Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides*. An Account of their Tragedies, in three books. 1619. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. x.
- XLVI. *Gulielmus Amiacus*. Libris X. Leyden. 1620. 4to. and Amster. 1639. fol.
- XLVII. *Archantes Athenienses*. An Account of the Athenian Magistrates. Leyden. 1712. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. iv.
- XLVIII. *Fortuna Attica*. On the Origin, Rise, and Decline of Athens. 1622. 4to. and in Gronov. Vol. v.
- XLIX. *Cecropia*. On the Citadel of Athens and its Antiquities. 1622. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. iv.
- L. *Græcia ludibanda*. A Treatise on the Grecian Games. Leyden. 1622. 8vo. and in Gronovius, Vol. vii. with a supplement Salmasius.
- LI. *Pisistratus*. Of his Life, Reign, and S. 1623. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. v.
- LII. *Areopagus*. Of the Senate at Athens. 1624. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. v.
- LIII. *Athenæ Atticae*. Of the Antiquities of Athens, in three books. 1624. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. iv.
- LIV. *Athenæ Batavæ*. Lib. ii. The first book contains an account of the antiquities of Leyden. The second exhibits the lives of celebrated men educated and born in that city. 1625. 4to. The second part was published alone in 1613 and 1614.
- LV. *Historia Danica*. The History of Danish Kings was published at three different periods, at Copenhagen and at Amsterdam 1630 and 1638.
- LVI. *Denarius Pythagoricus*. A very curious treatise. Leyden. 1631. 4to. and in Gronov. Vol. ix.
- LVII. *Solon*. An Account of the Life, Laws, and Writings of that Law-giver. Copenhagen. 1632. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. v.
- LVIII. *Regnum Atticum*. Of the Kings of Athens. Amst. 1733. 4to. and in Gronov. Vol. iv.

The following works of this voluminous writer were published after death, by Puffendorf, Gronovius, Grevius:

POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF MEURSI

- LIX. *Theophrastus*. On the Works of Theophrastus which are lost, with critical Remarks on those which remain. Leyden. 1640. 12 and in Gronov. Vol. x. Thes. Antiq.
- LX. *Læconica Miscellanea, or an Account of the Antiquities of Lacedæmon, in four books*. Published by Puffendorf. Amst. 1661. by Gronovius, Vol. v.
- LXI. *Atheniensium Ceramicus Geminus*. Published by Grevius. Ultraj. 1663. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. iv.
- LXII. *Creta, Cyprus, Rhodus*. On the Antiquities and History of these Islands. Published by Grevius. 1675. Amst. 4to.
- LXIII. *Thesens*. On the Life and Actions of Theseus, with a List of the Villages in Attica. Published by Grevius. Ultraj. 1675. 4to. and by Gronovius, Vol. x.
- LXIV. *Thesius Attica*. On the Athenian Laws. Published by Grevius. Ultraj. 1675. 4to. and by Gronovius, Vol. v.
- LXV. *De regno Laconico, De Pirææ, et de mædæones in Helladii Chrestomathe*. These three treatises were published by Grevius. Ultraj. 1687. and are likewise prefixed by Gronovius, in his Thesaur. Antiq. Vol. and Vol. x.
- LXVI. *Bibliotheca Attica*. Lib. ix.
- LXVII. *Bibliotheca Græca*. Lib. iii. These two valuable works are only to be found in Gronov.

* This treatise was republished by Gronovius in his *Thesaur. Antiq. Græc.* Tom. xi. and vii.
 † Republished by Grevius, in his *Thes. Antiq. Rom.* Tom. viii.

‡ This Glossary was also published in 1652, and it is added to one of the editions of Scapula's *Lexicon*.

THE MISCELLANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN case the following observations on a mistaken passage of Horace be deemed worthy a place in the miscellaneous part of your much admired Magazine, they are at your service.

The passage to which I allude is the following, in the thirty-eighth verse of the second satire of the second book:

Jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit.

Now, most of the commentators and translators put the construction of the line according to this *ordo*:

Jejunus stomachus raro temnit vulgaria.

In support of which assertion I will cite notes from such as I have at hand.

Porphyrio, one of the most ancient scholiasts on Horace, says of this line, *Sensus; raro jejunus stomachus invenitur qui contemnet res vulgares.*

Landinus favours this interpretation, when commenting on *jejunus*, he observes *et præterea famelicus.*

Dr. Patrick, the continuator and editor of Watson's Horace, translates it thus: *A hungry stomach scarce ever despises plain food.*

Dr. Francis hath omitted the line, and observes in a note, that he followed Dr. Bentley and Mr. Sanadon. He says that the line in question interrupts the regularity of the thoughts, and that it hath a vicious ambiguity of expression, not at all settled by the scholiasts. And he further observes, that "when children were taught to read the manuscript copies of authors, their masters often wrote on the margin some proverbial or sententious verse, which seemed to have a reference to the poet's thought, and was contained in few words. From thence they were afterwards taken into the text, by the mistake or ignorance of copyists."

Mr. Smart translates the line in the following manner: *A hungry stomach seldom loaths common victuals.*

All these appear to me to be mis-

taken, as may be perceived by the learned reader from the context and the main drift of the satire. In it are represented the inconveniencies that arise from luxury, and the advantages of a temperate life. But, as the quotation of more than thirty lines that precede *jejunus*, &c. would be tedious, I shall refer the reader to the original satire.

Cruquius justly observes, that it is an *epiphonema*, expressive of a detestation of luxury. But he doth not seem to be fixed with regard to the meaning of the words. For he says, *sed utraque sententia apta est, sive ad raro, determinet ad jejunus, sive ad temnit.*

Torrentius, as quoted in the *Variorum edition*, says, in plain terms, *nunquam jejunum ferè dixeris, qui pridianâ semper crapulâ prægravatur. Placent ergo inusitata, quæ stomachum irritant.*

Baxter hath rare, and says, *ita omnes fere scripti codices cum vet. schol. Alii rare legunt, cum in usu habeamus raro.* Ordo est, *stomachus qui fit rare jejunus temnit vulgaria.* Then he proceeds; *Vulgata levis est. Jejunus stomachus raro vulgaria temnit. Bentleius maluit raro.* Now, Dr. Francis or Baxter must be mistaken about Bentley, unless he takes notice of the line in his notes, which appears probable; but as I am not possessed of Bentley's Horace, I shall say no more of that matter.

To come to the point. Let Smart's translation undergo a little transposition (a transposition it must be acknowledged which totally alters the sense) and it will be perfectly right and consonant to the tenor of the satire, viz. **A STOMACH SELDOM HUNGRY LOATHS COMMON VICTUALS.**

This, I imagine, will be sufficient to evince the propriety of deviating from the general acceptation of the passage; but if any one should still be unsatisfied, let him carefully read the whole satire, and compare one part of

it with another; and then, I dare say, he will not fastidiously assert that "the line interrupts the regularity of the thoughts, or that it was taken into the text by the mistake or ignorance of copyists;" but that it is truly Ho-

ratian, and that it is an *epiphonema* in its proper place, as much as

Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem,
is in Virgil. I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,
TERMOLENSIS ALTER.

ADDITIONAL REMARK.

BENTLEY has inserted the line in its usual place, and does not mention it in his notes on this *Sermo*, and though in the text he reads *raro*. In a note, however, on the following verse, in the Epistle to the Pisos,

Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat,
he says: Vereor ne monacho potius quam Flacco versus debeatur. Ejusdem quoque commatis videtur ille, *Serm. II. 2. v. 38. de quo dicere, ubi locus erat, nescio quo casu oblitus eram:*

Jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit.
Quippe ibi et orationis cursu male intercipit. Jam enim a Scholiastis dubitatum est, utrum *raro jejunus*, an *raro temnit* sit accipiendum. Nimirum aut fallor, aut hæc sententiæ ex libris tri-

vialibus, qui tum pueris perlegebantur, nunc perierunt, desumptæ sunt: et cum in exemplaris ora velut loco appositæ et consimiles a quopiam notarentur, posterioribus librariis fucum fecerunt."

By this note, it appears that both Francis and Baxter were right. Gesner says, in his note on this passage, "Major quæstio est, an hic versus sit Horatii? Negat Bentleius ——. Non dubito esse, et jungendum, tanquam apodofin, versui proximè præcedenti." So different are the opinions of different critics. Our ingenious correspondent seems to have given the true and just interpretation. Let those who hesitate, examine the context. We hope he will pardon this little addition.

EDITOR.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON THE CHANGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND.

THERE is nothing so much talked of, and so little understood in this country, as the *Constitution*. It is a word in the mouth of every man; and yet, when we come to discourse of the matter, there is no subject on which our ideas are more confused and perplexed. Some, when they speak of the Constitution, confine their notions to the law; others to the legislature; others, again, to the governing or executive part: and many there are, who jumble all these together in one idea. One error, however, is common to them all: for all seem to have the conception of something uniform and permanent, as if the Constitution of England partook rather of the nature of the soil than of the climate, and was as fixed and constant as the former, not as changing and variable as the latter.

Now, in this word, *the Constitution*, are included the original and funda-

mental laws of the kingdom, from which all powers are derived, and by which they are circumscribed; all legislative and executive authority; all those municipal provisions which are commonly called *the laws*; and, lastly, the customs, manners, and habits of the people. These, joined together, do, I apprehend, form the political, as the several members of the body, the animal economy, with the humours and habit, compose that which is called the Natural Constitution.

The Greek philosophy will, perhaps, help us to a better idea: for neither will the several constituent parts, nor the contexture of the whole, give an adequate notion of the word. By *the Constitution* is, indeed, rather meant something which results from the order and disposition of the whole; something resembling that harmony for which the Theban in Plato's *Phædo*

contents; which he calls *ἀσάρτην τι καὶ ἀσείματον*, something invisible and incorporeal. For many of the Greeks imagined the soul to result from the *σύνθεσις* or composition of the parts of the body, when these were properly tempered together, as harmony doth from the proper composition of the several parts in a well-tuned musical instrument: in the same manner, from the disposition of the several parts in a state, arises that which we call the *Constitution*.

In this disposition the laws have so considerable a share, that, as no man can perfectly understand the whole, without knowing the parts of which it is composed, it follows, that, to have a just notion of our Constitution, without a competent knowledge of the laws, is impossible. Without this, the reading over our historians may afford amusement, but will very little instruct us in the true essentials of our Constitution. Nor will this knowledge alone serve our purpose. The mere lawyer, however skilful in his profession, who is not versed in the genius, manners, and habits of the people, makes but a wretched politician. Hence the historian who is ignorant of our law, and the lawyer who is ignorant of our history, have agreed in that common error, remarked above, of considering our constitution as something fixed and permanent: for the exterior form of government (however the people are changed) still, in a great degree, remains what it was; and the same, notwithstanding all its alterations, may be said of the law.

To explain this a little farther: from the original of the Lower House of parliament to this day, the supreme power hath been vested in the King and the two Houses of parliament. These two Houses have each, at different times, carried very different weights in the balance, and yet the form of government remained still one and the same: so hath it happened to the law; the same courts of justice, the same form of trials, &c. have preserved the notion of identity, though, in real truth, the present governing powers, and the present legal provisions bear so little resemblance to those

LONG. MAG. March 1784.

of our ancestors in the reign of King John, or indeed in latter times, that, could any lawyer or statesman of those days be recalled to life, he would make, I believe, a very indifferent figure in Westminster-hall, or in any of the parts there adjacent.

To perceive the alterations in our constitution doth, in fact, require a pretty just knowledge both of the people and of the laws: for either of these may be greatly changed, without producing any immediate effect on the other. The alterations in the great wheels of state above-mentioned, which are so visible in our historians, are not noticed in our laws, as very few of the great changes in the law have fallen under the eye of our historians.

Many of both kinds have appeared in our constitution: but I shall at present confine myself to one only.

If the Constitution, as I above asserted, be the result of the disposition of the several parts before-mentioned, it follows that this disposition can never be altered, without producing a proportional change in the Constitution. "If the soul (says Simmias in Plato) be a harmony resulting from the disposition of the corporeal parts, it follows, that when this disposition is confounded, and the body is torn by diseases, or other evils, the soul immediately (whatever be her divinity) must perish." This will be apparent, if we cast our eyes a moment towards the animal economy; and it is no less true in the political.

The customs, manners, and habits of the people, do, as I have said, form one part of the political Constitution; if these are altered, therefore, this must be changed likewise; and here, as in the natural body, the disorder of any part will, in its consequence, affect the whole.

One known division of the people in this nation is into the nobility, the gentry, and the commonalty. What alterations have happened among the two former of these I shall not at present enquire; but that the last, in their customs, manners, and habits, are greatly changed from what they were, I think clearly appears.

F f

If we look into the earliest ages, we shall find the condition of this third part to have been very low and mean. The highest order of this rank; before the conquest, were those tenants in socage, who held their lands by the service of the plough; who, as Lyttelton tells us, "were to come with their plough for certain days in the year, to plow and sow the demesne of the lords; as the villains, saith the same author, were to carry and recarry the dung of his lord, spread it upon his land, and to perform such like services."

This latter was rightly accounted a slavish tenure. The villains were indeed considered in law as a kind of chattel belonging to their masters; for though these had not the power of life and death over them, nor even of maiming them with impunity, yet these villains had not even the capacity of purchasing lands or goods; but the lord, on such purchase, might enter into the one, and seize the other for his own use. And as for the land which they held in villenage, though Lord Coke says, it was not only held at the will of the lord, but according to the custom of the manor; yet, in ancient times, if the lord ejected them, they were manifestly without remedy.

And as to the former, though they were accounted freemen; yet they were obliged to swear fealty to their lord; and although Mr. Rapin be mistaken, when he says they could not alienate their land (for before the statute of Magna Charta, chap. 32, they could have given or sold the whole, but without any alteration of the tenure) yet was the estate of these but very mean. "Though they are called freemen (says Lord Coke) yet they ploughed, harrowed, reaped, and mowed, &c. for the lord; and *Bracton, dicuntur socmanni eo quod deputati sunt tantummodo ad culturam.*"

Besides such as were bound by their tenures to the service of agriculture, the number of freemen below the degree of gentry, and who got their livelihood in the mercantile or mechanical way, was very inconsiderable. As to the servants, they were chiefly bound by tenure, and those of the

lower sort differed very little from slaves.

That this estate of the commonalty is greatly changed, is apparent; and to this alteration many causes in subsequent ages have contributed.

First, the oath of fealty, or fidelity, which of old time was administered with great ceremony, became afterwards to be omitted; and though this fealty still remained incident to every socage tenure, yet the omission of the form was not without its consequences; for, as Lord Coke says, speaking of homage, "prudent antiquity did, for the more solemnity and better memory and observation of that which is to be done, express substances under ceremonies."

Secondly, Whereas in the ancient tenures the principal reservation was of personal services from the inferior tenants, the rent being generally trifling, such as hens, capons, roses, spurs, hawks, &c. afterwards the avarice or necessity of the lords incited them to convert these for the most part into money, which tended greatly to weaken the power of the lord, and to raise the freedom and independency of the tenant.

Thirdly, The dismembering manors by leases for years, as it flowed from the same sources, so it produced the same effects. These were probably very rare before the reign of Edw. I. at which time the statute of Gloucester secured the estate of this tenant.

Fourthly, The estate of the villain or copyholder seems clearly, as I have said, to have originally been holden only at the will of the lord; but the law was afterwards altered, and in the reign of Edward IV. some of the best Judges were of opinion, that if the copyholder was unlawfully ejected by his lord, he should have an action of trespass against him at the common law.

From this time the estate of the copyholder (which, as Briton tells us, was formerly a base tenure) began to grow into repute, and, though still distinguished in some privileges from a freehold, became the possession of many opulent and powerful persons.

By these and such like means the

commonalty, by degrees, shook off their vassalage, and became more and more independent on their superiors. Even servants, in process of time, acquired a state of freedom and independency, unknown to this rank in any other nation; and which, as the law now stands, is inconsistent with a servile condition.

But nothing hath wrought such an alteration in this order of people, as the introduction of trade. This hath indeed given a new face to the whole nation, hath in a great measure subverted the former state of affairs, and hath almost totally changed the manners, customs, and habits of the people, more especially of the lower sort. The narrowness of their fortune is changed into wealth; the simplicity of their manners into craft; their frugality into luxury; their humility into pride, and their subjection into equality.

The philosopher, perhaps, will think this a bad exchange, and may be inclined to cry out with the poet,

— *Sævior armis*

Luxuria incubuit.

Nullum crimen abest, facinusque libidinis, ex quo
Paupertas Romana perit.

Again,

Prima peregrinos obsæna pecunia moras

Intulit, & turpi frægerunt sæcula luxu

Divitiæ molles.

But the politician finds many emoluments to compensate all the moral evils introduced by trade, by which the grandeur and power of the nation is carried to a pitch that it could never otherwise have reached; arts and sciences are improved, and human life is embellished with every ornament, and furnished with every comfort which it is capable of tasting.

In all these assertions he is right: but surely he forgot himself a little when he joins the philosopher in lamenting the introduction of luxury as a casual evil; for as riches are the certain consequence of trade, so is luxury the no less certain consequence of riches: nay, trade and luxury do indeed support each other; and this latter, in its turn, becomes as useful to trade,

as trade had been before to the support of luxury.

To prevent this consequence, therefore, of a flourishing commerce, is totally to change the nature of things, and to separate the effect from the cause. A matter as impossible in the political body as in the natural. Vices and diseases, with like physical necessity, arise from certain habits in both; and to restrain and palliate the evil consequences is all that lies within the reach of art.

Now, to conceive that so great a change as this in the people should produce no change in the constitution, is to discover, I think, as great ignorance as would appear in the physician who should assert, that the whole state of the blood may be entirely altered from poor to rich, from cool to inflamed, without producing any alteration in the constitution of the man.

To put this in the clearest light: there appear to me to be four sorts of political power; that of bodily strength, that of the mind, the power of the purse, and the power of the sword. Under the second of these divisions may be ranged all the art of the legislator and politician, all the power of laws and government. These do constitute the civil power; and a state may then be said to be in good order, when all the other powers are subservient to this; when they own its superior excellence and energy, pay it a ready obedience, and all unite in support of its rule.

But, so far are these powers from paying such voluntary submission, that they are all extremely apt to rebel, and to assert their own superiority; but none is more rebellious in its nature, or more difficult to be governed, than that of the purse or money. Self-opinion, arrogance, insolence, and impatience of rule, are its almost inseparable companions.

Now, if these assertions are true, what an immense accession of this power hath accrued to the commonalty by the increase of trade? for though the other orders have acquired an addition by the same means, this is not in the same proportion, as every reader,

who will revolve the proposition but a moment in his own mind, must be satisfied.

And what may we hence conclude? Is that civil power, which was adapted to the government of this order of people in that state in which they were at the conquest, capable of ruling them in their present situation? Hath this civil power kept equal pace with them in the increase of its force? or hath it not rather, by the remissness of the magistrate, lost much of its ancient energy? Where is now that power of the sheriff, which could formerly awaken and arm a whole county in an instant? Where is that *posse comitatus*, which attended at his beck? What is become of the constitutions of Alfred? What of the ancient conservators of the peace? Have the Justices, on whom this whole power devolves, an authority sufficient for the purpose? In some counties, perhaps, you may find an overgrown tyrant, who lords it over his neighbours and tenants with despotic sway, and who is as regardless of the law as he is ignorant of it; but as to the magistrate of a less fortune, and more knowledge, every riotous independent butcher or baker, with two or three thousand pounds in his pocket, laughs at his power, and every pettifogger makes him tremble.

From what has been said, I may, I think, conclude, I. That the Constitution of this country is altered from its ancient state.

II. That the power of the com-

monalty has received an immense addition; and that the civil power having not increased, but decreased, in the same proportion, is not able to govern them.

What may and must be the consequence of this, as well as what remedy can be applied to it, I leave to the consideration of others; and shall conclude with a fine observation of Dr. Middleton, in his *Life of Cicero*.

“ From the raileries of the Romans (says he) on the barbarity and misery of our island, one cannot help reflecting on the surprizing fate and revolutions of kingdoms: how Rome, once the mistress of the world, the seat of art and empire, now lies sunk in sloth, ignorance of glory, and poverty; enslaved to the most cruel, as well as most contemptible of tyrants, superstition and religious imposture; while this remote country, anciently the joke and contempt of the polite Romans, is become the happy seat of liberty, plenty, and letters; flourishing in all the arts and refinements of civil life; yet running perhaps the same course which Rome itself had run before it; from virtuous industry to wealth; from wealth to luxury; from luxury to an impatience of discipline and corruption of morals: till, by a total degeneracy and loss of virtue, being grown ripe for destruction, it falls a prey at last to some hardy oppressor, and, with the loss of liberty, loses every thing else that is valuable, and sinks gradually again into its original barbarism.”

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. THOUGHTS ON DISINTERESTED VIRTUE. A FRAGMENT.

THAT the principles of human conduct are totally selfish, and that the heart is destitute of benevolent affections, is a doctrine inculcated by men who have endeavoured to build their fame on the ruins of received opinions; or by those whose tempers are soured by disappointment, and who indulge their spleen, by declaiming against the depravity of human nature. They lament that actions seemingly

charitable proceed from vanity; that friendship is often founded on convenience, and that patriotism is a mask to conceal ambition. Yet why should they lament? Were mankind as selfish as such persons would represent, no individual could act so inconsistently with his constitution, as to grieve for the misfortune of his neighbour, much less for the misfortunes and universal selfishness of the human kind. Observe these

these gloomy philosophers, if philosophers they may be called, who are for ever quarrelling with their condition; they accuse us with sorrow and lamentation; never reflecting that they betray their argument, and that their sorrow is a proof of benevolence.

Their lamentation infers, moreover, that benevolent actions are necessary to the happiness of mankind, but that Nature, improvident in her views, or niggardly in her economy, hath withheld the corresponding principle. But to this there is nothing analogous in any part of the creation. Wherever an effect is requisite, the producing cause is provided. Your assertion, therefore, implies an appearance so very singular, that without demonstration I will not believe it. Nay, it implies that benevolence is not only useful, but agreeable, and exceedingly attractive; and that men affect its appearance to gain the love of mankind! And yet benevolence is a mere chimaera! Strange inconsistency! that men should copy without an original; or imitate qualities that have no existence! Delineate an illustrious character, a Titus, who delighted in goodness, who dedicated his time to the noblest employment, the benefit of society; who relieved the orphan, solaced the widow, was a father to his people, and a friend to mankind. Delineate an unrelenting tyrant, a Nero, the disgrace of human nature, a parricide, who delighted in blood, and exulted in the misery of his fellow-creatures. How are we affected in contemplating these opposite pictures? Are the sentiments they excite in us precisely the same? Are we conscious of no other emotions than those of wonder and surprise? "Yes (answers my opponent) we are conscious of indignation and esteem: the tyrant is the proper object of indignation, the patriot of esteem. But consider the reason. Self-love is at the bottom. We applaud benevolence as of public utility, we condemn barbarity as of public detriment." But surely there is some difference between a simple judgement, and a vigorous feeling; between a mere act of the understanding, and a sensation of the heart.

Love and indignation belong to the heart; but to discern the tendencies of actions, and their congruity or incongruity with the public good, is the work of the understanding.

But waving this distinction, which, however, will have due weight with a candid reasoner, give me leave to enquire, if self-love directs you in your approbation or disapprobation, why are you interested in the public welfare? "I am one of the public; and whatever is hurtful or beneficial to the whole is hurtful or beneficial to individuals. My own happiness and security are the only objects I have in view." Believe me, the candour and sincerity of this declaration would never recommend you to public favour, or redeem you from public censure. Grant, you were a candidate for some office of high importance, for a seat, suppose, in the House of Commons; whether would you address your constituents in the usual stile of patriotism with professions of zeal for freedom, and the unshaken love of your country, mingled with invectives against venality and corruption; or would you offer to serve them with a heart overflowing with the love of yourself, and filled with zeal for the aggrandizement of your own family? Whatever may be the *practice* of mankind, their *sentiments* are public-spirited. Benevolence is implanted in us by nature; it may be thwarted and suppressed; it may also be cultivated and improved.

Let us pursue the consequences of your proposition, that your approbation and disapprobation are the result of cool reasonings on the advantages accruing to mankind from the exercise of certain virtues and mental qualities. Observe how much instruction, profound erudition, elaborate enquiry, deep discernment, and penetration are necessary before it is possible to censure or applaud. All the tendencies of human actions must be widely and accurately explained, the nature of every affection precisely defined, and its character ascertained. The history of mankind must be familiar to us; and the influence of peculiar circumstances and situations must be duly weighed

and determined. A man must be as old as an antediluvian, and study as indefatigably as Duns Scotus, before he may venture to pronounce scandal infamous, or fraud disgraceful.

But listen to the unerring voice of experience. Many an untutored mind throbs with the love of goodness, when the profound enquirer is insensible: many a young mind overflows with compassion when manhood is cold, callous, and severe. Among the rudest nations, and in the rudest ages, the great lines of morality are accurately delineated. "O, Oscar! (said the King of Morven) bend the strong in arms, but spare the feeble hand. Be thou a stream of many tides against the foes of thy people; but, like the gale that moves the grass, to those who ask thine aid. So Tremnor was, such Trethal was, and such has Fingal been. My arm was the support of the injured, the weak rested behind the lightning of my steel."

Allow me another observation. We are not always conscious of this process of the understanding, and of those various and complex operations of comparing the effects of certain qualities with the welfare of others, or with the welfare of individuals; and all the other deductions, that, according to your system, must precede the sentiment of praise or censure. I never

feel them. And it is very strange that all this should be going on in my mind, and I a stranger to it. "the force of habit," I have heard said. "The mind having once formed certain conclusions, acts upon future occasions agreeably to them without running through all the steps of the argument. Or if it does, the mind acquires such celerity by practice as to elude observation. In learning to play upon a musical instrument, a novice is obliged to will every movement of his joints and fingers separate distinct acts of volition, until he has attained some perfection in the art, such particular volitions become unnecessary. He wills to play upon an instrument of music, and his fingers move without reflecting." "The illustration is happy but defective. The artist never forgets the time when he was ignorant of the art, nor the pains his knowledge cost him. Is this the case with moral sentiment? We remember no time, not even the early periods of our existence, before we were not itself was strong; when the perception of moral beauty and deformity did not affect us with corresponding emotions. We remember no time when the process of judging of human actions cost us any labour.

* * * * *

EUMEL

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE, THE VALUE OF TIME.

A moment we may wish,
When worlds want wealth to buy. *Night Thoughts.*

WHEN we consider what we were created for, whither we are hastening to, and what we must ere long be, surely we cannot but acknowledge the work that lies before us to be truly great, interesting, and important; no less than the advancement of our Maker's glory, the pursuit of those objects which belong to our eternal peace, and the preparation for death, judgement, and a world to come; these are matters of the highest moment, and equally concern every son and daughter of Adam, as candidates for a bliss-

ful immortality. If so, then we well lament the shortness of our time for such an arduous work, and, pressed with a sense of the necessity of completing it before we go the way of all flesh, exclaim with Dr. Young

How much is to be done!

Life, like a winter's day, is thus fleeting, and hastening to be gone, and an awful eternity approaching, which must be either a state of happiness or misery, according to the waste or redemption of the precious now.

From these considerations we may learn the ineffimable value of our passing moments, and the danger of delaying suitably to improve them, while we feel, if I may so express myself, the propriety of the poet's observation and excellent advice, in the following lines :

Time wasted is existence, us'd is life;
Part with it as with money, sparingly;

John Breel, Feb. 12.

Buy no moment but in purchase of its worth,
And what its worth, ask death-beds, they can tell.
DR. YOUNG.

Should the reader wish for directions in the improvement of his time, I would earnestly recommend the ensuing couplet from Mr. Pope's Essay on Man, as a daily rule for practice :

Make every day a critic on the past,
And live each hour as though it was your last.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. A CHAPTER ON KINGS.

Princes have but their titles for their glories;

An outward honour for an inward toil.

SHAKESPEARE:

MANY years ago, Muley Ishmael, by enormous hypocrisy, oppression, and cruelty, became absolute sovereign of Morocco, Fez, Tafilet, and Sus; and, without controul, disposed of the liberty, the property, and the lives of those numerous swarms of people which blacken the sands of Africa.

"Never sparing man in his anger or woman in his lust:" when the licentiousness of a seraglio did not engage him, it was his daily amusement to murder, with his own hand, every passenger that crossed his way, whose countenance, or gesture, or habit did not correspond with his humour at the moment. Frequently, indeed, he condescended to wear a yellow robe, as a token that some domestic occurrence had soured his temper, and thereby he lessened the crowds intending to pay him homage; but, notwithstanding these gracious intimations, he boasted long before his death, that 20,000 men had fallen a sacrifice, by a variety of weapons, to his personal violence.

The veteran hero of the present time has chosen rather to sport with the misery of men's lives, than the agonies of their dissolution: limited to a narrow spot by his royal inheritance, he labours after importance in Europe, by transforming all his towns into garrisons, and his subjects into soldiers; that, by some sudden, dreadful interruption, he may improve each illicit opportunity of giving his name to more leagues of dirt, and his commands to

myriads of innocent peasants, who tremble at the sound. Forgetting the maxim of a faithful biographer and truly elegant poet*, that

"Extended empire, like expanded gold,
Exchanges solid strength for feeble splendor."

His severity of discipline not only prevents the indulgence of every natural appetite, but exacts a patient sufferance of every painful accident, without complaint, and even without emotion. It was not sufficient that every man's nose, in each company of his regiment, stood exactly and invariably in a line with every other nose; but if it was excited to a wrinkle by the trickling sweat of fatigue, or stung to torture by some vexatious insect, his Majesty inflicted the most disgraceful corporeal punishment for every manual effort to remove the distress. Wearied out with spending two thirds of their waking hours at home, in preserving their arms and dress most superfluously clean, and of being compelled to pass the remnant of their wretched existence as military machines, in the field; every individual of his army longed for dismissal. But, there remained scarce one avenue to elude the vigilance which such tyranny necessarily employed; for their bullets and their gunpowder each soldier was rigorously called to account, after the hour and on the place of exercise. Yet, a few grains despair contrived to purloin each day, and a few stones supplied the place of lead.

Incurable desertion thinned the ranks of this insatuated commander, until he thought of anatomizing each suicide, while the carcase was yet warm, in the presence of the whole company where it had borne arms.

Another European prince, though neglecting every duty of royalty, yet milder, confines his ravages to the brute creation. Indefatigable, from month to month, in the destruction of every bird and beast that ranges his forests, or can be found within reach of his gun; and supremely happy only when the weight of his desolation exceeds the full amount of some foregoing remarkably deathful day. An old peasant, long dependent on the joint labour of his faithful ass, had the misfortune in 1781 to see him irrecoverably crippled by a fall. Gratitude forbad his destruction, and therefore the master, designing an occasional supply of gathered food now and then, consigned poor Limpajio, for the remainder of life, to those wilds where the monarch hunted. The sun had nearly set upon the sport, when the browsing of this animal, without discovering his figure, solicited a last shot from the royal hand; it carried off only Limpajio's left ear—and he scampered bellowing away; or what a respectable addition would otherwise have been made to the triumphs of the chase, when Limpajio was heaped upon the scale! The poor beast still bears about the ridiculous distinction of his sovereign, who is verily the merriest of these notable madmen.

Can any thing short of execration accompany our recollection, that thousands and ten thousands of rational creatures, whether black or white, should be subjected thus to the caprice, the violence, and barbarity of an individual, no otherwise qualified and privileged by Nature than themselves? Such aggravated evils of mo-

narchy, and violated rights of call aloud for speedy redress, for ample vengeance; and may republicanism to form a plausible to the regard of mankind.

One monarch, however, not unimpaired in his moral character, wilfully injuring neither man, or child in his dominions; hourly to preserve their liberties, properties, their prosperity. he not and one eighth part subjects to desert him, by the grateful, unprovoked, and senseless rebellion that society ever knew, have joined his worst enemies such numberless acknowledged tions as no future colonists can hope to receive?

Did not another portion of in our darkest hour, when the world was combined against us, remptorily complain of oppression never felt, and clamour for privacy they could not use without ruin whole? And are not the remidly disputing away the volition this king, and harassing him on side, although his free agency, in instances, appears essential to constitution they all profess to id. Certainly, frenzy, perverseness, cruelty do not actuate monarchs, nor can subjects deserve a better vernour than is likely to arise among their miserably deluded, five race.

Alas! poor human nature! no nerally influenced either by real virtue, it is in vain to expect that tional felicity should long or frequently prove the lot of mankind; and reign has produced numbers publicly, to deny its existence for petty, personal, paltry considerations privately to undermine its foundation when the structure was too eminent open contradiction.

Feb. 26, 1784.

Q.

ON AVARICE.

IN the most conspicuous rank, among those base and degenerate vices which pollute the soul of man, stands Avarice. Avarice is a vice the most odious, and the most deplored! It is

incurable. Neither wit, nor argument nor philosophy have produced any sect, although their artillery have frequently been levelled against the hardened and rapacious heart of Avarice.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
DESCRIPTION OF A BLACK-LEGS.
TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I Believe it will be found that knowledge of the world is not so much to be acquired by visiting many countries, and traversing perhaps two-thirds of the globe, as by a long residence in, and attentive observation of the manners of such a city as London. It is the mart of every thing virtuous or vicious. Its extensive trade and connexions induce men of all nations to reside in it, and a communication of national manners of different kinds occasions that infinite variety of character which we find in London. Some may, perhaps, say that the same variety distinguished the great cities of Rome and Athens, and that the human mind is the same in all men, and at all times, with many other arguments tending to prove that the present age is not one whit worse than former ages.

To such arguments I have nothing to object, because I would not wish to deprive those who believe them of what pleasure they may enjoy in their opinion. But whatever may have been the case with former times, we can only conjecture that perhaps there is nothing singular in our days, for as philosophical observation was not in frequent practice, we can only form a theory, according to which we may suppose men to have ever been the same.

London, however, as it now stands, will, I apprehend, be found to contain characters like to which we can discover nothing in any former writings, and which have arisen from modern luxury combined with ingenuity and profligacy of mind. Among the most remarkable of these characters, is that which I intend to be the subject of this letter, and which is commonly called a *Black-legs*.

A *Black-legs* is a man who either owes little to his birth and education, or debases his birth and prostitutes his education. Hence there are two kinds
• LOND. MAG. March 1784.

of *Black-legs*; the one shines in high and public life, at the drawing room, or in the senate; and the other confines his operations to the lower species of rendezvous, taverns, ale-houses, or the villages and heaths most famous for horse-races and cock-fights.

The profession of a Black-legs.

The *Black-legs* has no legal profession. Generally, indeed, it appears that the *Black-legs* has been intended by his parents for the study and profession of the law, or for the army, especially the latter; and accordingly we find that *Black-legs* retain the cockade for many years after they have forfeited all pretensions to the character of a soldier. But, although they have no legal profession, they apply to one of their own invention, I mean GAMING. This they pursue in all its branches, with an assiduity that is astonishing, with an avidity that suffers no abatement from time or chance, and with an attention which if properly applied might have given perfection to any pursuit, whether literary or political. The practice of gaming, then, in every possible subdivision of that complex art, employs the time of a *Black-legs*.

Genius of a Black-legs.

Few men can equal, perhaps none excel *Black-legs* in strength and subtlety of mind. To a most intimate knowledge of the world, they unite a penetration that defies every artifice, and a promptness of thought and action that is equal to any attempt. They carefully mark the progress of human weakness; they trace our failings to their inmost source; they note the period of anxiety, and watch the moment of despair. They are at times eloquent and brave. Ever insinuating and guileful. No innocence can save itself but by flight, and no character is safe but by carefully avoiding them. The frailty of our natures is their con-

tinual study, and they well know how to convert our most generous and dignifying feelings to their own purposes. Bent on ruin, they know every path that leads to it, and act like the treacherous guide, who knows that he shall profit by the destruction of those he pretends to conduct in safety. They possess a more than ordinary share of sagacity, and it is ever employed in advancing their own plans of ambition or avarice. They have the art to persuade even beyond the proof of our senses, and as they are strangers to blushing or remorse, they proceed in their purposes with a boldness that carries them through, with an effrontery which a better man could not for a moment put on without being ridiculous.

The temper and disposition of a Black-legs.

The temper of the monster we are now describing is generally even, and not easily to be ruffled. He knows that passion weakens and gives the advantage to an antagonist. He is, therefore, cool and insultingly patient. Having no feelings to be roused by distress, or the calls of humanity, he practices that species of philosophy which reconciles men to whatever happens. Penevolence, philanthropy, and charity are in his opinion dangerous virtues, unless they are exercised for the purpose of ostentation, which he well knows will at some times pass for sincerity. He affects a wonderful contempt of gaming, yawns if you do but mention cards, and sits down to them with all the reluctance imaginable. By these affectations he gains his ends. Nay, he will sometimes, in a stile of honesty, tell you that you may play with him if you please, but that he will practice every artifice which long study has furnished him with. This seeming disinterestedness is understood as an empty boast, but it serves as a cloak to his villainy, after the sacrifice has been made.

The principles of a Black-legs.

Strange as it may seem, a *Black-legs* pretends to character and principle, and would be ready to cut the throat of him who should doubt his honour. From this it will appear that he puts a

peculiar meaning on the words character, principle, and honour, and happily for him these are words which every man is allowed to explain in his own way, without being called to an account for it.

With the *Black-legs*, *character* means a good opinion of his abilities in card-playing, laying bets, matching horses, and debauching women.

Principle means an adherence to the laws of gaming, and an utter contempt for religion and virtue—a firm belief that men were created to prey on one another, and that it is the duty of the ingenious and industrious to catch and profit by every weakness which they can discover or create in their neighbours.

Honour means impudence enough to do a bad action, and boldness enough to defend it by the sword, even though that sword should be sheathed in the heart of the injured party.

As to politics, the *Black-legs* always takes the part of those who resemble himself. Where he finds a statesman daring, impetuous, haughty, a gambler, a profligate, and a despiser of all laws human and divine, with him he joins, and keeps constant to him, while it is for his interest, but not one moment longer.

Manners of a Black-legs.

For the most part *Black-legs* are men of gallantry and good breeding, but entirely in the stile of Chesterfield. At some times, however, they affect a blunt honesty, well knowing that the one manner is calculated to please one set of men, and the other is equally agreeable to another set. *All things to all men* is a leading maxim with *Black-legs*. In their dress they are sometimes slovenly, but more often habited like half-pay officers. There are few of them but what pretend to have served ———, but the service is of that nature which had much better be performed by the plague or famine.

The country of a Black-legs.

Perhaps it were unjust to impute to any country the production of *Black-legs*; yet the names of the greater part of the *Black-legs* now in London begin with Captain O' or Mr. O'. Hence,

infer that—but we will not
for the truth of this.

The residence of a Black-legs.

London is the head-quarters of this respectable corps, and particularly the taverns, hotels, and bagnios of that part of London, commonly called the West End. In the play-houses and opera-house they are frequently to be seen, seeking whom they may devour. Their summer residence is at some of the watering places, which are well calculated for their purposes, as the idle and the rich generally crowd to such places for amusement and waste of time.

They are generally connected with some women of infamous character, who frequent play-houses, and seduce some unsuspecting youth to their lodgings, where one of the Black-legs con-

trives to *pop in*, as it were by accident. The consequence is obvious.

The end of Black-legs.

Black-legs rarely die in their beds. The gallows or a duel generally end their days. But it is unfortunate that our laws are so remiss, that a *Black-legs* seldom can be hanged unless he deviate from the common path, and forge bills, or go to the highway.

This, Sir, is the general outline of a character, which of all others seems the most disgraceful to human nature. Yet I fear all we can do is to expose it. We can expect but little assistance from men of rank, since such are the men to whom the wretches we have been describing owe their existence.

I am, Sir, with respect,

Your most obedient,

THEOPHRASTUS.

London, March 12, 1784.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ROSE NOBLE OF HENRY V.

THE Rose Noble was coined in 1422, which was the ninth year of the reign of the victorious Henry the Fifth. On the one side the inscription is

HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. &
FRANC. DNS. HIR.

The King is represented standing in a ship, holding in his right hand a sword, in the left a shield, with the arms of France and England. The

Fleurs-de-lis are exactly three, and he was the first that bore them so.

The inscription* on the REVERSE is
IHC. AVTEM. TRANSIENS. PER.

MEDIUM. ILLORV. IBAT.

A cross *Fleuri*, with four *Fleurs-de-lis*, and as many *Lions passant*; over each is a crown, and three billets beneath. In the centre of the cross, in a rose, is the letter H; and the whole is in a large rose.

* The inscription is taken from St. Luke, Chap. IV. v. 30. The Latin is from the Vulgate translation.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIS winter has not been fruitful in works of genius in any department of literature, an observation which will extend to the theatres. Notwithstanding the powers of a Siddons, a Henderson, or a Kemble, and the musical and comic strength of Covent-Garden, the productions hitherto

have with difficulty soared above mediocrity, and that rise, we find, was immediately previous to their sinking into oblivion. We are happy to observe that the fate of the performances of the season has confirmed the propriety of our remarks on them.

D R U R Y - L A N E.

THE DOUBLE DISGUISE, a comic opera of two acts, was produced at this

theatre on Tuesday the 2d. The characters and fable as follow:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Lord Hartwell | <i>Mr. Barrymore.</i> |
| Sir Richard Evergreen | <i>Mr. Parsons.</i> |
| Tinsel | <i>Mr. Dodd.</i> |
| Sam, a postillion | <i>Mr. Burton.</i> |
| Emily | <i>Miss Phillips.</i> |
| Miss Dor. Evergreen | <i>Mrs. Hopkins.</i> |
| Rose, an Irish waiting maid | <i>Mrs. Wrighten.</i> |

F A B L E.

Lord Hartwell being in Paris, receives an account of the death of an opulent uncle on the mother's side, who has left him a considerable estate in Somersetshire, on condition that he shall marry the daughter of Sir Richard Evergreen, a country gentleman. He repairs to London, and proceeds, without delay, to the country seat of Sir Richard, where, instead of appearing in his own character, he gets himself introduced in the capacity of a steward, and discovers himself to Miss Emily, the young lady. His lordship having left at an inn, fifteen miles from the seat of Sir Richard, Sam the postillion, and Tinsel the footman. The latter, who, as he says, has finished his education in Paris, thinking his master was gone back to London, forms a scheme to personate Lord Hartwell, in hopes of obtaining Miss Emily for his wife; and thus disguised attempts to mollify the inclinations of an Irish woman, the waiting maid, but with no sort of success. After which, however, meeting with Miss Dorothy Evergreen, an old maid, and sister to Sir Richard, he reflects, that the *old tabby*, as he calls her, must have a large fortune, which reflection determines him to pay her his addresses. Having been a stroller for some time, he takes an opportunity of *vaunting* his passion before the old woman, which happening to suit the romantic turn of her mind, inclines her to accept of the matrimonial offer without the least hesitation, notwithstanding the ideas of delicacy and decorum, which seemed to inspire her with some kind of reluctance on the first blush of the proposal. The golden hopes of Tinsel are soon rendered delusive by Lord Hartwell's appearance, and the opera winds up with the marriage of his lordship with Miss Emily Evergreen.

The author of a comic opera has a very large portion of the His business is to write the and songs, although for the m these are the business of tw. But dialogue is a secondary co tion in the present taste—with contemptible stuff which goes the name of *The Poor Soldier*, The music is the principal obje to that principally we shall con remarks. Mr. Hook, the comp well known at Vauxhall and R for his various popular airs, in tion of the Scotch, some of have the merits of originality, a the greater part are very triflin create only temporary satisfacti this opera, melody seems to be his aim. Aware that the perfe of Parke or Richards will alway down applause, he rests his see the execution of the hautboy a lin. Except one air, sung by Phillips, this art is every wha spicuous. It has of late becom common, and is no bad proof clining genius, as well as false But perhaps we may be said matters to too great a degree of if we examine a trifle of this for the same attention that we wou ploy in investigating the beauti blemishes of Handel. Suffice it then, that the music is in genera sing, though not original, and adapted to the powers of the performers.

The dialogue, we understand, production of a lady, and, the has claims on our indulgence. are two or three *palpable bits* in the sake of which the whole m endured, especially as there a wretched puns, nor forced quibbl raise contempt. The character of Irish waiting maid has a kind of velty in it. Nothing can equ performance of Mrs. Wrighten part. The comic powers of this are well known, but it is surpr they are so little employed. Phillips, Mrs. Hopkins, and M Parsons, Dodd, and Barrymore much for their author as they o Parsons, indeed, makes a very v

husband, and Dodd is rather too refined in his servitude, but the merit of some actors, among whom these may be numbered, is that they can give a

strength to weakness, and a meaning to insipidity. There is nothing remarkable in the writing of the songs.

COVENT-GARDEN.

THERE has no new piece appeared here, during our month. An opera was given out, indeed, as the theatrical phrase is, but soon after withdrawn, and another put in its room, called *Sherwood Forest*, founded on the story of *Robin Hood*. This is now in re-

hearsal, and will appear on the first Thursday after the Passion week. It is—the dialogue we mean—written by Mr. M'Nally, author of *Tristram Shandy* and *Retaliation*. The music is composed by Shields, and, as we are informed, is in his very best manner.

OPERA-HOUSE.

Thursday, March 18, M. D'Auberval, at his benefit, presented the audience with a serious opera, on a new plan, at least new to this country, for the plan is entirely French; the dances are interwoven with chorusses and songs, which has a very happy effect in giving a relief to the whole, and abating the tediousness of the recitative. The name of the opera is, *Alina*, or the *Queen of Golconda*. The poetry by Signor A. Andrei, the music by Rauzzini. The characters were represented thus:

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Alina, Queen of Golconda. | } Signora Carnevale. |
| Alberto, an English general, and ambassador to the Queen | |
| Ofmino | } Grandees |
| Ulbeck | |
| Zelia, confidante to the Queen | } Signora Schinotti. |
| | |

Chorusses and songs of people, soldiers, and shepherds, shepherdesses, &c. &c.

The fable of this serious opera is briefly this: Alina, a beautiful, innocent, and sensible shepherdess, meeting with Alberto, the lord of the manor where she was born, kindled in his heart a passion which he was unable to conceal. In the virtue of Alina, Alberto found an obstacle to his transports, and the difference of their condition was an unsurmountable difficulty in the way to that happiness which he might have enjoyed in an union with

the object of his wishes. Alina, who felt a mutual passion for her lover, in order to avoid the danger of it, left her native country, and after various and singular adventures arriving at Golconda, was by that people proclaimed their Queen. In her elevated situation, she maintained constantly her tender affection for Alberto, and with that diligence and industry inseparable from a heart that truly loves, she caused a village to be built exactly like that of her beloved Alberto's. The castle, the wood, the garden, the river, with a bridge formed of trunks of trees, and her own cottage, resembled so exactly those of her native spot, that Alina, enticed by a pleasing illusion, often retired from the affairs of her kingdom, to soothe her love with the contemplation of objects so dear to her passionate heart. Alberto, advanced to the rank of a general in India, is by his sovereign's commission sent on an embassy to the Queen of Golconda, who receives him seated on her throne, and covered with a veil, according to the Asiatic custom. Here the opera begins. She knows her lover without being known to him, and the better to discover whether he still loves her, she prepares for him a magnificent entertainment, in which, by means of soporiferous flowers, she gets him lulled to sleep, and causes him to be conveyed to the above-mentioned village. Awakening, he is astonished at the sight of the place; more so when

Alina appears before him, in her country dress, which she had always preserved, and after many endearing expressions between them, she disappears. In order to come at an undoubted proof of his fidelity, the Queen sends a tender to him of her hand and crown, and on his refusal of so great an offer, being well assured of his constancy, she requites it by giving to him her hand in marriage, and dividing with him her kingdom.

The subject of the drama is taken from the well known novel of *Chevalier de Boufflers*, intitled *Alina*.

Such is the story of this serious opera, which, but for the interposition of the dances, would be most insufferably dull. The music does not add

much to the reputation of the composer. Excepting the rondeau in the end of the first act, and an air in the third, accompanied by Cramer *obligato*, we can find very little that attracts attention.

It is unnecessary to add that the dances were in the stile of the highest perfection, and the scenery beautiful, the last spectacle excelled in splendour and elegance.—D'Auberval, who danced for the first time, *came, saw, and conquered*. The opera has been announced for a third representation, but we do not think it will ever be a favourite, at least unless Pacchierotti and Allegranti take the parts now performed by Madame Carnevale and Signor Rauzzini.

PANTHEON.

WE shall now only take notice of the only masquerade of this season which in any degree merits the name. This was held at the Pantheon, about three weeks since. It was full of mirth and levity. Disencumbered from the restraints of common life, the genuine feelings of the mixed assembly burst forth, and in their several propensities—here it was all turbulence and debauchery—there all fluttering and intrigue. The *beauties* of the *season* were accounted in all the elegance of taste, for the purposes of *exhibition*. The *young men* in the loose ornament of a *domino*, for the convenience of *lounging*. The *politicians* formed themselves into committees on the state of the nation. The *four-bottle men* into parties for a debauch. The Scots fatigued themselves with the boisterous exercise of the reel, and called it pleasure; the softer beaux of the southern climate dangled under the arms of one another, simpering to the girls in all the insipidity of enervation. Some becomingly employed themselves in investigating the characters of life, as here mixed and contrasted; while a few, pursuing the true use of Masquerade, endeavoured to exhibit the manners of men, “To shew vice his own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and

body of the time his form and presure.”

There were, perhaps, a thousand masks in the Rotunda, among whom we traced but few of the more elevated ranks of life. Engrossed by the fictions, or involved in the disguises of another masquerade, they have not leisure for innocent and unprofitable deceptions. Of the characters a few were distinguished, if in the present age of verbal creations we may be allowed the term, by the *seasonability* of their *satire*. *Peter Pop*, a *pawnbroker*, was decorated with a variety of labels, poignant in their application. The idea of this character we think was new, and the execution was admirable. The following are a few of his *pledges*:

An easy chair for a *statesman* about to leave off trade—well *stuffed*—pledged by Lord N—, for 50*l*.

The *headpiece* of a Westminster elector, *turned in wood*, by Sir C—W—, for one *farthing*.

The *ring of prerogative*, having of late been too much *stretched*, would do for no more than 1*l*. 1*s*.

The *breast-plate* of *power* [brass] by Mr. P—, for three-pence three *farthings*.

A *weathercock* on a *gold box*, by the livery of London, worth no more than its weight, 4*s*. 4*d*.

A *Jagar-born*, tipped with gold, by Capt. H——, for 10,000*l.* *princepal* money, to be paid by *instalments*.

The *cloak of patriotism* (it has been turned) by the Duke of R——, for *three-pence halfpenny*.

A *parise full of promises* offered by Mr. S——, but could not be taken for any thing.

A *fax-hunter* gave us the following very pointed and laughable song :

TALLY HO!

YE Statemen draw near, who, with riot and noise,
Hunt for prey in St. Stephen's wide field,
Who flutter in fears, or who wanton in joys,
And the contest for power will not yield:
The North wind arises, a Fox is in view,
See he scuds thro' the valleys below,
Opposium's slow pack his swift footsteps pursue,
Hark forward! huzza! Tally Ho!

Silly Argument perch'd upon Lambeth's fat pig,
A grunting and galloping hies;
On a large prancing horse *Independence* looks big,
And joins in the sportsman's loud cries;
Behold *secret influence* to mount is unfit;
Prerogative's bubble lies low,
Ambition was thrown when it leap'd at a Pitt,
Hark forward! huzza! Tally Ho!

But Reynard, bold Reynard, gets on in the chase,
His art and his cunning prevail,
For the blust'ring North wind blows so full in
their face,

The unseason'd hunters turn tail!
He leaps ev'ry bedge the old farmers had made,
And laughs at their village of woe;
Old Fame will record all the tricks he has play'd,
Hark forward! huzza! Tally Ho!

A delightful *hay-maker* captivated every heart with her *heels*. She was the most exquisite dancer of the Highland reel we ever saw, and so everlasting, that she triumphed over every Scot, male and female, in the place; their attempts both to recognize and fatigue her were ineffectual; the only thing which to their discomfiture they did find out was, that she was born on this side the Tweed.

Isaac Israel, a Jew merchant, and dealer in old clothes, was an admirable character, and most happy in his points. He sung and distributed several songs, which we shall give on a future day. His hand-bill of wares upon sale had also wit. The following were some of his articles:

The *petticoat of secret influence!* of matchless workmanship! found on the back stairs of the palace of the King

of *Cytherea*, supposed to have been dropped by a Maid of Honour, a Lady of the Bed-chamber, or a Lord of the Privy Seal!

The *girdle of public ruin!* invented and worn by Pandora, for the destruction of mankind; and lately adopted by all the ladies of the ton, in the capital of the above-mentioned island.

The *cap of public rumour!* adorned with the feathers of Folly, the flowers of vitiated fancy, and the ears of Midas!

The *wig of oratory!* adorned with curls, composed of feathers, taken from the heads of the sublime and beautiful geese in the land of Gotham; much in request among the senatorial ganders of that country!

A *bag of poison!* composed of ingredients of so subtle a nature, as are calculated to destroy every living creature, in whose breast confidence, public faith, private honour, and native innocence exist; peculiarly dangerous to the patriots of all free countries!

A *frank for conveying members of parliament*, from Ainodilac, to Nodnodalada; supposed to have been invented about the same time with air-balloons, about two thousand years ago, more or less!

A couple of *countrymen* were excellent; and several of the female characters had great sprightliness and wit.

A *Ballad Singer* sung the following song:

Tune—"Amo, Amas, &c. &c."

L I N G O.

POTO potas,

I drink a glass

To the man who won't surrender;

Youth marks his face

In the vocative case,

And he's of the doubtful gender;

Horum corum

Rotulorum,

Loaves and fishes plenty;

Shim sham Secretary, Treasury, and Councils.

We all love Es in presentis.

Poto potas,

I drink the las

Who loves the pungo punxi;

With lædo, ludo, divido, trudo,

Ex do semper faciunt si:

Horum, corum,

Hot cocolorum,

Love and kisses plenty;

Smack smock, diddle daddle, masculinum genus;

We all love Es in presentis.

Then fill your glaſs
 Each lad and laſe,
 Who here have ſtood and heard us;
 May each knave ſwing
 In an hempen ſtring,
 Boe, ſur, atque ſacerdoſ;
 Horum, corum,
 Snip ſnap ſnorum,
 Cords and gibbets plenty;
 Whipchop, Temple-bar, Tower-hill, and Tyburn,
 To go: us Es in præſenti.

There were a number of the uſual characters, Highlanders, Sailors, Jews, Harlequins, one of whom was the beſt in every point of view that we ever ſaw, and his Columbine was alſo elegant. Mother Shipton, Merlin in a go-cart, a Mercury, a Footman, a Jockey, and all the train of warehouse nonſenſe.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE XLVIII.

THE Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. LXXIII. for the Year 1783. 4to. Lockyer Davis.

(Continued from page 139.)

FOR the three firſt papers of this volume, our readers muſt conſult the laſt number of the Literary Review. The following are the contents of the fourth:

IV. A Deſcription of a Species of *San ocele* of a moſt aſtoniſhing Size in a Black Man in the Iſland of Senegal; with ſome Account of its being an endemial Diſeaſe in the Country of Gaſſam. By J. P. Schotte, M. D. Communicated by Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

(Read Dec. 19, 1782.)

The account of this extraordinary ſwelling is as follows:

“ Mr. Biſhopp, ſurgeon in chief of the province of Senegambia (who now reſides in London) telling me one day, that he was going to ſee a poor black man of the Bambara nation, afflicted with a moſt extraordinary and dreadful diſeaſe in his teſticles, I accompanied him, being glad of the opportunity of ſeeing it. We entered the hut, and ſaw the man lying on a negro bed, elevated about a foot from the ground. He ſaid to Mr. Biſhopp, that there was again an ulcer on his ſcrotum, which had made him take the liberty to requeſt his attendance. I looked at the ſcrotum, and found it of an aſtoniſhing ſize; but the place where he lay being dark, the hut having no windows, and thoſe people having no candles, he was aſked if he could not walk towards the door, that we might ſee better.”

This he effected, not without much difficulty, ſupporting the enormous ſcrotum partly by a long cotton ſheet, which was ſlung round his neck, and partly ſtiding it on the ground. Dr. Schotte then proceeded: “ I was aſtoniſhed at its enormous ſize, when I ſaw it in the light, and yet I neglected to meaſure it, thinking at the time, as is often the caſe, that I ſhould have opportunities enough to do it; but the ſudden invaſion of the iſland by the French prevented me

afterwards from performing it. However, according to my gueſs, and without any exaggeration, the whole maſs might be about two feet and a half long from the *os pubis* to its lower extremity, and about eighteen inches in diameter acroſs from thigh to thigh. Its weight I will only ſtate at fifty pounds, as it was eſtimated by Mr. Biſhopp, though I believe it to have been more, and indeed from its dimensions, and from its being a ſolid maſs, it muſt certainly have exceeded that weight. It was of an oblong form, and reſembled in ſome meaſure the ſhape of the ſcrotum of a bull. It felt very hard to the touch, and the ſkin of it was ſo tight, that it could not be pinched by the fingers. The penis was quite hid in the bulk, as generally happens when the ſcrotum is much extended, and may be eaſily comprehended by thoſe who have ſeen large ruptures. The ſkin of the *peccinæ* and of the abdomen was drawn downwards, the navel being nearer to the *os pubis* than it is in the natural ſtate. There was a large aperture formed by the ſkin about a foot downwards from the *os pubis*, rather inclining towards the right ſide, out of which the urine came, which, however, did not run in a ſtream, but came irregularly from all the interior ſides of the aperture.”

There was a large ulcer on the anterior part of the ſcrotum, which had originated in a puſtule or boil. It differed nothing in nature of appearance from common ulcers, and was gradually healed by the ordinary mode of treatment, as ſeveral ſmaller ones had been before.

“ The man was rather thin than fat, and might be about fifty years old. His abdomen ſeemed rather empty, and appeared drawn in towards the ſpine; yet I do not think that any of the inteſtines had deſcended into the ſcrotum, or if any had paſſed down, the annuli of the abdomen muſt have been ſo dilated as not to occaſion the leaſt obſtruction in them; for he never had, to my knowledge, any of thoſe complaints or ſymptoms which attend ruptures. Beſides this, it is to be obſerved, that ruptures are not very common among the blacks about Senegal; indeed, I can ſay, that I never ſaw one of them.

"Having thus far given an account of what I saw myself of this remarkable disease, I shall now relate what I have been credibly informed of by other people concerning its beginning and progress. The man had been purchased up the river as a slave, when he was about the age of puberty, and brought down to Senegal, where he was kept as a house-servant by an opulent inhabitant. He was for some years healthy and well; but afterwards his testicles began to swell insensibly, without inflammation, pain, or any other inconvenience. They increased gradually, though slowly, and became some years after of such a bulk, that he was neither able to walk nor perform his usual work. That he might, however, not be quite idle, as he was otherwise a stout and able fellow, he used to cut bars of iron into pieces of a foot long, which bear a certain price at Senegal, and go among the blacks like current money. This he could do fitting with a chisel and hammer, and a small anvil placed before him on the ground, his legs bent under him, and the big scrotum resting on the ground. Mr. Bishopp had seen him perform this work for many years; at last, however, the scrotum increased to such a degree, that the great bulk prevented him from doing it any longer. From the time that the disorder had first begun to show itself to the time I saw him, five and twenty years had elapsed; he was alive when I left the island in February, 1779, and may be so now."

Dr. Schotte acknowledges that this was the only man he ever saw afflicted with this disease at Senegal; and ex-

plains the information upon which he was induced to believe it endemial in the country of Galam, of which this man was a native. It lies east of Senegal, at the distance of nine hundred English miles, and its inhabitants are called *Bambaras*. From his account it appears sufficiently credible. The reader will not expect much satisfaction from an attempt to investigate the causes of an endemial disease among a barbarous people, at the distance of nine hundred miles, of whom the only accounts were obtained from the inhabitants of Senegal, who go annually in a fleet of small craft to Galam for trade. Dr. Schotte conjectures that it may be owing to the immoderate use of Cayenne pepper among a people to whom polygamy in its utmost extent is lawful and customary, which, besides acting as a provocative, produces dull pain and turgesency in those parts. Subjoined is a curious note concerning the Marabouts, or Mahometan priests, of the black nations, which we may lay before our readers on a future occasion.

(To be continued.)

ART. XLIX. *The Sheep, the Duck, and the Cock: A dramatic Fable. Written at Paris soon after the Ascension and Descent of the famous Air-Balloon: Exhibited in the Presence of their Most Christian Majesties, at Versailles, Sept. 19, 1783. Imitated in English, by a Spectator, and illustrated with a Print of the Air-Balloon.* 8vo. 1s. Robinson.

THERE is a good deal of humour in this dramatic fable, though the thought be not original, as we have frequently been entertained with dialogues between *the Heads on Temple-Bar*, and *the Giants in Guildhall*.

After the *Cock* and *Duck* have encouraged the *Sheep* not to be afraid, or lament the want of wings, and have bestowed a sort of ironical eulogy on Montgolfier, the fable thus concludes:

The Duck.

But a melancholy thought comes across me.

The Cock.

What is it?

The Duck.

We know the bold ambition of the human race; hitherto the air has been the proper element and just right of us birds. What if these innovating aerial navigators should dispossess us of our empire?

The Cock.

I think we need not apprehend that; I can venture to conclude that man, from what he has

experienced, will make a better use of the art of flying, than he has done of the art of sailing. No, indebted to philosophy and the humane sentiments it inspires, and which man now prides himself on, it is not the spirit of ambition, but a laudable curiosity, which urges his flight upwards. Not islands yet unknown, nor tracts of continental land, he wishes to subdue, but DOUBTS; to find out useful truths, and turn to good account the search of nature; to explore her secret operations in the atmosphere, where in her wonder-working laboratory he may gaze with a respectful awe, and see her act; behold her form the meteors, snow, and rain; the hail, the lightning; and even mark the moment of the thunder's burst. Who knows? Perhaps, he'll soar beyond the atmosphere, and reach the distant moon!

The Duck.

Up to the moon! odds cacklings, let them go, and itay there; it is the fittest place for them.

The Cock.

That's a low and hackney'd phrase, my muddy friend; but I expected no other from such a groveling critic as you. However, I do not give this as a general opinion; there are reasons why they cannot go so far as the moon; but

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they will be incomprehensible to your understanding, you'll excuse my acquainting you with them.

The Duck.

"O! I don't want to know them: what you have hitherto said is a great deal too learned for me. I should be much better pleased to know, that is, if you can tell me, where we ourselves are going: is it to Meudon, to Saint Cloud, to Pantin, or to Gonesse?"

The Cock.

A good guess indeed: our shortest journey will be to America, depend on't.

The Sheep.

Surely I am not mistaken; I think we don't seem to rise at all now.

The Duck.

To America, did you say, we are going? Why we move in a straight line towards the East; that's not the way to America, I'm sure.

The Cock.

I don't say it is; perhaps the variation of the compass causes this direction; but when we have got into the trade wind, I know we shall steer straight for Philadelphia.

The Duck.

Odd's gutters! I see a town; how very small it looks: it can't be Paris, is it?

The Cock.

No faith! I believe we are far enough from thence.

The Duck.

And the river yonder that runs across it, the sight of which gives me such joy: do you know the name of it?

The Cock.

Perhaps it is the river of the Amazons, or, very likely, the Nile; they are very near each other. By the bye, you ask me a devilish number of questions; had I been an ignorant village cock, I could never have answered them.

The Sheep.

O mercy! we descend at a violent rate. I think we are tumbling.

The Duck.

Faith, we are so, indeed!

The Sheep.

O Lud! O Lud!

The Duck.

Take care, take care.

The Cock.

Pretty music, faith. What the devil do you scream so for? Have you lost your senses, gentlemen?

The Duck.

Why don't you see how fast we are going to the ground? I tell you this looks devilishly like a tumble.

The Cock.

Poh! no such thing; we are gently alighting on some distant shore.

The Sheep.

The fellow's mad! we are not ten yards from the ground: it's all over with us.

The Duck.

Down we go, bang.

The Sheep.

I am a dead sheep.

The Duck.

I am buried alive.

The Cock.

No, no, you are both of you as well as can be; we have landed rather awkwardly I must confess, and it has made my head giddy; but no matter, let us visit the country; let's see if we can find any inhabitants†.

The Sheep.

Heaven send it may be a desert: if I was sure of not meeting with men, I should bless myself for making this voyage; that hope revives me. I think I have got a good appetite by being in the air; here's grais; by your leave, I'll browse a-bit.

The Duck.

I was just going to set you an example. Gobble is the word, so here goes.

The Cock.

The more I look about here, the more I recollect where I am. I begin to think, my dear friends, we have not been very far indeed.

The Duck.

So, then, we may bid adieu to America; you'll see none of your Numidian ladies, my friend; there's an end of our constellations, and all our glory's turned topsy-turvy.

The Cock.

No, our glorious prospects are as fair as ever; at least, I think mine so. What, is it then from a casual event, ever liable to a thousand inconveniences, particularly in a first attempt, that we are to judge of the merit of an experiment? This has not succeeded so favourably as was expected, it is true; well, it will turn out better the next time. Are we not, however, assured that bodies of great weight may be raised and carried through the air; we have found a principle to act on; time, frequent experiments, and man's industry, will bring this admirable discovery to perfection; yes, this offspring of genius will reach its maturity. Alas! my head turns round, I am grown, suddenly, exceeding weak; but, mind, I do not recant a single syllable I have prophesied, and shall support my opinion with my dying breath.

The Duck.

Here are men running towards us.

The Sheep.

So much the worse for us. This is the most distressing part of our adventure.

The Duck.

If they ask us any questions, my advice is, to make them no answer.

The Sheep.

What do they want more of us? All I ask of them is to browse in peace and quiet.

The Duck.

If they would but toss me into a good fishpond, I should not care what they did with the whole universe beside.

The Cock.

I'm ashamed of your company.—Base-born ideas! My wish, if I recover, is once more to spring aloft in air. If I perish, I have the consolation of dying a glorious victim to the most sublime and astonishing of all discoveries.

ART.

* The village near which the balloon, which was sent up from the Champ de Mars, fell.

† The balloon came down so gently, that none of the animals were hurt but the cock, who wounded his head by fluttering in the wicker cage wherein they were confined.

ART. L. *An Account of the Life and Writings of the late William Hunter, M. D. F. R. S. and S. A. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, Consulting Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy in the Royal Academy of London; one of the Foreign Associates of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, &c. Read on the 6th of August, 1783, at a General Meeting of the Society of Physicians of London, of which he was President, and published at their Request. By Samuel Foart Simmons, M. D. F. R. S. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Lorraine; and one of the Foreign Associates of the Royal Medical Society at Paris.* 8vo. Richardson.

THIS is a well written elegant tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Hunter, so deservedly celebrated as a physician and anatomist. This little work contains a variety of interesting anecdotes, interspersed with occasional criticisms on his writings and discoveries, in which his ingenious biographer displays great knowledge, accuracy, and candour. The materials on which it is grounded are authentic. They were furnished by the family and friends of the deceased. In a word, this little work is a proof that Dr. Simmons, with his professional talents unites no common share of literary talents. As a specimen of the work, we shall present our readers with Dr. Simmons' account of the person and character of Dr. Hunter.

"Of the person of Dr. Hunter, it may be observed, that he was regularly shaped, but of a slender make, and rather below a middle stature.

"There are several good portraits of him extant. One of these is an unfinished painting* by Zoffany, who has represented him in the attitude of giving a lecture on the muscles at the Royal Academy, surrounded by a groupe of academicians. Of the engraved prints of him which have appeared, I give the preference to that executed by Collyer, from the portrait by Chamberlin, in the council chamber of the Royal Academy. It exhibits an accurate and striking resemblance of his features.

"His manner of living was extremely simple and frugal, and the quantity of his food was small, as well as plain. He was an early riser, and when business was over, was constantly engaged in his anatomical pursuits, or in his museum.

"It has been said that he was restrained by mere parsimony from indulging in the luxuries and amusements which captivate the generality of people who reside in this great city. But he seems to have had no relish for them, and contrived to live, in the midst of a crowd, master of himself, and of his own pursuits. It may with truth be asserted, that he never suffered his economy to interfere in matters where the dig-

nity of his character, or the interest of science were concerned.

"There was something very engaging in his manner and address, and he had such an appearance of attention to his patients, when he was making his inquiries, as could hardly fail to conciliate their confidence and esteem.—In consultation with his medical brethren, he delivered his opinions with diffidence and candour.—In familiar conversation he was cheerful and unassuming.

"All who knew him allow that he possessed an excellent understanding, great readiness of perception, a good memory, and a sound judgment. To these intellectual powers he united uncommon assiduity and precision, so that he was admirably fitted for anatomical investigation.

"As a teacher of anatomy he has been long and deservedly celebrated.—He was a good orator, and having a clear and accurate conception of what he taught, he knew how to place in distinct and intelligible points of view the most abstruse subjects of anatomy and physiology. Among other methods of explaining and illustrating his doctrines, he used frequently to introduce some apposite story or case that had occurred to him in his practice, and few men had acquired a more interesting fund of anecdotes of this kind, or related them in a more agreeable manner. He had the talent of infusing much of his ardour into his pupils, and if anatomical knowledge is more diffused in this country than formerly, we are indebted for this, in a great measure, to his exertions.

"To him, likewise, we owe much of the moderation and caution which now prevail among discreet and intelligent practitioners of midwifery, in the use of instruments. 'I admit (said he, in one of his latest publications) that the forceps may sometimes be of service, and may save either the mother or child. I have sometimes used it with advantage, and, I believe, never materially hurt a mother or child with it, because I always used it with fear and circumspection. Yet, I am clearly of opinion, from all the information which I have been able to procure, that the forceps (midwifery instruments in general, I fear) upon the whole, has done more harm than good.' In his lectures he had uniformly delivered the same excellent sentiments.

"How much he contributed to the improvement of medical science in general may be

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collected

* This picture is in the possession of Mr. Baillie. The portrait of Dr. Hunter is the only part of it that is finished. Of the other figures, Mr. Zoffany had only traced the out-lines, when he came back from the East-Indies.

† Reflections relative to the operation of cutting the Symphysis of the Os Pubis.

collected from the concise view we have taken of his writings.

"The munificence he displayed in the cause of science has likewise a claim to our applause.—Persons of an invidious turn of mind, who seek to depreciate his merit in this respect, may, perhaps, endeavour to trace the motive by which he was actuated, and ascribe to vanity what deserves rather to be considered as a commendable love of fame. It is certain that Dr. Hunter sacrificed no part of his time or his fortune to voluptuousness, to idle pomp, or to any of the common objects of vanity that influence the pursuits of mankind in general. He seems to have been animated with a desire of distinguishing himself in those things which are in their nature laudable; and being a bachelor, and without views for establishing a family, he was at liberty to indulge his inclination. Let us, therefore, not withhold the praise that is due to him; and at the same time let it be ob-

served, that his temperance, his prudence, his persevering and eager pursuit of knowledge constitute an example which we may with advantage to ourselves, and to society, endeavour to imitate."

Thus concludes the account of the great Hunter, whose character Dr. Simmons has well portrayed. We cannot conclude this little article without remarking, that Dr. Hunter has been fortunate in his biographer, as we think that the lives of professional men should be written by authors in the same line of employment, as they must be the best judges, while they are unbiassed, in several material points of the conduct of their brethren.

ART. LI. *Memorials of Human Superstition; being a Paraphrase and Commentary on the Historia Flagellantium of the Abbé Boileau, Doctor of the Sorbonne, Canon of the Holy Chapel, &c. By one who is not a Doctor of the Sorbonne.* 2d Edit. 8vo. Robinson.

THIS book, in the first quarto edition, was intituled "The History of the Flagellants, otherwise of Religious Flagellants, among different Nations, and especially among Christians." The author, for obvious reasons, has very judiciously changed the name of his work, and it is henceforth to be called *Memorials of Human Superstition*. Nor is the title the only part of these Memoirs which the author has displayed his judgement in correcting. For in this octavo edition, with which the public are here presented, we find several improvements. The size itself of an octavo seems better calculated for a work of a humorous nature than the quarto, in which it formerly appeared.

This very singular book is now generally understood to be the performance of the author of the celebrated work on the *Constitution of England*. It is said to have been written in consequence of a wager. Be that as it may, it must be confessed the author has made the most of his subject, and has found means to fill a large octavo book, not widely printed, with a continual succession of entertaining facts and sensible observations.

In order to give the reader an idea of the contents and manner of the work, we shall lay a few articles be-

fore him. The sixth chapter contains the following account:

"But the most curious instance of religious flagellations among the Romans, and, indeed, among all other nations, was the festival that was called *Lupercalia*. It was performed in honour of the god Pan, and had been contrived in Arcadia, where it was celebrated so early as the time of King Evander, and was afterwards brought over to Italy. In this festival a number of men used to dance naked, as Virgil informs us: 'Here (says he) the dancing Salii, and naked Luperci.' And Servius, in his Commentary upon these words of Virgil, explains to us, who these Luperci were. They were men who, upon certain solemnities, used to strip themselves intirely naked; in this situation they ran about the streets, carrying straps of leather in their hands, with which they struck the women they met in their way. Nor did the women run away from them; on the contrary, they willingly presented the palms of their hands, in order to receive the blows; imagining, through a superstitious notion received among the Romans, that these blows, whether applied to their hands or to their belly, had the power to render them fruitful, or procuring them an easy delivery."

"The same facts are alluded to by Juvenal, who says, in his second satire, 'Nor is it of any service to her to offer the palms of her hands to a nimble Lupercus.' And the ancient scholiast on Juvenal observes on this verse, that barren women in Rome used to throw themselves into the way of the Luperci, when become furious, and were beaten by them with straps."

"Festus, in his book on the *Signification of Words*, informs us that the Luperci were sometimes called *Crepi*, on account of the noise (*crepitas*) they made with their straps, when they struck the women with them: 'For it is a custom among the Romans (the same author continues)

tances) for men to run about naked, during the festival of the Lupercalia, and to strike the women they meet *with straps*."

"The same festival has also been mentioned by Prudentius, in his *Roman Martyr*. 'What is the meaning of this shameful ceremony? By thus running about in the shape of Luperci, you show that you are persons of low condition. Would you not deem a man to be the meanest of slaves, who would run naked about the streets, amusing himself with striking the young women.'

"From these sentiments, delivered by Prudentius, we might be induced to think that only persons of low condition, in Rome, or even slaves alone, used to run in the festival of the *Lupercalia*: yet this does not seem to have been the case, and the lines of that author appear to have contained more declamation than truth.

"The *Luperci* were in very early times formed into two bands, which, from the names of two of the most distinguished families in Rome, were called *Quintiliani* and *Fabiani*; and to these a third band was afterwards added, which was called *Juliani*, from J. Cæsar's name. Mark Anthony, as every one knows, did not scruple to run at one of the *Luperci*; and if he was afterwards inveighed against by several persons, and among others by Cicero, his personal enemy, it was owing to his being conscious when he thus ran naked about the streets: a thing, it was said, which had never been done by any consul before him.

"The festival we speak of continued (which may surprise the reader) to be celebrated so late as the year 496, that is, long after the general establishment of Christianity; and persons of noble families not only continued to run among the *Luperci*, but a great improvement was moreover made about those times in the ceremony:

the ladies, no longer contented with being slapped on the palms of their hands as formerly, used to strip themselves naked, in order both to give a fuller scope to the *Lupercus* to display the vigour and agility of his arm, and enjoy, themselves, the entertainment of a more complete flagellation. The whole ceremony being thus brought to that degree of perfection, was so well relished by all parties, that it continued to subsist (as hath just now been observed) long after the other ceremonies of paganism were abolished; and when Pope Gelasius at last put an end to it, he met with a strong opposition from all orders of men, senators as well as others. The general discontent became even so great, that the Pope, after he had carried his point, was obliged to write his own apology, which Baronius has preserved: one of his arguments was drawn from the above practice of ladies, of stripping themselves naked in public, in order to be lashed. *Apud illos nobiles ipsi currebant, & matronæ nudato corpore vapulabant.*"

In the sixteenth chapter the author gives an account of the wantonness of priests and confessors, in regard to their female penitents. This chapter may as well be passed by.

In our next we shall conclude our account of these memoirs. The variety of subjects, and abundance of matter, which have crowded in upon us this month, oblige us to curtail of their usual length the articles in the Literary Review. In future, however, we hope to make amends for this deficiency.

ART. LII. *The Rise and Progress of the Scandinavian Poetry. A Poem, in two Parts. By Mr. Jerminham. 4to.* Robson.

FROM the specimens of poetical talents with which Mr. Jerminham has already favoured the public, every work with his name prefixed naturally excites curiosity. We have often admired Mr. J's. compositions, but we freely confess, that he has never, in our opinion, assumed the character of a poet with more success, in any of his performances, than in the *Rise and Progress of the Scandinavian Poetry*.

Of the materials and subject of this poem we shall present Mr. Jerminham's own account:

ADVERTISEMENT TO PART I.

"The materials that form the first part of the following poem are taken from the Scandinavian poetics, The *EDDA*! In the remarks on the third fable of the *Edda* are these words, 'A powerful Being had with his breath animated the drops out of which the first giant was formed. This Being, whom the *Edda* affects

not to name, was entirely distinct from Odin, who had his birth long after the formation of the giant Ymir.'—This first agent, or genius, whom the *Edda* affects not to name, is supposed in the following poem to create from his own immediate power the system of the Scaldic mythology. As it would have been impossible to introduce the whole system without running into a tedious enumeration; the principal features of it are only retained (sufficient it is presumed) to give some idea of the character of the Northern poetry. Among other omissions, the reader will find that no mention is made of Gimle, the mansion of bliss that was appropriated to the reception of the virtuous, nor of Nastrand, the abode of the impious, these places not being supposed to exist in their full extent till the general destruction of the world; whereas the hall of Odin, and the caves of Hela, were peculiarly the Elysium and the Tartarus of the Runie poetry: they are perpetually referred to in the ancient songs of the Scalds, and the wild system of these contrasted abodes seems well calculated to encourage that spirit of war and enterprize which runs through the whole Scandinavian minstrelsy.

"Some expressions taken from the *Edda*

may appear obscure without an explanation: in the language of the Scalds the world is stiled the great vessel that floats on the ages.—The rainbow the bridge of the Gods.—To drink the blood of friendship alludes to a ceremony performed by two warriors when they enter into an alliance of friendship: they made incisions in their arms or breast, and tasting each other's blood, they mutually swore, that the death of the first of them who fell in battle should not pass unrevenge.

"To celebrate the mass of weapons was to fight against the Christians, whose religious sentiments the Scandinavians held in contempt, as thinking them adverse to the spirit of war.

"The Valkeries are a female troop whom Odin sends to the field of battle upon invisible steeds; their function is to choose such as are destined to slaughter, and conduct their spirits to the Paradise of the Brave.

"Fenris is a large wolf, who is to break his chains at the general conflagration, and to swallow the sun."

ADVERTISEMENT to PART II.

"The temple of Upfal was destroyed by Ingo 1075—a Christian cathedral was erected on its ruins fourhundred years after. At the introduction of Christianity, the interposition of angels, and the appearance of ghosts grew familiar to the Scandinavian poetry, which was afterwards enriched by allegories, and by the accession of new images, which flowed to it through various channels, particularly from the East. See Richardson's Dissertation.

"When colleges were founded, and the general attention was directed to classical learning, the wild conceptions of the Scaldic minstrels gradually fell into disuse."

The two advertisements contain the subject of this poem. We shall not attempt to follow the author through every part of this performance, but content ourselves with giving a general character of it, and presenting an extract to our reader.

The versification is flowing and spirited, and Mr. Jerminham seems very judiciously to have infused into it a kind of solemnity, which is well adapted to the subject. In some places, where the wildness of the Scandinavian imagery prevails, or the lively imagination of the author luxuriates, we wanted notes, or a commentary. These may, probably, be given in a future edition.

In our poetical department, our readers have already seen a short specimen of Mr. Jerminham's abilities. To that we shall now add; from the first book, the following speech of the Genius of Scandinavian poetry to "The living Fathers of the Runic yme."

After he has summoned them from "a slowly waving wood," the poet says:

Swift at his word the ancient fire survey'd,
Tumultuous rushing from the solemn shade,
Arm'd with the pow'rful harp an ardent throng.
The mighty founders of the northern song.
'Twas then the Pow'r resum'd—"Ye chosen band,
At Nature's furnace take your faithful stand:
There forge the verse amidst the fiercest glow,
And thence the thunderbolts of genius throw;
Rouze, rouze the tyrant from his slatt'ring dream,
Full at his vices wield the daring theme,
Till o'er his cheek shall flash intruding shame,
That blushing dawn of virtue's rising flame.

Now, on the bosom of the list'ning youth
Impress, engrave the sacred form of truth;
Bid them, as varying life unfolds to view,
Be still to all her scenes to honour true:
True to the man on friendship's list enroll'd
Th' entrusted secret of his soul untold:
Woe to that chief, and blasted be his fame,
Whose mean soul chills affection's holy flame;
Forgetting that he once, with zeal impress'd,
Drank the pure drops that flow'd from friend-
ship's breast.

Now, to the realm ye hallow'd bards impart
This truth, and touch with joy the human heart,
In man's too transient perishable frame
A glowing unabating fire proclaim,
Which, as that frame lies mould'ring into clay,
Shall thro' th' encircling ruin burst its way:
Thus, when a torrent of impetuous rain
Drowns the low nest that trusted to the plain;
High soars the bird beyond Destruction's flow,
And owns no kindred with the wreck below.

Now, o'er some stately tomb's dim entrance bend,
And from the daring harp unerring send
(As from the sounding bow with vigour sped)
The darts of harmony that wake the dead.

Be, too, of prophecy the dreadful lords,
And strike the solemn, deep, mysterious chords;
Skill'd to reveal futurity's dark laws,
Inforce the song with many an awful pause.
In sounds that terrify the soul disclose
(Veil'd in the womb of time) destructive woes:
Say whirlwinds shall provoke the roaring main,
Say stars shall drop like glittering gems of rain:
Say Fenris, bursting from his time-worn chains,
Shall bear wild horror thro' the Runic plains;
Doom'd, while the course of havoc he shall run,
With jaws outstretch'd to rend the falling sun.
Say the gigantic ship, the floating world,
Shall, on the iron rock of ruin hurl'd,
Sink—like a dream that rushing from the mind,
Leaves not a glimm'ring of its pomp behind.
Ye bold enthusiasts, join the warlike train,
When true to fame they seek the hostile plain;
Bid the loud harp delight the valiant throng,
And add the forceful eloquence of song.
Thinn'd of his numbers, mark the struggling chief
Encircled close, and sever'd from relief:
Now strike the cheering harp—'tis heard no more,
Lost in the conflict's wild encroaching roar.
Yet strike again, yet strike the note profound,
I to the chief will waft th' inspiring sound;
Till thro' the pressure of the battle's storm,
He o'er the plain a rugged path shall form.

on the main, when frozen fragments fail,
 With huge mounds oppose the giant whale;
 Form'd lord, enrag'd at the delay,
 With hammers, crashing ice-rocks bursts his way.
 Now, round some death-struck chief in fi-

lence throng,
 As thus he breathes his own historic song—
 'Gleed with wounds, unwounded is my fame,
 In war's field I chae'd the flying game;
 In the jealous veil of ling'ring night,
 I went to clide the time's reluctant flight?
 And our voices baid the morning ray,
 Among the matins of th' important day?
 In furges streamers glitter'd to our view,
 In high war weapons from the scabbards flew.
 To see the riv'n—helmets fly,
 To see the swell confusion's thund'ring cry,
 To see (extending all around)
 The banners spread the lowly ground;
 Through the Danish field, thus mantled o'er,
 In casings of the gorgeous robe it wore.
 Thus, as the chief, shall mitigate his pain*,
 A choral voice relieve the pausing strain:
 Now again your soothing tones suspend,
 As the dying chief attentive bend.

As we not forb at valor's daring call,
 To the forces of the Christian Gaul?
 I've not forb, in terrible attire,
 To the masts of war a length'ning quire?
 In the gleaming swords, impatient of the sigh,
 The dead relics that adorn'd the rite.
 My turns—my fading breath
 In expression to the song of death.
 And ye battle-sisters boomer nigh,
 Give me your prize—and waft my soul on high.

ART. LIII. *Anecdotes of the Russian Empire; in a Series of Letters, written a Year ago, from St. Petersburg.* 8vo. Cadell.

THESE letters are the production of the ingenious Mr. Professor Richardson of Glasgow, who, from the talents and abilities he has displayed in his Philosophical Analysis of several characters in Shakspeare's Dramas, has justly entitled to a high rank among his literary contemporaries. These anecdotes were written during a year's residence in Russia, and contain several particulars both curious and amusing, respecting the Empress, and the natives of these extensive dominions. We shall present our readers with a summary abstract of the contents of each of these letters, and extract the passages from them which seem worthy of particular attention, either from their novelty, or from the entertainment and instruction which they convey. It must be remembered, that these

Now, ere he sinks beneath the blow of fate,
 Reveal the honours of his future state;
 Where to his wond'ring vision shall expand,
 Adorn'd with heroes, a refulgent land.

' Ye glowing masters of the Scaldic song †,
 Still other pow'ful gifts to you belong:
 The lofty pine that meets the mountain gale,
 Th' expanding oak that crowns the lowly vale,
 Shall, as your fingers touch the furrow'd rind,
 Display the treasures of the musing mind:
 There, by the voice of whisp'ring nature call'd,
 In future times shall stand the youthful Scald,
 There shall he meditate the Runic store;
 There woo the science of the tuneful lore;
 There view the tree with speechless wonder fraught,
 Whose womb mysterious bears the poet's thoughts;
 There (from the busy world's incessant din)
 Inhale the breathings of the pow'r within.

' Enough—the pow'r I now bestow enjoy,
 In Virtue's cause the forceful harp employ:
 Go forth, ye glorious conquerors of the mind,
 Achieve the hallow'd task to you assign'd:
 Applaud the valiant, and the base controul,
 Disturb, exalt, enchant the human soul.'

From this ample specimen our readers will easily perceive that Mr. Jerningham must derive new reputation from the work before us, which will be particularly relished by those who are acquainted with the ancient songs of the Scalds, and remaining fragments of Runic poetry.

letters were written between the years 1768 and 1771.

LETTER I. *Journal of a Voyage from England to St. Petersburg.*

In a voyage of thirteen or fourteen days, in seas which are constantly pass'd over by the vessels of every nation, little new can be expected. The voyage, however, was not destitute of events. The following is the description of the coast of Zealand and of Elsinore:

"August 7, 1768. The weather fine, and the wind favourable. We sail'd along the coast of Zealand.—Nothing of the kind could be more delightful than the verdure and variety of hill and dale displayed in that beautiful island. In the afternoon we pass'd a small palace belonging to the King of Denmark. It is distant about two miles from Elsinore; is flat-roofed; has twelve windows in front, and is built, as I was told, on the very place formerly occupied by the palace of Hamlet's father. In

* See the notes the Reverend Mr. Johnstone has added to his translation of the Death-Song of Ragnarok.

† In the first rude ages rocks and trees supplied the materials for writing, and on them were inscribed the rudiments of that art: the trees thus marked were held in veneration, and were even believed to inclose some supernatural agent.

an adjoining garden, the very spot is shown where that prince was said to have been poisoned. We came to anchor in the evening, in the Sound, between the opposite fortresses of Elsinore and Helsingburgh.

August 8. Remained at Elsinore.

This town stands upon a small bay: it contains about five thousand inhabitants; commands the Sound, and was formerly the place of residence of the Danish princes. The streets are narrow and ill-paved: the houses are of brick or wood, and are covered with tiles. The castle stands on the west point of the bay: it is fortified with works of earth, on which are mounted three hundred and sixty-five pieces of cannon; and the subterranean apartments are said to be so very spacious, as to be capable of containing more than a regiment of men. In other respects, the castle itself seems to be a place of very little defence: it is a square edifice, built of free-stone brought from the coast of Sweden; and is so adorned with spires, as at a distance to resemble a church. The rooms are lofty; and contain many coarse historical pictures, relating chiefly to the wars of Denmark. The altar-piece, in the great church of Elsinore, is also shown as a curiosity. It is made of oak, very richly gilt and carved; and the figures, in different groupes, represent the history of our Saviour.—The Sound, at this place, is about three miles broad; and the toll levied from merchant ships was first imposed to defray the expence of light-houses erected along the coast by the King of Denmark. The soil in Zealand, though the sea-coast appears very beautiful, is light, sandy, and not very fruitful. The grain it produces is chiefly rye; and any cattle I saw were remarkably small. The carriages, in which the inhabitants carry turf for fuel, and other necessities, are drawn by horses, go upon four little wheels, are narrow, and have their sides wattled.

“The opening of the Sound and the situation of the Tweed this evening displayed a very beautiful landscape. The view to the east was bounded by the isle of Ween, formerly the residence of Tycho Brahe. This little island is of a circular form: the shore is higher than the neighbouring coast of Zealand; and even higher at that particular place than the coast of Sweden. We were just able to distinguish its agreeable verdure, and to discern the spires of Copenhagen, which seemed very near it. The sea-coast from Elsinore to Copenhagen, finely diversified with corn-fields, meadows, woods, little hills, and summer-palaces belonging to the King and the nobility, was happily contrasted by the black rocks on the opposite and mountainous coast of Sweden. The sea was quite smooth; and the castles of Elsinore and Helsingburgh, with the numerous vessels that lay at anchor, and all the other circumstances of the scene, were embellished by a glorious setting sun, whose rays were reflected from a multitude of gilded clouds.

“The only disagreeable circumstance with here, was a whispered account of a family. I am afraid you will find something rotten in the state of Denmark.”

The description of their while the ship was jammed two rocks in the Gulf of Finland is well written, and speaks as to the heart as for the head of the matter. After escaping these and other dangers they arrived on the 15th of July at St. Petersburg.

LETTER II. This letter contains a very full Account of the Ceremony of the Foundation of a Church dedicated to St. Isaac. The Emperor and the Great Duke assisted. The ceremony is to be magnificent, and more splendid than any of those now celebrated at divine worship in St. Petersburg. The attachment of the Russians to St. Isaac proceeds not from any particular reason. Our author informs us, “from the distinguished character of his father, that the day consecrated to him was the birth-day of Peter the Great.” The description of the Empress’s presence shall transcribe:

“The Empress of Russia is taller than middle size, very comely, gracefully inclined to grow corpulent; and of a complexion, which, like every other female in this country, she endeavours to improve by the use of rouge. She has a fine mouth, teeth; and blue eyes, expressive of something not so good as observation, and a bad as suspicion. Her features are regular and pleasing. Indeed, with her appearance altogether, it would be injustice to say it was masculine, yet not be doing her justice to say it was feminine. As Milton intended to say that she was fairer than any of her daughters, this great sovereign is certainly fairer of her subjects whom I have seen.—She wears a silver stuff negligee, the ground purple with purple flowers, and silver trimmings. Her hair was dressed according to the present fashion. She also wore a rich diamond necklace, and ear-rings, with a blue ribbon of the highest order of knighthood; and the being very warm, she carried in her hand a small green umbrella. Her demeanour around her seemed very smiling and courteous.”

(To be continued.)

* I have seen no picture, medallion, or print, excepting one picture, in which she is in men’s clothes, that does her justice. In most of them her features appear too strong, and her air too masculine.

STATE PAPERS.

of the East-India Company against Mr. Lewis Bill, presented by Earl Temple, 1783.

Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, the petition of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-

Sheweth,

THAT a bill is now depending before your lordships, entitled 'An Act for establishing regulations for the better Management of the Revenues, and Commerce of the East-Indies.'

That said bill destroys the constitution, and deprives the rights and privileges of your petitioners by charter, made for their consideration, and confirmed by divers acts of parliament; and empowers certain persons to be directors appointed by the said bill, to take possession of all the houses, warehouses, and other buildings, records, charters, letters, and ships, vessels, goods, wares, merchandise, securities for money, and all other things belonging to your petitioners; and to charge your petitioners with any pecuniary, or stating any just grounds for their rights, capacities, and franchises to be forfeited, or their property to be proceeding contrary to the most sacred rights of British subjects; that of being convicted upon a specific charge, be liable to be punished in any case

where, the said bill empowers and authorizes Directors to carry on a trade with your petitioners, and at their discretion, without their consent or controul, for the benefit of your petitioners are excluded, and, therefore, they most solemnly so protest against

your lordships should think that any necessity of state may warrant so harsh a measure of diverting your petitioners of their rights and property, your petitioners do with the most perfect confidence in your wisdom as well as justice, that the necessity of such state necessities, or other emergency can be best established by the clearest evidence. And your petitioners humbly do refer your lordships to the example of former times, in which every encroachment upon the sacred rights of private property, and private franchise, has been anxiously opposed by the wisdom and justice of the law.

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray that they may be heard by themselves, or by counsel, against the said bill; and that your lordships in your justice will protect their rights and property against this most intemperate measure, subversive of your petitioners' constitution, directing them of their

rights and privileges, seizing their property, and continuing a trade at their risk, but without their consent or controul.

"And your petitioners shall ever pray," &c.

Petition from the City of London against the said Bill, presented by the Duke of Richmond, Decr 15, 1783.

"To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

"The humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled,

"Sheweth,

"That a bill is now depending before your lordships, entitled 'An Act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the territories, revenues, and commerce of this kingdom in the East-Indies.'

"That before passing the said bill in the House of Commons, no witnesses were called to ascertain the existence or quality of any abuses in the Directors or Proprietors, or the servants of the Company, nor was any state of the Company's commercial affairs enquired into by the said House.

"That it is not only a high and dangerous violation of the charters of the Company, but a total subversion of all the principles of the law and constitution of this country.

"That the election of executive officers in parliament is plainly unconstitutional, productive of intrigue and faction, and calculated for extending a corrupt influence in the crown; that it frees ministers from responsibility, while it leaves them all the effect of patronage.

"That the clause of this bill, which deprives of all share in the management of their own property the proprietors of East-India Stock, and disfranchises them without the assignment of any delinquency or abuse, is an heinous act of injustice, oppression, and absurdity, and is a gross perversion of the high powers trusted to the legislature.

"That the great principle on which the bill has been supported will not only in this, but in all cases, justify every infringement of the national faith, and render parliamentary sanction the worst of all securities: that this bill takes away rights which parliament expressly conveyed to preserve; that the public received a valuable consideration for the franchises it stipulated; that grants of parliament, under these circumstances, are not to be considered as gratuitous, refundable merely at the pleasure of the giver, but as matters of binding contract, forfeitable only on such delinquency or necessity as is implied in the nature of every other bargain.

"Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray that the said bill may not pass into a law, and your petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed by order of the Court)

"WILLIAM RIX."

Message from his Majesty on the landing of the Hessian troops in England, presented to the House of Commons by Mr. W. Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury, &c. Jan. 12, 1784.

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that the two last divisions of Hessian troops, which were employed in America in the service of Great-Britain, not having arrived in the Downs, the place of their rendezvous, until the setting in of the frost in the river Weser had made it impracticable for them to proceed immediately to the place of their final destination, his Majesty has found it unavoidably necessary to order the said troops to disembark, and to be stationed in the barracks of Hilsa, Dover, and Chatham; and at the same time has given directions, that they shall be re-embarked and sent home as soon as the Weser is navigable; every necessary preparation for that purpose having, by his Majesty's orders, been already made.

"G. R."

A similar message was presented to the House of Lords by Lord Sydney, one of the principal secretaries of state, Jan. 26, 1784.

Address of the House of Commons for the removal of the Ministry, voted Feb. 20, and presented to his Majesty by the whole House, Feb. 25.

"To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

"WE, your Majesty's most faithful Commons, impressed with the most dutiful sense of your Majesty's paternal regard for the welfare of your people, approach your throne, to express our reliance on your Majesty's paternal wisdom; that your Majesty will take such measures, by removing any obstacle to forming such an administration as the House has declared to be requisite in the present critical and arduous situation of affairs; as may tend to give effect to the wishes of your faithful Commons, which have already been most humbly represented to your Majesty*."

To which his Majesty returned the following answer:

"Gentlemen,

"I Am deeply sensible how highly it concerns the honour of my crown, and the welfare of my people, which is the object always nearest my heart, that the public affairs should be conducted by a firm, efficient, united, and extended administration, entitled to the confidence of my people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unhappy divisions and distractions in this country.—Very recent endeavours have already been employed, on my part, to unite in the public service, on a fair and equal footing, those whose joint efforts appear to me most capable of producing that happy effect: these endeavours have not had the success I wished. I shall be always desirous of taking every step most conducive to such an object; but I cannot see that it would, in any degree, be advanced, by the discontinuance of those at present in my service.

"I observe, at the same time, that there is no charge, or complaint, suggested against my present ministers, nor is any one or more of them

specifically objected to; and numberless have expressed to me, in the winter, their satisfaction in the late change made in my councils. Under these circumstances, I trust, my faithful Commons wish that the essential offices of government should be vacated, until I expect that such a plan of union as I propose, and they have pointed out, may be brought into effect."

Second Address for the removal of the Ministry, voted March 1st, and presented to his Majesty by the whole House, March 4.

To the KING.

"SIRE,

"We, your Majesty's faithful Commons, approach your throne, most humbly to your Majesty the satisfaction your Commons derive from the late assurances we have received, that you concur with us in opinion, that it is the honour of your crown, and the welfare of your people, that the public affairs should be conducted by a firm, efficient, extended administration, entitled to the confidence of your people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unhappy divisions and distractions in this country.

"We acknowledge your Majesty's goodness in your late most gracious answer to give effect to the object of our representation to your Majesty.

"We lament that the failure of your Majesty's most gracious endeavours should be considered as a final bar to the accomplishment of a purpose, and to the concern and disappointment, that you have not been advised to take any further steps towards uniting in the public service those whose joint efforts have recently appeared to your Majesty most capable of producing so happy an effect.

"Your faithful Commons with a just claim as their right, and on every occasion feel it to be their bounden duty to represent to your Majesty touching the exercise of your royal prerogative.

"We submit it to your Majesty's consideration, that the continuance of an administration which does not possess the confidence of the people must be to the public service.

"We beg leave further to say, that your faithful Commons can have no interest in separating from that of our constituents, and therefore, feel ourselves called upon to express our reliance on your Majesty's regard for the welfare of your people, that your Majesty would graciously enable us to discharge those important trusts which the confidence of the people has vested in us, with honour to ourselves, and to the advantage to the public, by the confirmation of a new administration, appointed under circumstances which may tend to conciliate the confidence of your faithful Commons, and give stability to your Majesty's councils.

"Your Majesty's faithful Commons, after the most maturest deliberations, cannot but be of opinion

* Alluding to the resolutions of Feb. 2, which were laid before his Majesty, for which see the Magazine for February, p. 155.

continuance of the present ministers as an unwarrantable obstacle to your Majesty's most gracious purpose, to comply with our wishes in the formation of such an administration as your Majesty, in concurrence with the unanimous resolution of your faithful Commons seems to think requisite in the present exigencies of the country. We feel ourselves bound to remain firm in the wish expressed to your Majesty, in our late humble address, and do therefore find ourselves obliged again to beseech your Majesty, that you would be graciously pleased to lay the foundation of a strong and stable government, by the previous removal of your present ministers."

To which his Majesty returned for answer:

"Gentlemen,

"I Have already expressed to you how sensible I am of the advantages to be derived from such an administration as was pointed out in your unanimous resolution; and I assured you that I was desirous of taking every step most conducive to such an object—I remain in the same sentiments—but I continue equally convinced, that it is an object not likely to be attained by the dismissal of my present ministers.

"I must repeat that no charge or complaint, nor any specific objection, is yet made against any of them. If there were any such ground for their removal at present, it ought to be equally a reason for not admitting them as a part of that extended and united administration which you state to be requisite.

"I did not consider the failure of my recent endeavours as a final bar to the accomplishment of the purpose which I had in view, if it could have been attained on those principles of fairness and equality, without which it can neither be honourable to those who are concerned, nor lay the foundation of such a strong and stable government as may be of lasting advantage to the country. But I know of no further steps, which I can take, that can be effectual to remove the difficulties which obstruct that desirable end.

"I have never called in question the right of my faithful Commons to offer me their advice on every proper occasion, touching the exercise of any branch of my prerogative: I shall be ready at all times to receive it, and give it the most attentive consideration; and they will ever find me disposed to show my regard to the true principles of the constitution, and to take such measures as may best conduce to the satisfaction and prosperity of my people."

Representation of the House of Commons to his Majesty on his refusing to comply with the above addresses, voted March the 8th, and ordered to be presented by such members of the House as were members of the Privy-Council.

"RESOLVED, That an humble representation be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to testify the surprise and affliction of this House, on receiving the answer which his Majesty's ministers have advised to the dutiful and reasonable address of this House, concerning one of the most important acts of his Majesty's government.

"To express our concern, that when his Majesty's paternal goodness has graciously inclined his Majesty to be sensible of the advantages to be derived from such an administration as was pointed out in our resolution, his Majesty should still be induced to prefer the opinions of individuals to the repeated advice of the representatives of his people, in parliament assembled, with respect to the means of obtaining so desirable an end.

"To represent to his Majesty, that a preference of this nature is as injurious to the true interests of the crown, as it is wholly repugnant to the spirit of our free constitution: that systems founded on such a preference are not, in truth, entirely new to this country: that they have been the characteristic features of those unfortunate reigns, the maxims of which are now justly and universally exploded; while his Majesty and his royal progenitors have been fixed in the hearts of their people, and have commanded the respect and admiration of all the nations of the earth, by a constant and uniform attention to the advice of their Commons, however adverse such advice may have been to the opinions of the executive servants of the crown.

"To assure his Majesty that we neither have disputed, nor mean in any instance to dispute, much less to deny, his Majesty's undoubted prerogative of appointing to the executive offices of state such persons as to his Majesty's wisdom may seem meet; but at the same time that we must, with all humility, again submit to his Majesty's royal wisdom, that no administration, however legally appointed, can serve his Majesty and the public with effect, which does not enjoy the confidence of this House: that in his Majesty's present administration we cannot confide; the circumstances under which it was constituted, and the grounds upon which it continues, have created just suspicions in the breasts of his faithful Commons, that principles are adopted, and views entertained, unfriendly to the privileges of this House, and to the freedom of our excellent constitution: that we have made no charge against any of them, because it is their removal and not their punishment which we have desired; and that we humbly conceive we are warranted, by the ancient usage of this House, to desire such removal, without making any charge whatever: that confidence may be very prudently withheld, where no criminal process can be properly instituted: that although we have made no criminal charge against any individual of his Majesty's ministers, yet, with all humility, we do conceive that we have stated to his Majesty very distinct objections, and very forcible reasons against their continuance: that with regard to the propriety of admitting either the present ministry, or any other persons, as a part of that extended and united administration which his Majesty, in concurrence with the sentiments of this House, considers as requisite, it is a point upon which we are too well acquainted with the bounds of our duty to presume to offer any advice to his Majesty, well knowing it to be the undoubted prerogative of his Majesty to appoint his ministers, without any previous advice from either House of parliament, and our duty humbly to offer to his Majesty our advice, when such

NEW MINISTRY.

WHILE the councils of the nation are harassed by contending factions; while the government is suspended, and rival and dissipated subjects avail themselves of this and dissensions to undermine our resources, and the revenue already unequal to the enormous load of the public debt; while the pressure of so many difficulties, and the great deal is still madly sacrificed to the passions of this, now of that demagogue; who consider the effusion of human blood the greatest of human calamities, except the loss and irretrievable loss of liberty, it affords some consolation to reflect that we are not afflicted with the last of evils, the civil war. In little more than the last century, such have been the effects of irregular internal government, such the absence of philosophy and the diffusion of the liberal arts in fostering our passions, that as long as the effusion of the blood shall remain, there is no reason to think that the war of words will ever terminate in a war of arms. The elevation or downfall of this or that faction may indeed produce a struggle between privilege and prerogative, and victory may incline to the one or to the other, but will never be decided by an appeal to arms. The people of this country, strangers to the image of war but by report, would shrink with horror from the thoughts of civil blood, in almost any cause. Slaughter and the blood of fellow-citizens, which were heaped upon the nation at the distance of four thousand years, would fill their minds with terror and horror when considered as calamities which they themselves would be exposed. Politics are now merely a game for power and pretence, relieved from all private animosity, in the most intimate connexions often take place; and we see men daily engaged in the most violent political contention, without the smallest degree of personal malice against each other. Even religion, whose precepts on the human mind are the most sacred and uniform, instead of denouncing blood and blood, now teaches universal peace and moderation.

It is, therefore, who, during the late contest, engaged the aspect of the times to that the last twelve years of the unfortunate and despotic Charles I. and those who have speculated hypothetically on the consequences of his policy being driven to seek protection in the arms of his people and the habitual attachment of the army against the violence of the House of Commons, have not attended to the lessons of manners on the history of nations, and the great difference between the character of the present age. They have alarmed the passions and their fellow-citizens with the suggestions of fear, and the gloomy conjectures of imaginary fancy.

The influence of power, sometimes the crown, sometimes the people, may preponderate, and,

neglecting popular clamour, the House of Commons must be regarded as the true and genuine representative of the people, till a better can be constituted; but, while the power attached to the one, and the inherent spirit of the other continue unsubdued, the constitution will receive no material injury from the transitory encroachments of the one branch on the other. Which ever side is pressed down will quickly recover by its natural elasticity. A retrospect of the History of England since the Revolution will justify these remarks. The opposition of the present day have, therefore, acted on prudent and constitutional principles, in removing all obstacles to an appeal to the great body of the people, by passing the mutiny bill, and voting the supplies. A new parliament will either rescind the resolutions of their predecessors, and support the ministry with vigour and effect, or compel them to resign. How far they have acted from virtue, or yielded to necessity, it is not for us to decide.

The ministry, who had resisted the resolutions of the House of Commons with such undaunted firmness, were not likely to be intimidated by an address, which called for their removal in the same general terms of distrust. The King's answer was plain and obvious: "There was no charge suggested against his present ministers, nor was anyone or more of them specifically objected to; and numbers of his subjects had expressed, in the warmest manner, their satisfaction in the changes which he had lately made in his councils."

The opposition seem to have anticipated the purport of the answer. On Wednesday, before presenting the address, they adjourned the House of Commons to Friday; and on Friday they moved a further adjournment to Monday the 1st of March, as well to shake the resolution of their opponents by suspense and delay, and allow it time to cool if it should happen to be counterfeited, as to gain time for concerting their own measures. Lord North complained, that while the House was carrying up the address, he had seen a member huffed and insulted within the very walls of the palace, so easily did the lowest appendages of the court catch the manners of their superiors, when they found it fashionable to contemn the House of Commons.

The negotiation for an union, which was opened on the 25th of February, through the commendable zeal of Mr. Powys and Mr. Marshall, proceeded so far that a message was sent by Lord Sydney to the Duke of Portland, intimating his Majesty's desire that a personal conference might take place between his Grace and Mr. Pitt, for the purpose of forming a new administration on a wide basis, and on fair and equal terms. In adjusting the preliminaries of the conference, a doubt was started by the Duke of Portland relative to the acceptance of the word EQUAL. Mr. Pitt refused any explanation, and the negotiation broke off. This was, indeed, a mere cavil about a word; beneath the attention of men who were to confer upon objects of such magnitude, and served

only to cover the essential causes of difference.

As preliminaries to an union, it was demanded on the part of Mr. Pitt, that Lord North should not make one of the new cabinet; that the India bill should be given up; and that the Duke of Portland should consent to an interview upon fair and equal terms. Lord North was ready to resign his pretensions, and Mr. Fox to give up the most exceptionable part of the bill, that which related to the patronage of India, and to leave the rest open to discussion. On the other hand, the Duke of Portland and his friends required that the ministry should virtually resign, or that the message relative to an interview for forming a *new administration*, should be construed to mean a virtual resignation; that the Duke should receive the message from the King in person, that he might have the authority of his Majesty's name to propose a plan of arrangement to his friends; and that the word *EQUAL* should be explained, or the words "that all possible attention shall be paid to fairness and equality," substituted in its stead. The ministry would concede none of these points. That which both laboured to carry, if indeed there was any sincerity on either part, was an ascendant in the new cabinet. Perhaps there was another obstacle, a repugnance in the royal breast to reinstate in his service certain individuals of the late ministry. Little was to be expected from an union, if the negotiation had succeeded, where such want of confidence appeared on both sides.

March 1. On Monday the King's answer was couched with much freedom: Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Grenville were cited as instances of ministers having retired in deference to the opinion of the House of Commons, though they possessed the confidence of their sovereign in an eminent degree. A second address was voted by a majority of twelve, conceived in stronger and more direct terms. It stated, "That the House with all humility claimed it as their right, and on every proper occasion felt it to be their duty, to advise his Majesty touching the exercise of any branch of his prerogative; that they could have no interest distinct from that of their constituents; that they felt themselves obliged to remain firm in the wish expressed to his Majesty in their late humble address, and did, therefore, again beseech his Majesty to lay the foundation of a strong and stable government, by the previous removal of his present ministers."

March 4. On Thursday the address was presented. His Majesty's answer was firm and decisive. He repeated that no charge or complaint had been made against any of his present ministers. If there were any such ground for their removal, it ought to be equally a reason for not admitting them as a part of that extended and united administration which was stated to be requisite. He did not consider the failure of his late endeavour as a final bar to the accomplishment of a strong and stable administration, but he knew of no further steps which he could take to remove the difficulties which obstructed that desirable end.

March 5. On Friday the order of the day for committing the Mutiny bill was adjourned

to Monday, on pretence that it would be inconsistent with the usage of parliament to proceed to business of importance, previous to the consideration of the King's answer. Under other circumstances the House might have waved this point of order. The reasons for delay were more serious and substantial. There was now no room left for compromise, and this was the moment of victory or defeat. Some time was requisite for opposition to concert their measures, and review their strength, that they might not be exposed to the disgrace of attempting anything above their ability to carry into effect. The only step that remained, short of the desperate expedient of stopping the mutiny bill and withholding the supplies, was to vote him an enemy to his country who should advise to continue the present administration. Many were unwilling to advance so near to the brink of a precipice, that one step farther might be ruin, and some late defections from their side had rendered a majority doubtful on any question.

March 8. On Monday they were, therefore, obliged to content themselves with an humble representation to his Majesty, to which no answer is customary, to be presented by members of the privy-council, and this was carried by a single voice. It was the consummation of their unavailing opposition to what they judged an unwarrantable exercise of the royal prerogative, and may be considered as a manifesto to the world, as well as a representation to the throne. As it is given at length, under the head State Papers of this number, we shall not enter into the detail of it. It set forth that the House did not presume to offer any advice to his Majesty with regard to the propriety of admitting either the present ministers or any other persons as part of a new administration, well knowing it to be the undoubted prerogative of his Majesty to appoint his ministers without any previous advice from either House of Parliament; and their duty humbly to offer their advice, when such appointments shall appear to them prejudicial to the public service. That it had anciently been the practice of the House to withhold the supplies until grievances were redressed; and that they should be warranted as well by the most approved precedents, as by the spirit of the constitution, in following this course in the present conjuncture; but that if, in consideration of the peculiar exigencies of the times, they should be induced to wave for the present the exercise of their legal and constitutional mode of obtaining redress, they implored his Majesty not to impute their forbearance to any want of sincerity in their complaints or distrust in the justice of their cause.

The Privy Seal, which had continued undissolved since the appointment of the Duke of Rutland to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, was delivered into the hands of commissioners. Various reports were circulated, during the above period, of strengthening the cabinet by the introduction of Lords Shelburne and Temple.

March 9. To have lost a question by a single vote was indeed a victory, but a victory of which ministers had no cause to boast. Opposition forbore all further obstruction to them, in bringing forward the public business, but formed indeed a strong

strong camp of observation, to watch and take advantage of their motions. A mutiny bill for the usual time this day passed a committee of the House. Lord North and Mr. Fox had expressed themselves in the most explicit terms on the expediency of a short mutiny bill, but it was now thought proper to abandon that idea. From this time ministers are to be considered as acting on the result of their own deliberations, and not as struggling under the difficulties of an experiment, the event of which, six months ago, would have been counted an idle dream.

March 12. Mr. Sawbridge brought forward the business of parliamentary reform, as the test of Mr. Pitt's consistency on a question which he had once supported so strenuously. Mr. Pitt acted, as we suppose every minister will act, in like circumstances. He spoke and voted for a reform himself, and suffered his adherents to do as they pleased, of course it was negatived. A reformation of the House of Commons, like all objects of great popular attention, has had its day, and we believe Mr. Sawbridge will gain as little popularity by his late motion, as the minister will lose.

The public business was still brought forward with such tardiness, as indicated no disposition in ministers to go through the usual business of a session with the present parliament. The mutiny bill being passed, and the supplies voted, his Majesty put an end to the session on the 24th. He was induced to do this, because he felt it a duty which he owed to the country and the constitution, in such a situation, to recur as speedily as possible to the sense of his people, by calling a new parliament. On Friday the 26th, a proclamation for dissolving the old, and calling a new parliament, was issued.

The circumstances attending the dissolution are singular. The House of Commons have voted supplies to the amount of ten millions,

for which there is provided about two millions of ways and means, and no bill for appropriating the supplies has passed, notwithstanding the vote of the 12th of January. To pay the army without a bill of appropriation will be a direct infringement of the charter of rights which was presented to William and Mary, as the express condition on which they accepted and were to hold the crown.

These are points which we will not attempt to clear up. There is one thing with which our readers cannot be too soon acquainted, as on it all ministers are agreed, the necessity of imposing fresh burdens on the people. To make good deficiencies, and provide for the interest of the unfunded debt, not less than two millions annually will be wanted, as will appear by the following state of the unfunded debt, taken from accounts laid before the House of Commons, and from their resolutions:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Navy and victualling bills | £. 15,500,000 |
| Exchequer bills due to the Bank, and in circulation | 7,000,000 |
| Extraordinary of the army for last year | 2,500,000 |
| Army expence for this year | 1,016,170 |
| Navy for this year, ordinary and extraordinary | 3,154,000 |
| Exchequer bills to be paid | 2,000,000 |
| Deficiency of the war taxes last year | 934,000 |
| Ordnance expence for this year | 436,600 |
| Miscellaneous expences | 500,000 |
| Total | £. 34,040,770 |

The only funds to answer the above, are the land and malt tax and sinking fund, at most

4,000,000

£. 30,000,000

Account of the Proceedings of the Gentlemen, Members of the House of Commons, who assembled at the St. Alban's-Tavern, with a view to conciliate differences, and forward an union of parties. (Continued from page 158.)

THE country gentlemen, who had exerted themselves so laudably to bring about an union of parties, renewed their endeavours on Wednesday the 25th of February. We are not able to lay before our readers a complete detail of all their proceedings, but the following are the most material:

March 1. The Hon. Charles Marham and Mr. Powys stated to the meeting the circumstances of the negotiation which they had conducted for some days past, and which had unhappily concluded with as little success as the former endeavours of that body. They said, that when the Duke of Portland delivered his final answer, that he could not meet Mr. Pitt, until he had shewn a disposition to comply with the wishes of the House of Commons, either by an actual or virtual resignation; and that Mr. Pitt had peremptorily declared, that he would do neither the one nor the other as a preliminary to negotiation—it was thought that an expedient might be found to clear the ground, and bring them

to an interview, without any concession of principle, but only by a concession of mode. With this view it was, that a message was sent from his Majesty to the Duke of Portland, intimating "his Majesty's earnest desire, that his Grace should have a personal conference with Mr. Pitt, for the purpose of forming a new administration on a wide basis, and on fair and equal terms." This message was considered by the Duke of Portland as a removal of the previous obstacle, since, though it was not a declaration on the part of Mr. Pitt, it was tantamount to a virtual resignation. The preliminaries of the conference were next to be considered, and here an objection presented itself which called for the explanation of a term in the message. His Grace could have no objection to the word *fair*—it was a general term, and he and Mr. Pitt might in framing the arrangements mutually discuss what they considered to be fair; but the other term in the message, the word *equal*, was a more specific and limited term; it might

be construed variously, and his Grace thought it necessary, as a preliminary to negotiation, that Mr. Pitt should explain precisely what he meant by the word *equal*. In answer to this Mr. Pitt said, in a message, that there was no occasion, in his mind, for entering into any explanation of the term, as it could be best explained in a personal conference. The Duke of Portland replied to the negotiators, that it was impossible for him to agree to any personal conference on a preliminary message, the terms of which the author refused to explain. Mr. Pitt persevered in his resolution not to explain the word, and here the negotiation broke off. On this statement of the case Mr. Marham and Mr. Powys delivered their sentiments, and a resolution was prepared and adopted by the meeting to the following effect:

“That it was the sense of that body, that parties in the present circumstances of the country, when an union on a broad and comprehensive basis was declared on all hands to be necessary, should not suffer *verbal* objections, and matters of ceremony and explanation, to prevent them from meeting; that it would not be either dishonourable or improper in them to concede such points; and that that meeting should declare its approbation of those who manifested the greatest readiness in making such concession.—This resolution was communicated the same day to both parties, before the meeting of the House of Commons.

March 5. There was another meeting for the avowed purpose of endeavouring, if it was yet possible, to bring about such explanations between the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, as might clear away the impediment to a negotiation for the desired union. It was composed of almost all the gentlemen, who come under the description of country members, that have attended the present session of parliament. A letter from the Duke of Portland, in answer to the last resolution of the meeting, stating his Grace's reasons for desiring the explanation of the preliminary term “*equal*,” was read. It was dated March the 2d, 1784, and was addressed to Sir

George Cornwall, William Husley, and George Dempster, Esqrs. It contained a clear and circumstantial statement of his Grace's reasons for desiring an explanation of the word *equal*, assigning, among others, that if it were meant literally, and implied naming to the cabinet equally, it placed them more in the light of two parties setting out with hopes of overreaching each other, than with a sincere desire to bring about a solid union founded in honour and in principle; and that the inevitable consequence of an union so formed must be distraction and division in the cabinet, weak measures, and an embarrassed government.

It was resolved that the committee should carry this letter to Mr. Pitt, and use their endeavours to procure from him the satisfaction which the Duke thought necessary before any interview for the purpose of forming an arrangement could take place. They waited on Mr. Pitt accordingly, but without effecting any thing.

March 8. Another meeting was held for the purpose of trying one more effort to bring the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt together. The ground of this last endeavour was, that as Mr. Pitt, in his answer to the request of the Duke of Portland, to explain the meaning of the preliminary term “*equal*,” before they should meet to negotiate an union, said that the term would be best explained in a personal conference, they thought it their duty, as the last effort, to try to prevail on his Grace to agree to meet Mr. Pitt for the express purpose of hearing his explanation of this term in his preliminary message. The Duke of Portland, by his letter, consented to the meeting, and several messages passed. Mr. Marham, Mr. Powys, Mr. Honeywood, Mr. Dempster, and the other gentlemen who had interfered with their weight and influence, so far prevailed as to effect an interview; but it did not terminate in the conciliation desired. The result of the conference was such as determined the country gentlemen to agree to Mr. Fox's motion for a representation to the King, and thus ended all prospect of an union.

DEAN TUCKER'S Opinion on the present most interesting Disputes.

ALTHOUGH the following little tract has appeared in most of the daily prints, we think the sanction of so respectable a name as Dean Tucker's will entitle it to a place in that department of our miscellany with which it is so intimately connected:

THE cardinal point, on which the question between the King and the House of Lords on the one side, and the present House of Commons on the other, really hinges, appears to be this:

The King has, by the constitution of this country, the sole right of nominating or appointing the great *responsible* officers of the crown. This is conceded and allowed by all; and, indeed, the appointment of such ministers is a trust which could not be lodged in any hands with so much safety as with the crown.

The House of Lords ought not to be in possession of it, because the constitution has already made them the judges in the *dernier resort* of all

ministers, whenever any complaint or impeachment shall be brought against them. Were they, therefore, to sit in judgement on such persons for mal-administration whom they themselves had chosen and appointed, this, in fact, would be sitting in judgement on their own actions.

The House of Commons ought not to enjoy the privilege of nominating ministers, or even of recommending them, because they are the *constitutional watchmen* of the state, whose peculiar province it is, to keep the public purse; and when they make grants out of it, to inspect and examine the application of such grants with the utmost care. Consequently, they are to accuse, to prosecute, and impeach every responsible minister, whenever they apprehend him to be guilty of abuses or mismanagement in the discharge of his office. Hence, therefore, it must follow, that it is repugnant to common sense that the House of Commons should be allowed to nominate

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But they have objected to the present administration, because the circumstances under which it was constituted, and the grounds upon which it exists, have given just cause to suspect that principles are adopted, and views entertained, inimical to the privileges of the House of Commons, and the freedom of the constitution; because no administration can serve his Majesty and the public with effect, which does not possess the confidence of the Commons; because confidence may very prudently be withheld, where no criminal procees can properly be instituted; and because they were warranted by ancient usage to desire the removal of ministers without making any charge whatever.

They have not, therefore, created a new office for themselves, nor exceeded the bounds of their duty as the constitutional watchmen of the state, and the guardians of the public treasure.

The application of this metaphor would indeed have been closer, if the Dean had stated it to be more particularly their duty to take care that the state receive no detriment from the evil designs or misconduct of ministers, than to prosecute them for crimes that might have been prevented, when their punishment cannot avert the fatal consequences of their mal-administration. If, for instance (let us suppose a case which we trust will never be realized) his Majesty should call men into his service in a manner, if not unconstitutional, at least unprecedented, and the House of Commons should have reason to apprehend danger to the constitution from such an appointment, would they not act in strict conformity to their duty as the constitutional watchmen of the state, and the guardians of the public treasure, in withholding their confidence from such men, in refusing to trust them with the expenditure of the public money, and addressing the crown for their removal, before they had succeeded so far in their unwarrantable designs, by deluding the credulity of the people, and perverting the letter of the constitution, as to treat the House of Commons with scorn and defiance? Unless, indeed, their confidence ought to be dependent on the

royal will, and transferable with the seals of office.

The right of the crown to appoint ministers is neither more nor less undoubted than the prerogative of making peace or declaring war; but will the Dean venture to assert that peace or war ought to be made against the sense of the House of Commons? Or will he state an instance of either, in the better times of the constitution, where the advisers have not been punished at least with the loss of their places? Upon the same principle the approbation of the Commons ought to be deemed a necessary ingredient in the formation of a ministry, and in this view they possess a constitutional negative on the appointment of ministers.

It is not denied that the present ministers, in retaining their offices, have acted according to strict law. But law will not still the cravings of premature and inordinate ambition. Men may deserve the most severe punishment without rendering themselves objects of legal conviction. The House of Commons would also have been justified by law in stopping the mutiny bill and withholding the supplies; but would the law have extricated us from the ruin and confusion that must inevitably have followed? In all such cases, it is absurd to reason from abstract principles: men must be determined by the spirit and the ends of government, and not by the letter of the constitution.

A very improper confidence, it is true, may subsist between the minister and the House of Commons, a base connexion of patronage and dependence. Like inferior watchmen, they are liable to corruption, or apt to flumber on their stand. But it will not increase their virtue or their watchfulness, to degrade them to a mere committee of ways and means, to register the edicts of the crown, and supply the extravagance of every minister; or, to use a homely figure, to a mere pack-saddle on the back of the people, for every adventurous novice in the art of governing to vault into.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

A Cause was tried in the court of King's-Bench, Westminster, before Lord Mansfield and a special jury, wherein William Hodgson, Esq. an eminent merchant of the city of London, was plaintiff, and Jeremy Sneyd, Esq. on the part of the secretary of state, defendant. The action was brought for the recovery of the sum of thirty pounds, fourteen shillings, which Mr. H. conceived had been illegally extorted from him by the office clerks, as fees for four *passes* (for one ship) applied for in consequence of the late Preliminary Articles of Peace, &c. The cause being undoubtedly of great consequence to the mercantile interest of this country, much attention was paid to it by the court, and the matter was ably argued by the counsel on both sides. The defence rested on the authority of custom and ancient usage; but failing

in the proof, and the merits of the case being clearly stated by the noble lord on the bench, to the entire satisfaction of the jury, a verdict was given for the plaintiff. Great praise is due to Mr. Hodgson for his candid, open, and public-spirited conduct, in bringing a question, in which the trading interest, as well as the honour of this country, are so nearly concerned, to a fair and legal issue. By this decision, Lords Grantham and Sydney will have to refund 6000 guineas, the amount of the sums illegally extorted for passes on the arrival of the preliminaries of the late peace. Some letters which had passed between Lord Grantham and Mr. Hodgson, at the commencement of this business, were spoken of with great approbation in the course of the trial, on account of the candour and politeness of both parties, of which the following are authentic copies:

Coleman.

Coleman-street, March 18, 1783.

My Lord,

ALTHOUGH I have not the pleasure of being personally known to your lordship, I flatter myself your lordship will excuse this address, on a subject where your lordship's honour and character are much concerned.

I am one of the many, who, in consequence of the Preliminary Articles, applied to your lordship's office for passes, pursuant to the regulations agreed upon betwixt the belligerent powers.

My surprise and astonishment was great, indeed, when my clerk informed me, that the clerks in your Lordship's office demanded, and took from him the sum of 30*l.* 14*s.* for the necessary passes for one ship.

I wrote to Paris, to know if a similar demand was made there, and yesterday received a letter from his Excellency Dr. Franklin, wherein he assures me, that the passes were delivered gratis there. His Excellency at the same time informs me, that two hundred of these passes were counterchanged, by which your lordship will see, that the clerks in your lordship's office have plundered the merchants of this city of the enormous sum of *five thousand guineas*. Is this, my lord, fit and right? I am sure your lordship's mind must revolt at such rapacity in men who are liberally paid for doing the public business. Your lordship will be pleased to consider of the propriety of ordering restitution to be made. I think it most respectful to your lordship, to afford your lordship the opportunity of making some arrangement relative thereto. At the same time, I wish your lordship fully to understand, that if no redress is offered, I am determined to bring the affair before a court of justice, to which, should I be driven, your lordship's name shall not be used, unless my counsel think it absolutely necessary to the regularity of the proceedings, having very great personal respect for your lordship's character. I shall do myself the honour of waiting upon your lordship, if your lordship wishes any further explanation.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM HODGSON,

*To the Right Hon. Lord Grantham,
one of his Majesty's principal
secretaries of state.*

LORD GRANTHAM'S ANSWER.

Sir, Whitehall, March 24, 1783.

I Have received your's of the 18th instant, and am obliged to you for the expressions of personal attention to me which are contained in it. You do me justice, in supposing that I should be an enemy to any innovation or extortion. I have made enquiry on the subject of your letter, and find that the fees received on the delivery of each pass have been the same with those that were taken in similar circumstances in the years 1719, 1748, and 1763, of which the office books furnish repeated proofs.

I am very desirous that you should have every satisfaction on this subject, and will direct any information to be furnished you which you may think expedient to call for. I am,

Your most obedient servant,

GRANTHAM.

*To William Hodgson, Esq.
Coleman-street.*

MR. HODGSON'S REPLY.

My Lord,

I Have received the honour of your lordship's letter of the 24th of March, in answer to mine of the 18th. I am much obliged to your lordship for the trouble your lordship has been pleased to take, in causing enquiry to be made into the books of the office for precedents. As your lordship states an usage similar to the present to have prevailed since the year 1719, I presume I am to conclude your lordship is of opinion that that usage will justify the officers on the present occasion.

If your lordship so reasons, and so concludes, I am sorry for it, because I flattered myself I had given your lordship the fairest opportunity of doing yourself much honour, and of acquiring much reputation, by correcting an abuse of so long standing. Extortion, my lord, ceases not to be extortion, because it has been practised for a length of time with impunity, and in my poor judgement it is the more necessary to stop its further progress; I shall, therefore, my lord, be under the necessity of having recourse to a court of justice for a correction of this evil.

I am, &c. my lord,

Your lordship's,

W. H.

*To the Right Honourable
Lord Grantham.*

SATURDAY, 25.

This evening the nobility who went to the opera were attacked and robbed by parties of about seven, ten, or twelve in number, in every part of the Hay-market, Pall-Mall, and Cockspur-street; the peace officers and military used every means to check their career; but it proved fruitless, owing to the number of pick-pockets who infested the doors and avenues, which made it almost impossible for either gentlemen or ladies to pass without the loss of their watches, hats, or some other valuables. It is imagined there could not be less than one hundred of these desperate plunderers: their gangs were too numerous and powerful for the constables to risque a contest with them, the greater part of them being armed with knives and pistols.

This night's Gazette contains an address to his Majesty from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, and inhabitants of the town of Wolverhampton, signed by 2485 persons, their former address, it seems, having been misrepresented as not containing the general sentiments of the inhabitants; also addresses from the county of Denbigh, the citizens of Bristol, the city of Wells, the boroughs of New Windsor, Andover, and Lynne-Regis, the town of Lancaster, boroughs of St. Alban's and Marlborough, and from the chamberlains, common-council, freeholders, and other inhabitants of the borough of Alnwick, on the dissolution of the late ministry, and the present situation of affairs.

TUESDAY, 24.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to the King from the counties of Middlesex, signed by the sheriffs; Berks, 1,103 persons; Cornwall, the sheriff; city of Aberdeen, 167; borough of Banbury, 119; towns of Shrewsbury, 428; and Kingston-upon-Hull, 535; towns and ports of Folkestone, 152, and Dover, 524; corporation of Maidenhead, 124; borough and town of Calne, &c. &c.

140; town of Beverley in Yorkshire, by the mayor, &c. and borough of Abingdon, 167 persons, on the change of the ministry, and expressing their attachment to his Majesty's person and government.

SATURDAY, 18.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to the King from the city and liberty of Westminster, the cities of Durham and Worcester, the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, boroughs of Buckingham and Newark upon Trent, town and parish of Maidstone, in Kent, borough of Aylesbury, town of Sandwich, county of Lanark, presides of a number of the societies in and about Glasgow, and the borough of Dundee, on the late change in the ministry.

TUESDAY, March 2.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to the King from the town of Falmouth, the borough of Daventry, the town and county of Pool, the town of Warcham, the borough of Penryn, the city of Glasgow, the borough of Dumfries, the provost, magistrates, and council of Dumfries, of Inverkerthing, of Queen's-Ferry, and the borough of Stirling, on the late changes in the ministry.

THURSDAY, 4.

This morning, about a quarter before eight o'clock, the six following malefactors were carried out of Newgate to the gallows erected on a platform in the Old-Bailey, and executed pursuant to their sentence, viz. Thomas Ledger and George Allen, for house-breaking—Thomas Walsh, for stealing and a burglary—Joseph Clark, for robbery—John Ash, for forgery—and John Lee, for counterfeiting a bill of exchange—Mr. Lee was born and educated a gentleman: he possessed a strong understanding and polished manners. When very young, he entered the army an ensign, and by force of merit and address obtained a company. His companions were of the first rank, which led him into expence, and obliged him to sell his commission. He attached himself to Miss Jekries, the actress, and went upon the stage, where, notwithstanding his accomplishments, he cut but an insipid figure. While they were, as a part of the Edinburgh company, playing at the theatre of Aberdeen, they were encouraged to open an academy for the teaching of the English language. Mrs. Lee was much patronized, and had the daughters of the principal gentry in the country at her house. Capt. Lee was too fond of gambling long to preserve his character in a place where, though they are less rigid than in other parts of Scotland, they yet pay attention to the morals of those who are invested with public duties; and on the death of Mrs. Lee, he was again suffered, without regret, to go abroad into the world. He renewed his acquaintance with the stage, and played at Portsmouth and other theatres. A few days previous to the commission of the crime for which he suffered, he arrived in London without a farthing, and being literally starving, and ashamed to beg, urged by the calls of nature, he went to the Rose tavern, in Bridges-street, where he had often spent large sums, and having dined, borrowed from the proprietor of the house a guinea and a half, giving him as security a paper

purporting to be Lord Townshend's draft on the Ordnance-office; the draft, being offered for payment, was stopped, and Mr. Lee being soon after apprehended, was tried and convicted, &c. His friends did every thing that friendship could dictate to save his life, but in vain.

Mr. Lee requested that he might give the signal for the executioner to put a period to their existence, which being granted, after a few moments of private ejaculation, he dropped his handkerchief, and the false bottom on which they stood in an instant fell in.

The session ended at the Old Bailey, at which fourteen convicts received judgement of death. Nine were ordered to be transported, seven imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the house of correction, three to hard labour on the Thames. Seven to be whipped and imprisoned in Newgate, nineteen to be publicly whipped, three privately whipped, and twenty-five discharged by proclamation.

SATURDAY, 6.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the city of Bristol, the town of Chard, the boroughs of Warwick, Truro, Tamworth, Barnstable, Wallingford, and Bridport, county of Fife, borough of Kirkcaldy, shire of Linlithgow, and burgh of Air, on the late changes in the ministry.

TUESDAY, 9.

This night's Gazette contains his Majesty's proclamation, offering a reward of 200l. for apprehending Captain Wall, late commandant at Goree, on the coast of Africa, who being in custody, by virtue of a warrant under the hands of six of the privy-council, and upon suspicion of murder by him supposed to be committed at Goree on the coast of Africa, hath made his escape from the hands of one of the messengers in ordinary, from an inn at Reading, in the county of Berks, and is fled from justice.

The facts exhibited against Governour Wall are as follow:—A day or two previous to leaving his government on the coast of Africa, he had five soldiers tried and condemned to receive fifteen hundred lashes each. Whether the judgement was given under sufficient authority or not is the question of law to be determined, but the consequences were truly melancholy, as three of the unhappy sufferers died of their wounds. Mr. Wall departed from Africa the day after the execution of the sentence, and returned to England, unacquainted with the death of the men. The officers of the garrison having arrived within a few days after him immediately laid their complaint before the council. The surgeon who attended the execution, when asked why he did not stop the execution, which he had a right to do? answered, because he feared a similar fate. He was taken into custody by a King's messenger at Bath. He seemed greatly astonished and distressed at the sight of the warrant, and requested that a lady who was in his apartment might accompany him to London. To this the officer had no objection, and when the party arrived at Reading in the evening, he expostulated with the persons who held him in custody upon the impropriety and indelicacy of their lying in the same room with him and his fellow-traveller. With great difficulty he pre-

on his guard to rest in the next bed-room, promising to be ready to proceed on duty at six o'clock the next morning; but during the night, by some means, he escaped, and got safe to the continent.

The same Gazette contains addresses to the men from the county of Stafford, boroughs of Lichfield and Penryn, county of Berwick, provosts, magistrates, and town-council of Latham, and Haddington, and the royal borough of York, expressing their attachment to his Majesty's person and government, and their thanks for the late changes in the ministry.

SATURDAY, 13.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to the men from the county of Anglesey, the towns of Llandudno and Bedford, the borough of Doncaster, the inhabitants of Rotherham in Yorkshire, the county of Bucks, the boroughs of Marlborough and Okehampton, the borough and manor of Biddesford, the town of Stockport, and the boroughs of Saltash and Harlow, on the dissolution of the late ministry.

TUESDAY, 16.

This Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the county of Essex, the town and port of Penzance, corporation of Penzance, borough of Truro, in Cornwall, principal inhabitants of Truro, town and borough of Althorpe, and of Ludlow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, and city of Aberdeen, on the late changes in the ministry, and the present situation of affairs.

WEDNESDAY, 17.

A court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, particularly summoned for the purpose of considering a memorial from Sir Barnard Turner, and Thomas Skinner, Esq. Sheriffs, relative to the recent conduct of the Secondary of the Compters: the Lord-Mayor and eighteen aldermen were present. Mr. Blake, the Under-Sheriff, and the Secondary attended, and were informed, when it appeared that a distress without notice had been mentioned had issued in the usual manner, directed to the sheriffs of this city, which was delivered at the Poultry-Compter, ordering them to distrain on the India Company, to compel the Company to account before the Exchequer at Westminster, in fifteen days from the day of the writ, to his Majesty, for several sums of money granted by Parliament, and impressed to them by the Exchequer, for repaying the charges of the Company serving in the East-Indies: that the Secondary had a warrant made out on the said writ, directed to the same to the India-House, and demanded, without any explanation of the amount, on the sum of one hundred thousand pounds due to the government, alleging that the sheriffs were bound by a writ of distressing to distrain for it; and upon payment, or an engagement to pay the same, he would not put the officers in possession. The India Company, conceiving such a proceeding was unwarrantable, refused to pay or engage to pay such fees; whereupon the Secondary on Friday evening put two men in possession of the Company's goods and chattels at the India-House. The Sheriffs complained to the court, that the Secondary had acted in the matter without communicating to them, or their knowing any thing of the transaction, till on Saturday even-

ing they received information from the Solicitor of the Company, complaining of it, and intimating that the Company had a legal remedy against the Sheriffs: upon enquiry, they discovered that the Secondary had declared the officers should be withdrawn if the India Company would deposit in his hands 100l. The Sheriffs immediately ordered the men to be withdrawn. The Court, after hearing the Secondary in his defence, resolved unanimously, that he be suspended from acting as Secondary of either of the Compters during their pleasure, and that the business be transacted by the Sheriffs, or such as they shall appoint; the Court likewise referred it to a Committee to examine into the allegations of the memorial.

SATURDAY, 20.

This night's Gazette contains an address to the King from the Presbyterian ministers of the General Synod of Ulster, thanking his Majesty for his royal munificence, in granting them an augmentation of the royal bounty. Also addresses from the gentlemen, clergy, and freemen of the city of Coventry, and the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of ditto; likewise from the city of Rochester, the borough of Tewkesbury, town of Redruth in Cornwall, Commissioners of Supply and heritors of the county of Edinburgh, and from the city of Glasgow, on the change of the ministry, and the present situation of affairs.

TUESDAY, 23.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to the King from the county of Caernarvon, county of Inverness, city of Chester, town and port of Eridlington, town and borough of Guildford, and the borough of New Radnor, on the late change in the ministry, and the present situation of affairs.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and being seated on the throne, the Commons were sent for, who being come, his Majesty made a most gracious speech from the throne, after which Lord Mansfield, by his Majesty's command prorogued the Parliament to Tuesday the 6th of April.

The town was this morning thrown into a very great ferment, by one of the most extraordinary burglaries on record. Some robbers having got out of the fields, over the garden wall of the Lord Chancellor's house, in Great Ormond-street, thence found means to get into the area, where they forced two bars of the kitchen window, and proceeding through it up stairs, made their way into a room adjoining to his lordship's study. Here they broke open several drawers, and at last coming to that in which the great seal of England is deposited, they took it out of the bag in which it was kept, and carried it off, together with two silver-hilted swords, and a sum of money.

The two swords appeared to have been drawn, on their getting possession of them, probably in order to secure their retreat, and the scabbards left behind. The instrument also, by which these daring robbers forced their entrance was left behind, which is said to be a plain, but extremely well-tempered tool, at once calculated for defence, or breaking open locks. It is remarkable,

that the robbery was effected with so little noise, that not one of his lordship's servants heard them, either during their stay, or in wrenching off the bars.

The great seal consists of two parts, about the size of a small plate, one folding over the other, and the impression made by it, is on both sides of the wax. The matter of which the seal is composed is chiefly silver, in value about 30*l*. but the workmanship amounts to a vast deal more.

No small confusion ensued in the cabinet, on the discovery of this very *mal-a-propos* robbery, which was the more unlucky, on account of the very pressing demand for new writs, consequent to the dissolution of parliament.

As soon as the Chancellor was apprised of it, information was instantly sent to Bow-street; whence, as well as from every justice-shop in other parts of the town, the runners were dispatched on all sides, but hitherto without effect. The robbery was not advertised, nor any reward offered for discovering or apprehending the offenders.

It was at first reported that the seal had been taken, and nothing else, which, during the present ferment of party, occasioned much idle speculation, not a few being fully convinced that it must have been the contrivance of opposition, to delay the dissolution of parliament. People were not aware that the privy-council can in a few hours give to any seal the force and authority of the Great Seal.

The great seal was missing when in the custody of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and was found by the means of his lordship's porter, without occasioning any bustle.

When James II. abdicated the throne, he shew the great seal into the Thames, whence it was taken up by some fishermen, but the same seal was never used again.

FRIDAY, 26.

The royal proclamation was issued for dissolving the present parliament, and calling a new one.

POSTSCRIPT

To the State-Papers.

By the KING, a PROCLAMATION
For dissolving this present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy-council, to dissolve this present parliament, which now stands prorogued to Tuesday the 6th day of April next: we do, for that end, publish this our royal proclamation; and do hereby dissolve the said parliament accordingly: and the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burghes, and the commissioners for shires and burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Tuesday the said 6th day of April next.—And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our royal will and pleasure to call a new parliament: and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our privy council, we have, this

day, given order to our Chancellor of Britain to issue out writs, in due form, for calling a new parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Friday the 26th of this instant, and to be returnable on Tuesday the 1st of May following.

Given at our court at the Queen's house, the 25th day of March, 1784, in the 34th year of our reign.

GOD save the KING!

IRELAND.

ON Saturday, March the 30th, the question of reform came on in the House of Commons. Mr. Brownlow gave way to Flood, who moved for leave to bring in a bill to remedy certain defects in the representation of the people in parliament. Mr. Brownlow seconded the motion; and the Attorney-General said, that as they did not now come clothed from a body of armed men, he did not oppose the introduction of the bill. It was accordingly given *non com*.

EAST-INDIES.

WE are sorry to inform our readers, that now the blessings of peace are likely to be restored in India with all our foreign conquests, there is an appearance of an internal struggle for power, which may be more fatal to our empire in that part of the globe than the joint efforts of the French and Tippoo-Saib; for the whole of the peninsula is divided into parties on the side of Macartney or General Stuart. To such enormities have things been carried, that General Stuart was dismissed the service on the 17th of September.—On the evening of the same day he was put under arrest at the Garden-house. Lieutenant Gomond, fort-adjutant, and Stanton, Lord Macartney's secretary. He was conducted to his own house; and a guard was put over him. He was arrested as he was setting off orders to the King's troops.

Col. Lang was appointed lieutenant-general and commander in chief, in consequence of John Burgoyne's refusing to take the command as he said he did not consider Gen. Stuart legally dismissed the service. Col. Lang on the 18th went to the Mount, to take the command of the army, whom Sir John Burgoyne at first refused to obey, and then left the army to Lieut. Col. Floyd.

The Company have not yet thought fit to publish a more particular account of these transactions, and it is not for us to speculate on the affairs of such moment from the partial account of private individuals, every Englishman and woman in India being avowedly a partisan on one or other side. One thing, however, is certain, that the Company's interest must suffer during these contests, and this circumstance loudly on both parties at home to unite, in restoring order to the distracted affairs of India. It is by no means improbable that while they are disputing about the division the booty will be lost.

The Tryal Packet, which sailed the last end of October, has brought home dispatches from Governor Coles, of Benocoolen. The

which had prevailed at that settlement Port Marlborough the beginning of last by which such numbers of people were off, began to cease in July, and when winter failed it was nearly over. The port had out-lived the attack of the disease but slowly, and some have left the place, and their health at other settlements. Benin is at best a very unhealthy place, and when it is a very dry season, as was the case in 1817, they never fail of being visited by fevers with fluxes, which generally prove fatal; a great measure is attributed to the badness of the water, there being hardly any fresh water on the islands, and the few there are often brackish. There are fresh water lakes formed by rain, which descends in quantities from the mountains, and is received into those natural basins; but the water soon putrefies, being used, and when used, for want of better, the diseases of such a beverage in a hot and bad climate are obvious.

The *Nancy* packet, Captain Haldane, which was coming express from India, was lost about this month off Scilly, and all on board perished. The vessel struck on the same rock supposed to have occasioned the loss of the *Shovel*. Some packets of letters were picked up after the wreck broke up. From it appears that the Mahrattas were quiet, and at peace with them had been continued when the *Nancy* left Bombay.

Following are a part of the passengers who have been on board the *Nancy* at the Cape: Mr. Perry, surgeon to Sir Edward Pellew; Mr. Ashburner, late of the council at Madras; Mr. Bond; Mr. Page and son; Miss Bond; Capt. Haldane; his first and second wives; Mr. McKenzie; and Mrs. Gargill, an actress, who went out about two years ago, and had made a very successful theatre-tour to India.

There were remittances to the Company from the Cape upwards of 200,000*l.* private property in specie and jewels, on board the *Nancy*.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

GAZETTE, Dec. 31, 1783.

RIGHT Hon. Heneage Earl of Aylesford, to be one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas in England, *vice* John Wigham, Esq. deceased. The Earl of Aylesford is one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Augustus Cosby, knighted.

RIGHT Hon. Thomas Kelly, his Majesty's principal serjeant in Ireland, to be one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas in England, *vice* John Wigham, Esq. deceased. By Samuel Braadstreet, Bart. Recorder of the City of Dublin, to be one of the justices of the Court of King's-Bench in the kingdom of Ireland, in addition to the number of justices appointed for the said court. Peter Kelly, his Majesty's third serjeant at law in Ireland, to be one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer in the said kingdom, in addition

to the number of justices heretofore appointed for the said court. Alexander Crookshank, Esq. to be one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas in the said kingdom, in addition to the number of justices heretofore appointed for the said court.

From the other papers.

John Williams, Esq. clerk of the Cheque at Chatham, to be muster-master of the marines at that port, *vice* William Campbell, Esq. appointed a commissioner of the Navy.—**Lord Southampton** one of his Majesty's most hon. Privy Council.—**John Wigglesworth**, Esq. deputy auditor of the Imprest.—**Mr. Henry Tahourdin**, assistant to the surveyor of the warehouse of the Customs in the port of London, *vice* Mr. Pritchard, resigned.—**Mr. Thomas Cleghorn** to be Inspector-General of the Exports and Imports to and from Scotland, *vice* John Wightman, Esq. deceased.—**Mr. Rosewell**, Clerk of the Cheque at Sheerness, to be Clerk of the Cheque at Deptford, *vice* Mr. More, deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Dec. 31.

YESTERDAY the Rev. St. John Priest, under-master of the Grammar-school in Bury, was instituted to the rectory of West Barham, near Fakenham, in Norfolk.—Same day the Rev. Thomas Decker, of Cairns-College, Cambridge, was instituted to the rectory of Watfield, in that county, on his own petition.—**Rev. Joseph Frederic Eyre**, A. B. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the v. of Monk-skirby, Warwickshire.—**Rev. Herbert Randolph**, B. D. v. of Canewdon, co. of Essex, dio. of London.—**Rev. Robert Walker** to be minister of the Cannongate church, in the presbytery and county of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. William Lothian.—**The Rev. Henry Close**, r. of Carlton St. Peter, co. of Norfolk.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. John Jordan, M. A. to hold the r. of Lawrenny, together with the r. of Letterston, with the chapel of Llanwair, in Pembroke-shire.—**Rev. Samuel Raymond**, B. L. to hold the r. of Middleton, together with the v. of Bulmer, with Belchamp annexed, in Essex.—**Rev. Tho. Bowen**, M. A. to hold the r. of Kilmaculdwyl, together with the v. of Kilmaculdwyl, both in Caermarthenshire.—**Rev. Joseph Hall**, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Ancaster, together with the v. of Hough, in Lincolnshire.

BANKRUPTS.

PETER Grant, formerly of Coleman-street, London, and late of Jamaica, in the West-Indies, but now of the Inner-Temple, London, merchant, late partner with James Grant, of Coleman-street aforesaid, merchant.—**Daniel Stephens**, of Bristol, hoffer.—**Patrick Hanbrow**, of St. Martin's-lane, Canon-street, London, merchant.—**Henry Cook**, the younger, of Waltham Holy Cross, in Essex, patent sponge-maker.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in MARCH, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

| Day | Bank Stock. | 3 per C. reduced | 3 per C. confols. | Long Ann. | Short Ann. | India Stock | India Ann. | India Bonds | S. Sea Stock | Old Ann. | New Ann. | Navy Bills. | Exch. Bills. | 4 per C. confols. | Wind Deal | Weath. London |
|-----|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|----------|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 26 | 116 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 123 1/2 | | 27 dif. | | | 56 1/2 | | 8 | 75 1/2 | N W | Rain |
| 27 | 116 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 124 | | 30 | | | 57 1/2 | 18 1/2 | | 75 | N W | Fair |
| 28 | | 58 | 57 1/2 a 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | | | | | | | | N E | |
| 29 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S E | |
| 30 | 116 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 124 | 54 1/2 | 30 | | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 8 | 75 1/2 | S E | |
| 31 | 117 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 a 58 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 126 | 54 1/2 | 28 | | 59 | | 18 | 6 | 75 | N E | |
| 32 | 118 | 59 | 57 1/2 a 58 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 128 | | 28 | | | | | 6 | 76 | N W | |
| 33 | 117 1/2 | 59 | 58 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 55 | 28 | | | 57 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 5 | 76 1/2 | N E | Rain |
| 34 | Sunday | Shut | 58 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | | | | | | 5 | Shut | N E | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N E | |
| 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N E | |
| 37 | 123 | | 58 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 129 | 55 | 20 | | | 58 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 4 | | N E | |
| 38 | 121 | | 58 1/2 a 59 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 58 | 15 | | 61 | 59 1/2 | 16 1/2 | | 80 1/2 | S W | |
| 39 | 120 1/2 | | 60 1/2 a 59 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 127 1/2 | | 18 | | | | 16 | 4 | | S W | |
| 40 | Sunday | | 59 1/2 a 58 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 120 | 57 1/2 | 9 | | | | 16 1/2 | 3 | 77 1/2 | N E | |
| 41 | | | 59 a 58 1/2 | 17 1/2 | | | | 7 | | | | | | | N E | Fair |
| 42 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N E | |
| 43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N E | |
| 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N W | |
| 45 | 120 | | 59 1/2 a 58 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 126 | | 10 | | 59 1/2 | 59 | 16 1/2 | 3 | 77 1/2 | N W | |
| 46 | 119 1/2 | | 58 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 127 | | 20 | | | | 17 | | 77 | N W | |
| 47 | | | 58 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 21 | | | | 17 1/2 | | | S | |
| 48 | 118 1/2 | | 58 1/2 a 58 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 125 | | 18 | 65 1/2 | 58 | 57 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 2 | 77 1/2 | S | Snow |
| 49 | | | 57 1/2 a 58 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 125 | | 18 | | | | | 3 | 76 1/2 | S W | Fair |
| 50 | Sunday | | 58 a 57 1/2 | 17 1/2 | | | | | | | | | | | S W | |
| 51 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S W | |
| 52 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S W | |
| 53 | 118 | | 57 1/2 a 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 124 1/2 | | 17 | | | 57 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 3 | 76 1/2 | S W | Snow |
| 54 | Holiday | | 57 1/2 a 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 18 | | | | | 4 | | S N | Rain |
| 55 | | | 57 1/2 a 58 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 24 | | | | | | | N N | Snow |
| 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N | Fair |

M.B. In the 3 per Cent Confols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR APRIL, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

THE loss of an important question in either House of parliament had been so long considered as a sufficient warning for the ministers who supported it to retire, that though the two secretaries of state had boldly declared that they would not give way to the dark intrigues of secret influence, and that they did not doubt being able to carry a new India bill through the Upper House, by exposing the arts which had been employed to defeat the former, it was clearly understood that their administration was at an end, and their removal from office was daily expected.

Dec. 19. Lord North and Mr. Fox announced a change of ministry, by seating themselves on the opposite side of the House, over against the Treasury benches. They were followed by Lord John Cavendish, Sir Grey Cooper, and the whole sequel and dependence of the coalition. As the House continued to fill, a very formidable number of members ranged themselves on their side, while the Treasury benches were, comparatively speaking, but thinly occupied. Confidence in their own strength, and a haughty contempt for their adversaries, preserved their phalanx as yet unbroken. The event has not been answerable to their expectations, and shews, that in politics, as well as in war, no enemy is to be despised for his weakness.

The idea was not yet entertained, that a ministry could maintain themselves in office, in opposition to a majority of the House of Commons. A dissolution of parliament was anticipated.
LOND. MAG. April 1783.

versally believed to be the only expedient by which a new ministry could be established, since the discarded secretaries were at the head of as formidable a party in the Lower House, as ever supported any minister in the utmost plenitude of power. The debate of the day turned solely on this point. Mr. H. Dundas, and those who supported the new ministry, wished the House to adjourn till to-morrow, for the purpose of reading the land-tax bill a third time, that it might be ready to qualify the demands on the public credit on the 5th of January. This was opposed by Mr. Baker on the part of opposition, who anticipated Mr. Dundas's motion, by moving to adjourn to Monday. In support of this motion it was urged, that the singular state of the country demanded the most serious attention of the House; that they ought carefully to guard against any impediment to their deliberations on that important subject; and that the surest way to do this was to keep the bill in their hands, as a pledge that they should be permitted to meet on Monday and consider the state of the nation. It was ridiculous to assert that the public credit would be affected by this delay, as not a shilling of the land tax could be applied to the payments of the 5th of January, a vote to make up the deficiency of taxes being always the mode of providing for them; nor would it prevent the passing of the bill time enough to answer all the purposes that were expected from it.

Mr. Fox said that the adjournment

for to-morrow was merely a scheme, by getting the bill passed, to make way for that abominable business, a dissolution of parliament, in open violation of the dignity of the House; and in utter contempt of its resolutions. If the House did not at that time set its face against any infraction of the practical constitution, as it had been exercised since the revolution, there was an end of the constituent branches of the legislature. The sacred name of Majesty had been abused, to destroy the constitutional rights of the people in their legislative function, and the persons who were pointed out by rumour as having employed such influence, though often called upon to disavow it, and having repeated opportunities to do so with honour, had still chosen so far to preserve their integrity, and to remain silent under charges the most criminal and dangerous.

Lord Mulgrave said, that to keep the bill in their hands, as a pledge that they should meet again, was, in effect, to withhold the supply, till a defeated faction had made the last bold attempt of disappointment and despair.

Mr. Arden wondered why gentlemen should be so anxious to prevent a dissolution of parliament, or what reason they had to apprehend such a measure. And if it were really intended, what could prevent it? The resolutions of that House. He must be a timid man indeed, and unfit to be the minister of this country, who would be over-awed by a resolution of that House, on a question of its own continuance or annihilation.

Mr. Fox reprobated this doctrine. The learned gentleman ought to have known that the voice of the House of Commons was the voice of the people, as long as it was not contradicted by the people; and he must be a bold minister indeed who should dare to despise the voice of the people. Premature dissolutions were at all times dangerous, and more peculiarly so at present. For how stood the country with respect to foreign powers? How as to our own dependencies? What foreign power would treat with a go-

vernment in which there was no stability? The frequent changes of administration would render us the laughing stock of Europe, and plunge every thing at home into such a state of anarchy and confusion, as might make the country feel all the horrors of a civil war, short of blood-shed.—The adjournment to Monday was carried without a division.

Mr. Lee, late Attorney-General, then moved that the further consideration of Sir Thomas Rumbold's bill of pains and penalties be deferred to the 20th of July next. This was opposed by *Mr. Baker*, and a division took place; Ayes 27, Noes 8. What is rather singular, the Speaker and four tellers, added to those members who divided, made no more than forty, the exact number that constitutes a House.

Thus ended a business that had excited so much public attention, and had wasted so much of the time of the House. We are to presume that Sir Thomas Rumbold was innocent, since his criminality was never prosecuted to conviction: but we cannot help remarking, that his case affords an additional proof of the insufficiency of the laws now in being to punish delinquencies committed in India, as heavy charges were alledged against him, the proceedings upon which were never brought to an issue.

Dec. 22. *Mr. W. Grenville* informed the House that his noble relation, (*Lord Temple*) that he might not be supposed to seek protection from his situation as a minister against enquiry or justice, had that day resigned into his Majesty's hands the seals of office, with which he had been so recently honoured, and that he was now in his private capacity, unprotected by the influence of office, ready to answer for his late conduct, whenever a charge should be brought against him.

Mr. Fox said the noble lord certainly knew best why he had resigned, as he also did why he had adventured into office but two days before, under exactly the same circumstances which he wished to persuade the world had now induced him to resign. It had never been said that any resolution would

would be levelled at the noble lord, of which he must have been well aware, for the nature of the transaction alluded to precluded the possibility of bringing evidence that would convict the noble lord, or any other person, of the charge which rumour had so confidently alluded to.

The land-tax bill was then read a third time, and passed without any debate, and the House having resolved itself into a committee on the state of the nation, *Mr. Huffy* in the chair, *Mr. Erskine* opened the business, by proposing an address to the King against a dissolution of parliament. Such a proposition flowed naturally from the resolution which had been adopted by the House on the 17th. It was no infringement of the royal prerogative, for it only presumed to approach the throne with advice, in that dutiful and respectful manner which became subjects speaking to their sovereign, a privilege as inherent in that House as the prerogative of calling and dissolving parliament was in the crown. He enumerated the inconveniences and dangers that must arise from a dissolution in so critical a situation of things. The state of public credit at home; a commercial connexion with America; the distracted affairs of India; and the state of the Company's finances, which called for immediate relief from parliament; these were objects of which the consideration could not be delayed without manifest injury to the state. The present House of Commons had acquired a thorough knowledge of India affairs, by an investigation pursued for two years with unremitting industry, and were, therefore, competent judges of what regulations were proper for the future government of it. A new parliament would be totally uninformed on the subject, and consequently not qualified to bring the business to so speedy a conclusion, as the pressing necessities of the state demanded. He denied that the rejection of the India bill furnished any kind of argument for a dissolution. If parlia-

ment were to be dissolved, merely because the House of Commons had passed a bill, which the Lords thought proper to reject, the independence of the former would be totally destroyed. He desired to be informed what reason members should assign to their constituents for being prematurely sent back to them by a dissolution. Was it because they had no confidence in his Majesty's ministers? He would answer no, but because his Majesty's ministers had no confidence in them; and as they were not ministers to suit the parliament, they were resolved to get a parliament to suit the ministers. After a variety of other arguments not so immediately in point, he read the draught of an address, and moved that the chairman be instructed to move the House to agree to it. It acknowledged in the fullest extent the prerogative of the crown; represented the dangers apprehended from a dissolution of parliament; and besought his Majesty to hearken to the advice of his faithful Commons, and not to the secret advice of persons who might have interests of their own, separate from the true interest of his Majesty and his people*. *Colonel Fitzpatrick* seconded the motion.

Mr. H. Dundas opposed it as unnecessary, and therefore improper. Like the resolution from which it originated, it was founded merely on rumour. He was at a loss to imagine whence the report of a dissolution could spring. He would venture to assert that the present advisers of the crown had no such intention; and as far as he could pledge himself for the actions of another, he would pledge himself that his right honourable friend (*Mr. Pitt*) would not advise such a measure. He, therefore, entreated the House to consider whether there were any grounds for adopting so serious a measure as that of carrying up an address to the throne—a measure which ought never to be proposed but on the most solemn occasions, nor ever adopted, but when the necessity of it could be clearly and unequivocally

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* See our Magazine for January, p. 76. The concluding paragraph was copied from an address presented to King William in 1693, praying to be informed by whose advice he had withheld the royal assent to some bills of which he had thought proper to consider.

unequivocally ascertained. *Mr. Banks* was of the same opinion, and said that he was authorised by *Mr. Pitt* to assure the committee that he had no intention to advise either a dissolution or prorogation of parliament.

Mr. Fox could not be satisfied by these assurances, because the very means by which the power of the present advisers of the crown had been obtained might deprive them of it; and while they were declaring that parliament would not be dissolved, the measure might be resolved upon, in consequence of some secret advice which they could neither foresee nor over-rule. It was, therefore, incumbent on the committee to adopt a measure that would guard the constitution against the baneful effects of secret influence, and banish it for ever from about the throne.

Governor Johnstone differed from both sides of the House. From the opposite opinions of the two Houses on the India bill, and their tenaciousness of those opinions, he did not hesitate to declare that parliament ought to be dissolved; and he would deem him a pusillanimous minister indeed, who should be driven from the helm by any resolution of that House, against a measure which the safety of the public called for. He thought the advice reported to have been given by a noble earl capable of a good defence; for neither the law of the land, nor the spirit of the constitution, forbade an honest man to go to his sovereign, and make known to him the sentiments of his subjects on any measure in which they conceived their lives, their properties, or their liberties to be concerned.

Lord North replied to *Governor Johnstone*, and several other speakers who had borne an under part in the debate, in that rare and happy strain which mixes attic humour with solid argument. He defended the coalition, as begun and conducted on honour and principle, and called for by the necessities of the state, and animadverted most pointedly on the new ministry. Even it was a coalition, though at present it could muster but two cabinet

ministers. If a coalition was a cursed thing, then this ministry of two men was a cursed ministry; for it was formed by a coalition of two persons* who had formerly differed so essentially, that they could not agree upon any single point, without the one sacrificing his principles to the other. The coalition between him and his late right honourable colleague was a coalition of whole parties blended into one, for the purpose of forming a stable and permanent government. The coalition between the First Lord of the Treasury and the Lord President of the Council was a coalition of the shreds and remnants, the refuse and gleanings of parties; they had bungled in their attempt at imitation, so that he might apply to them the saying of the Roman orator, *placuisse sed non tetigisse*. But the first coalition was charged with having seized upon the government. This was not true: they had not entered the cabinet till empty and deserted by the garrison; and they had now left it as they found it, and marched out in a body. When they became possessed of the government, they were charged at worst with having carried it by storm, but bravely, and in the face of the enemy, and not by sap; they had carried on their advances regularly, and above ground, in view of the foe; not by mining in the dark, and blowing up the fort before the garrison were apprized of an intention to attack it. "Gentlemen (said his lordship) have talked of the resignation of my right honourable colleague. This is, indeed, a capital mistake; for my right honourable friend did not resign; he was turned out; I was turned out; we were all turned out; not the merit of having voted against the India bill could save the Lord President of the Council from the mortification of being turned out with all his friends." With regard to the assurances given in the committee, he coincided entirely with *Mr. Fox*, and thought the address ought to be carried, as the only effectual means of preventing the calamities which would flow from a dissolution of parliament in the present critical

* *Mr. Pitt* and *Lord Gower*.

cal situation of affairs. The address was voted without a division. The committee did not break up, but the chairman was instructed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

An address was then prepared according to *Mr. Erskine's* draught, passed the House, and ordered to be presented by the whole House.

Dec. 24. In the House of Peers, *Lord Thurlow* was introduced as Chancellor. His Majesty in person gave the royal assent to the malt-tax, land-tax, and ten other bills. The House then adjourned to the 20th of January.

The House of Commons carried up their address to the King. His Majesty's answer acknowledged the importance of the objects under their consideration; trusted that they would proceed upon them with all convenient speed, after such an adjournment as the present circumstances might seem to require; and concluded with an assurance that he would not interrupt their MEETING by any exercise of his prerogative either of prorogation or dissolution.

The House being returned from St. James's, *Mr. Fox* observed that his Majesty's ministers seemed at present to be driven from their intention to dissolve the parliament, but how soon after the next meeting they might venture to do so he could not foresee. He recommended a short recess, that the country might suffer as little as possible from the delay that would necessarily be created soon after the holidays, by another set of writs in the room of those who should vacate their seats on the formation of a new ministry, since to talk of the stability of the present, would be only to laugh at and insult them.

Lord John Cavendish withdrew his bill to explain and amend the receipt-tax, not that he wished to shrink from the unpopularity of it, but because he presumed modifications of the bill would be offered, and as he should not concede at all, it would be better to let ministers bring in a bill of their own.

The state of the nation was then resumed. *Lord Beauchamp* moved a

resolution to restrain the Lords of the Treasury from permitting the directors of the East-India Company to accept any more bills, unless they should be able to prove to parliament, that they had sufficient means to provide for the payment of them, after paying the dividend, and discharging the debt due to government. *Mr. Fox* seconded the motion. *Lord Mulgrave* said the Lords of the Treasury were authorized by an act of parliament to consent that the directors should accept bills to a certain amount: it would, therefore, be absurd to confine them by a resolution of one branch of the legislature, from doing that which they were authorized to do by law.

Lord North defended the resolution as necessary. He understood that bills were arrived, or expected to arrive, to the amount of 4,425,000*l.* it ought not, therefore, to be left to the discretion of the Lords of the Treasury to bind the public to the payment of so large a sum.

Mr. Scott admitted that, if the resolution was necessary, it was not unconstitutional; for the House had an unquestionable right to advise his Majesty's servants in the exercise of any function of executive government, however legally established.—This appeared to be the general sense of the House, and the motion passed.

Lord Surrey acquainted the committee that a reformation had been intended in the duchy of Lancaster, if not a total abolition of the duchy court, which had been in a great measure prevented by the grant of the chancellorship of that duchy, to the last person who held it, for life. He, therefore, moved to address his Majesty not to grant the said office to any person, otherwise than during pleasure, until the 20th of January next, which met with no opposition.

The resolutions were then adopted by the House, and it was agreed to meet again on the 26th, merely to order such writs as might be wanted, and afterwards adjourn to January the 12th.

The remainder of this session will constitute an interesting period in the

annals of parliament.—We have seen a coalition, that united the powerful interests and extensive connexions of two principal parties under leaders of tried and commanding abilities, possessing itself of the government, and proceeding to settle the disjointed affairs of the nation with vigour and ability, indeed, but with the ardour of men more intent upon power, than the confidence of the sovereign, or the approbation of the people. We have seen the remains of a feeble and discomfited ministry, reinforced by all who disliked the coalition, rallying their forces under the auspices of the crown, and overthrowing their adversaries who despised their opposition. We now see the discarded ministers, relying on a majority of the House of Commons, preparing with confident and eager haste to regain the situations from which they have been dismissed, and to abrogate the appointment of their successors, which they conceive to be unwarrantable. From this struggle we shall soon see a constitutional question of great importance arise, which after being agitated for more than three months is now to be decided by an appeal to the people. To have a clear idea of this question, we must carefully separate it from the dispute which gave it birth, a distinction that, during the present ferment of men's minds, will be made by few.

Jan. 12. As the King's answer was held to be ambiguous, though it certainly promised nothing further than that the House should meet again after the recess, the debates on a dissolution were resumed afresh. As soon as the new ministry were sworn, *Mr. Fox*, who had risen to move the order of the day before their entrance, and by that means obtained possession of the House, rose again. *Mr. W. Pitt* got up at the same time, and requested to be heard, as he had a message to deliver from his Majesty. *Mr. Fox* refused to give way, without meaning any disrespect to the message of the crown, which he understood was of a nature that would brook delay, and persisted in moving the order of the day for going into a committee on the state of

the nation. This brought on a long debate, in which the proceedings of the House before the recess, in the absence of those persons who ought to be present at the discussion of all important questions, was severely censured by one side of the House, and the principles upon which the present ministers had come into power as severely by the other. An expression of *Mr. Pitt*, in calling himself the minister of the crown, and the equivocation of the King's answer, were treated with much asperity. *Mr. Pitt* refused to give any explanation of the answer. It became not him to comment on an answer of the sovereign delivered from the throne, nor to compromise the royal prerogative, or bargain it away in the House of Commons. When he had authorised *Mr. Banks* to pledge his name to the House that he would not advise a dissolution, such at that time had been his sentiments, but he could not say that in no possible contingency such a measure ought not to be adopted. *Mr. Poyts* threw out the first hint of an union, which he afterwards laboured so anxiously and unsuccessfully to accomplish. *General Ross* complained that he had been asked by a lord of the bedchamber to support the new ministry, and told that whoever voted against them would be looked upon as the King's enemy. On a division, the motion was carried against the ministry, and *Mr. Huxley* having taken the chair of the committee,

Mr. Fox moved three resolutions. The first, voting it a "high crime and misdemeanour for any person employed in the payment of public money to pay any sums towards the support of the services voted in the present session of parliament, if parliament should be prorogued or dissolved before passing an act to appropriate the supplies to such services.

"2. That there be laid before the House accounts of the several sums issued towards services voted in the present session of parliament, but not yet appropriated by an act of parliament to such services.

"3. That no monies be issued for any

any public service till the above return be made, and for three days afterwards."

The first and second passed without a division; but it being suggested that the third might embarrass the payment of bills that would probably fall due, *Mr. Fox* consented to withdraw it.

These resolutions were intended to provide against an immediate dissolution of parliament, and to admonish ministers of the temerity of undertaking the government of a free people, without possessing the confidence of their representatives. Another calculated to prevent a dissolution at a more advanced period was necessary, which was, "That the bill to prevent mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters, be read a second time on Monday the 23d day of February next."

Lord Surrey then made a few general observations on the critical and alarming situation of affairs, and on the circumstances attending the late change of ministers, by way of introduction to a resolution, declaring,

"That in the present situation of his Majesty's dominions, it is peculiarly necessary that there should be an administration which has the confidence of this House and of the public."

Mr. H. Dundas said, that it was necessary for an administration to possess the confidence of the crown and of the other House of parliament, as well as the confidence of that House and of the people, and proposed an amendment, by altering the latter part of the motion to "the confidence of the crown, the parliament, and the people." The amendment was negatived, and the motion carried.

His next resolution was "That the late changes in his Majesty's councils were immediately preceded by dangerous and universal reports that his Majesty's sacred name had been unconstitutionally abused, to affect the deliberations of parliament; and that the appointments made were new and extraordinary, and such as do not conciliate or engage the affections of this House."

This was pointed so directly against ministry, that their friends of course opposed it. *Mr. H. Dundas* moved that the chairman leave the chair, on which a division and debate took place, when there appeared a majority of 54 against them.

The House was resumed, and the different resolutions reported and agreed to. *Mr. Pitt* then presented the message from his Majesty, which related to the landing of some Hessian troops in England, on their way from America to Germany*. An address of thanks to his Majesty, for the gracious communication contained in the message, was voted, and ordered to be presented by members of the privy-council.

Jan. 14. *Mr. Pitt* opened his plan for the better government of India, which he prefaced with some general observations, levelled chiefly against *Mr. Fox's* bill. The outlines of it were, that the territorial acquisitions of the Company, and all their political concerns, should be under the management of the public. That a board should be established for this purpose, consisting of a secretary of state, the chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, and two or three members of the privy-council. That all commercial matters should rest entirely with the Company, subject, however, to the interposition of the board, whenever it should be found necessary. That in all cases of difference between the board and the directors, in drawing the line of distinction between political and commercial matters, an appeal should lie from the board to the King in council. That all orders sent out to India by the directors should be countersigned by the secretary of state, which would render the orders more respectable abroad, and make those who signed them responsible at home. And, to save the country from any additional burthen, he meant to select such privy-counsellors as had places of great emolument and little trouble, who would do the business without any additional income. He proposed that the governments abroad should

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consist of four members each, including the governor, two of them to be appointed by the crown, and removable at pleasure, and the governor to have a casting voice. That the commander in chief of the forces should be in the appointment of the crown, because it was fit that he who held the sword should be under the controul of the crown, which alone has the right to make war. Whether the inferior presidencies of India should be governed by persons appointed at home, or by the boards of the superior councils in India, he would not determine; but would be ready to adopt such ideas on the subject as should seem advisable. To guard against establishing a new and dangerous influence, he would leave the nomination to all places abroad where it had always rested. The appointment of writers and cadets would remain with the Company, as well as the disposal of those valuable contracts, which were such powerful engines of influence. There were many other points relative to the internal government of India, that might be made the subject of other bills. *Mr. Fox's* second India bill for that purpose, he thought in its principle wholly objectionable; but it would be impolitic, and perhaps impracticable, to restore every person to possessions in India, from which they had been driven, unless with a very short retrospect indeed. He had it in contemplation to erect a tribunal for the trial of such offences committed in India as were not cognizable in the King's courts. This court might consist of the judges of England, and a considerable number of civilians; and to the accused he would allow something like a challenge to a certain number of these judges, whose power of punishing should not extend to life or limb; but should be confined merely to fine and imprisonment. He was careful to contrast the different parts of this plan with *Mr. Fox's*, and rested the merits of it particularly on its being founded on propositions that had obtained the consent of the Company, and on its introducing no new establishment unknown to the constitution

Mr. Fox denied that the concurrence of so small a number as two hundred and fifty who had voted for the propositions on which this bill was founded could fairly imply the consent of fourteen hundred, the number of the proprietors of East-India stock. And since the majority of these proprietors consisted of persons who purchased or acquired stock only for political purposes, or to support certain servants of the Company abroad against those who might be supposed inimical to them, their concurrence or disapprobation did not weigh a feather with him, in devising means to secure to this country the benefits to be derived from the territorial possessions in India. He defended his own bill against *Mr. Pitt's* objections, and shewed very clearly the absurdity of appointing governments for India, removable at the will of the crown, so that every change of ministers at home would produce a change of men and measures there. He called the appeal from the board to the council a ludicrous appeal from the council to the council. If the appeal was from the decision of the minister, what could be expected from it? And if it was from the decision of the minister and council together, there was still less chance of its being reversed. The appointment of one half of the members of the superior governments, and the casting voice of the governors would, in reality, invest the crown with the entire government of India. He pronounced a most animated philippic against *Mr. Pitt*, and accused him of having made the India business a snare for the destruction of the late ministry. At the opening of the session he had come to the House, and called for a measure co-extensive with the evil. He had declaimed against all palliatives, that he might drive ministers into his toils, and from the moment that an adequate remedy was proposed, he had loaded it with every opprobrious epithet. He had been called a young man too pure for the times. He had disclaimed all connexion with the noble lord in the blue ribband, because, as he said, he had corrupted the parliament, and engaged

it in measures that had undone the country; but this paragon of purity had taken to his bosom the very man* who had been supposed to be the agent of this corruption. It was true, he had obliged him to undergo a political regeneration; he had compelled him to break through every tie of gratitude to the noble lord, to whom he owed every thing; and, having sacrificed his honour, his character, his conscience, he was no longer remembered to have been instrumental in supporting the American war, or in corrupting parliament; as soon as he had rendered himself the opprobrium of human nature and the outcast of society, this immaculate young minister received him into confidence, and employed him in his service. The debate was interrupted by an improbable story of an attempt, on the part of the *Duke of Portland*, to corrupt members of the House during the recess. It was hastily introduced by two young gentlemen, who seem to have consulted their feelings more than their judgement, and rendered the House for several hours a scene of clamour and tumult. As the charge afterwards appeared to have no better foundation than a Christmas jest, and was abandoned by the authors of it, it was dropped by the consent of all parties.

Leave was given to bring in a bill according to *Mr. Pitt's* plan.

Jan. 16. *Mr. Duncanson* presented a petition from the county of York, on the subject of parliamentary reform, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Pitt brought in his India bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. *Lord Surrey* desired to know from the minister, whether parliament was to be dissolved or not? *Mr. Pitt* declined an explicit reply, and stated as his reason for having refused to explain the King's answer in a former debate, that he thought it improper in his place, as a member of the House of Commons, to give an explanation, for which he was not responsible, of an answer for which, as a minister, he was responsible.

LOND. MAG. April 1784.

Mr. Huxley having taken the chair of the committee on the state of the nation, *Lord Charles Spencer* recalled to the memory of the House the two last resolutions which had passed on Wednesday. To these, since ministers had not taken the hint which they were meant to convey, he thought it necessary to add another, which should speak the sense of the House so plainly and so openly that it would be impossible to mistake it. He, therefore, moved, "That after the declaration contained in the two former resolutions the continuance of the present ministers in trusts of the highest importance and responsibility is contrary to constitutional principles, and injurious to the interests of his Majesty and his people." *Mr. Baker* seconded the motion.

Mr. Poynter, though he wished well to *Mr. Pitt*, lamented the means by which he had come into power. He bestowed high encomiums both on him and *Mr. Fox*, and paid a reluctant tribute to the virtues and abilities of *Lord North*. He admitted that the confidence of the House of Commons was absolutely necessary for the support of an administration; but insisted, on the other hand, that without the confidence of the crown no ministry could stand. If both could not give their confidence to the same set of men, what in that case ought a minister to do? Ought he to advise his sovereign to throw himself at the feet of a party? Unquestionably not. He was ready to agree that the prerogative is a trust, nay, that royalty itself is a trust, committed to the King for the benefit of the public: and consequently that, being in reality more the prerogative of the people than the prerogative of the King, it cannot be legally exercised to their prejudice. He stated as circumstances that might justify a dissolution of parliament, a factious opposition to the measures of government, a variance, or too close a connexion between the two Houses. He wished the House to try the present minister, to discuss the only measure he had yet submitted to them, and to rest his fate on the issue of that discussion. He

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* John R——n, Esq.

might surely challenge some indulgence from a recent, unequivocal, and splendid instance of disinterestedness, and a regard to public economy*. *Mr. Perceval* recommended moderation and union in the most earnest manner.

Mr. Fox allowed the merit of the transaction alluded to; but he could never confide in a minister who owed his situation to private pique. He certainly would never act with such a man, until, being removed from a situation which he had obtained by unconstitutional means, he had made *amende honorable* for his offence, and thus qualified himself to return to it on fair, open, and honourable terms; lifted to it by the voice of the people, and not by the dark intrigues of a secret cabal.

Mr. H. Dundas argued against the resolution, viewed either as a party or as a constitutional question, with great ability and address. If it meant any thing, it was in the nature and spirit of an address, requesting the King to appoint a whole new set of ministers. The royal choice had already selected a man of astonishing talents, uncorrupted integrity, and unexampled reputation. In him the House of Commons refused to confide. It, therefore, followed that characters as opposite as possible to this were to be substituted; and that unpopularity, hatred, and distrust were to be the characteristics of the ministers to be appointed in his stead. Already the House knew their names. Let them at once bring in a bill, naming the right honourable gentleman and the noble lord exclusive ministers for a term of years. But, waving all personal objections, he resisted the resolution upon constitutional grounds. He called upon the independent part of the House to stand forth and maintain the character, the moderation, the true consequence of a British House of Commons. The assumption of power and privileges which did not belong to them had once proved fatal to the constitution. They were verging fast to the same precipice again; they were claiming the right of appointing mi-

nisters, they were disclaiming the nomination of the crown, without cause and without trial. It behoved them, therefore, to look well to their conduct, and to think that they were deciding on the constitution.

The motion was carried by a majority of 21. The House was resumed, and the resolution reported and agreed to.—In the course of the debate, *Lord North* took occasion to observe, that he would not consent to be called up to the House of Peers; and *Mr. Fox*, that, reserving only the principles of his East-India bill, he would suffer every thing else to be new modelled entirely.

Jan. 20. In the House of Peers, *Lord Camelford* was introduced with the usual forms. A bill to dissolve the marriage of Walter Nisbett, Esq. with Anne Blomberg was read a first time.

The gentlemen who formed the meeting at the St. Alban's Tavern, for the purpose of mediating between the contending parties, had now commenced their operations, and many members were sanguine in their hopes of a speedy union. *Mr. Fox* denied all knowledge of a negotiation being begun. He inveighed against the ministry, for persisting to hold their places in defiance of the House of Commons; and that they might have time to reflect on the situation in which they stood, he moved to adjourn the committee on the state of the nation to Monday the 26th. He disclaimed the imputation of a struggle for personal power, both on his own part and the part of his noble friend. The noble lord, while at the head of affairs, had ever looked to parliament for the support of his administration; and when at last it was proposed to declare that the Commons could no longer confide in him, true to his repeated and inviolable declarations, he had thought proper to retire, though he still was able to negative the resolution by a majority of nine. As an individual he professed himself a friend to an union founded on principle; but he warned those who were busy about it, that it could not easily be effected.

Mr.

* The disposal of the clerkship of the Pells, vacant by the death of Sir Edward Walpole, to Col. Barré, by which the colonel's pension of 3,200 a-year will be saved to the civil list.

Mr. Pitt said that nothing but a sense of his duty to the public could have kept him in office; and when that business should come to be agitated, he would state his motives, which he trusted would be found just and reasonable. At present he would only say, that he thought he could not, at that moment, go out of office with as much honour as had attended his coming in.

Jan. 23. *Mr. Pitt's* East-India bill being read a second time, *Mr. Fox* opposed the commitment of it by the same arguments on which he had defended his own. It was the half-measure, the palliative, which the author of it had formerly deprecated. It suffered the power of the Court of Proprietors to remain, the defects of which were radical, and could not be cured but by the annihilation of their interference in matters of government. It inverted the order of all sound politics, by placing the executive power in the hands of many, and the power of check and controul in the hands of a few. It rendered the military independent of the civil power, a system of government that had destroyed whatever state or nation had adopted it. By virtue of the negative of the crown upon all appointments to seats in the councils in India, it lodged the whole patronage, civil and military, in the hands of the minister, while the responsibility remained with the Court of Directors. It placed the government of India out of sight, and at a distance, beyond the inspection of the House of Commons, which ought to be the great controlling power over every branch of executive government in the empire.

Mr. Pows acknowledged the imperfections of the bill, but he did not think its defects so radical but that they might be cured. He, therefore, contended that it ought to be sent to a committee, where it might undergo such alterations as would render it less objectionable than it then appeared. This seemed to be the general opinion of those who supported it.

Mr. Pitt exerted himself with great eloquence and great ability to prove

his bill superior in every respect to *Mr. Fox's*, and argued on the efficiency of it at great length. It was negatived, however, by a majority of eight, in a very full house, the numbers being, for it 214, against it 222.

At the conclusion of this debate, *Mr. Pitt* was called upon, from all sides of the House, and by gentlemen of all descriptions, to satisfy the House with regard to a dissolution. *Mr. Fox* reminded him of his promise, to explain his motives for remaining in office under circumstances so new and extraordinary. *Mr. Pitt* continuing deaf to his remonstrances, though urged with great appearance of sincerity and candour, he declared that the House was treated with unparalleled indignity by the right honourable gentleman, who seemed determined to disregard their wishes, and to afford them no satisfaction where he ought to be open and explicit. Even *Mr. Martin*, a man of uniform and unsated zeal against the coalition, condemned the conduct of the minister, and said he would certainly vote against him, if it were brought as a question before the House.

The idea of a dissolution was so prevalent, that *Mr. Sheridan* moved for the clerk of the parliamentary inrollments to attend, and receive instructions to deliver out the new writs impartially and fairly.

At length *Mr. Fox* recommended it to the House to adjourn, without making any more motions, to give the right honourable gentleman, whose temper might possibly be deranged by what had passed, time to recollect himself, and to consider whether he had behaved with the respect due to the House, from a minister standing in his peculiar circumstances.

Jan. 24. *Mr. Pows* rose under visible impressions of anxiety and concern. He expressed how much the disgraceful scene, of which he had been a witness before the last rising of the House, had shocked his sensibility. He now desired to ask *Mr. Pitt* if he could pledge himself as a minister, that they should meet as a House of parliament on Monday. *Mr. Pitt* replied, but still with caution and reluctance,

that he had no intention to advise his Majesty to prevent the House from meeting on Monday. Having obtained this assurance, he hoped that both sides would agree to adjourn and suspend hostilities till Monday, that they might assemble in a temper more adapted to a sober consideration of the national danger, and come prepared to discuss it, with a degree of calmness and moderation equal to its importance. There were many members in that House, who had much to lose but nothing to gain by the success of either of the parties then in contention; and had they no method of enforcing the two right honourable gentlemen to unite and co-operate for the good of their country? Surely they had a right to call upon them for mutual concessions, and to sacrifice every thing short of honour and principles, for the sake of union.

Mr. Marbham thought a dissolution impracticable, after the resolutions of the 12th, to prevent the payment of the public money, while unappropriated by act of parliament. He enforced the arguments of *Mr. Percey* on the propriety of men of independent character stepping forward in such a crisis, and the necessity of union. Neither of the right honourable gentlemen, while acting singly, and against each other, durst venture to propose such measures, from a dread of opposition within doors, and of unpopularity without, as the state of the country absolutely required.

Mr. Fox persisted in his opinion on the improbability of an union, but consented to postpone a motion which a friend of his intended to have made. This motion was proposed and carried on Monday.

IRISH ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from our last, page 196.)

COLERAINE BATTALION.

AT a meeting of the Coleraine battalion, on parade, the 5th of Jan. 1784,

Resolved unanimously, That the following Address to the Earl of Bristol, Lord Bishop of Derry, be presented to his lordship at Downhill, by Major Lyle, at the head of the battalion under arms:

MY LORD,

YOU had the unanimous voice of this battalion, for being our delegate at the Grand National Convention. To say we were not disappointed in our choice of you would be saying too little; it would not express the warm and grateful feelings of our hearts.

Your truly noble and steady exertions for a parliamentary reform, the only cure of venality and corruption, have, if possible, surpassed the very high expectation we had formed from your known abilities and patriotic zeal.

Permit us then, my lord, with hearts full of esteem and gratitude to so dignified a character, to return you our most unfeigned thanks, for the very distinguished and decided part which you have taken in the Grand National Convention, the true representatives of the people,

Although, my lord, our anxious hopes and earnest desires of a parliamentary reform have been rejected for the present, yet great and noble minds, like yours, will not be discouraged, though the first attempts have not been crowned with deserved success; the unmerited opposition our just claims have met with has effectually convinced us of the absolute necessity of a re-

form, and of persevering with determined firmness in the glorious cause until it is effected.

To which his lordship was pleased to return the following answer:

Downhill, Jan. 8th, 1784.

GENTLEMEN,

THAT your approbation of my conduct at the Great National Convention should be as unanimous as the honourable delegation which sent me there reflects equal credit upon us both; it evinces the wisdom of your choice, when you have not been disappointed by the object of it.

Indeed, it was impossible I should disappoint you: our sentiments, our feelings, and our decision upon the one object of my mission were so congenial, so uniform, and so akin from the very beginning, there neither was, nor can be any hazard of their not enduring to the end of our labours.

That period will depend much on the vigour as well as wisdom of your exertions: for *vigour* there must be, as well as wisdom in our efforts.

In me, gentlemen, it was no exertion to fulfil the honourable duties of my glorious delegation; it was but the spontaneous effusions of a mind early impregnated with the warmest ideas of popular rights, and intimately persuaded, "that every privilege, every immunity, and every prerogative in a free state, derives from the people, is instituted for their benefit, and must be exercised at their discretion."

Our bill of reform has been rejected by a majority of that assembly which calls itself (let a

catalogue of their boroughs verify the justness of the appellation) the representatives of the people of Ireland; and if they had not avowed their motive, surely no man would have been hardy enough to impute it to them; it was, "because originating with the delegates of the volunteers of Ireland."

To minds but faintly glowing with one single spark of gratitude; to minds even susceptible of the finer feelings of patriotism, such an origin would have dignified its mission, and ensured its reception.

But, what gratitude or what patriotism can blossom in the bosoms of the genuine represen-

tatives of mean, corrupt, decayed, and depopulated boroughs? They glory in having no constituents; they may equally triumph in leaving us no constitution.

But as our ancestors, gentlemen, wrenched the constitution from the tyrannical gripe of one part of the legislature, it is now become the duty of their posterity to rescue it from the corrupt hands of the other.

It is my fervent prayer, and shall be my unremitting endeavour, that the same success which rewarded the resistance of your parents may immortalize the virtue of their descendants.

BRISTOL.

BILL OF RIGHTS BATTALION.

AT a meeting of part of said battalion, at Ballymoney, on the 24th of December, 1783, the following resolutions having been unanimously agreed to, received the approbation of the remainder of the battalion, at Ballycastle, on the 26th of December:

Resolved, That the present crisis of the nation, united to the voice of our duty as freemen, dictates to us, and we are determined to pursue such a line of conduct, as founded in truth, animated by firmness, and guided by moderation, is the most likely expedient to stem the torrent of corruption at home, and resist usurpation from abroad.

Resolved, That as public men and public measures ought always to be open to animadversion and candid discussion, so the approbation of either has reciprocally a happy tendency to awe the profligate, and embolden the virtuous.

Resolved, therefore, That the following address be presented from this battalion, by a deputation thereof, under arms, to the Earl of Bristol, Lord Bishop of Derry, for his truly laudable exertions in favour of the rights of mankind, and of a parliamentary reform:

To the Right Hon. the Earl of BRISTOL,
Lord Bishop of DERRY.

The Address of the Bill of Rights Battalion.
MR LORD,

HAVING with the eye of silent approbation viewed your conduct in every stage of its progress at the Grand National Convention of Volunteer Delegates, we are impelled, by those generous sentiments that actuate the breasts of Irishmen, to offer your lordship this address, as a mark of our esteem and gratitude.

Ingratitude, my lord, is not of Irish origin, though some of Hibernia's detested sons, Mammon's bond slaves, now basely spurn the parent by whose fostering hand they rose.

We see with indignation and concern the treatment which the wise, spirited, and salutary resolutions of the Volunteer Convention have received. But, we trust the virtuous efforts of an united people, under the auspices of your lordship and your respectable colleagues, will yet cleanse the Augean stable, the stalls of venality and corruption, the effluvia of noisome and putrid boroughs.

The gloomy clouds of superstition and bigotry, the engines of disunion, being fled the realm, the interests of Ireland can no longer suffer by a diversity of religious persuasions. All are

united in the pursuit of one great object—the extermination of corruption from our constitution; nor can your lordship and your virtuous coadjutors, in promoting civil and religious liberty, be destitute of the stable aid of all professions.

Permit us to assure you, that as freemen, freeholders, and volunteers, our exertions to effectuate the grand work of reform, already begun, shall be as strenuous as the aim is important; and that we are, with unfeigned gratitude and respect, your lordship's most faithful friends.

Signed, by order of the battalion,

JOHN ORR, Secretary.

In consequence of the above resolutions, a deputation from the battalion, consisting of eighty rank and file, headed by their lieutenant-colonel, waited on his lordship the 14th instant, at Down-hill, and presented their address under arms, to which his lordship was pleased to give the subsequent reply:

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN you acknowledged the services of your fellow-citizens of the county of Antrim in the late struggle for liberty, you rewarded their toils in that coin most valuable to virtuous men: and your approbation of their efforts in some measure consoled them for want of success.

But when you stepped forth from your own county to hail the individual of another, unknown to you but by his honest endeavours, and unconnected, except by that kindred spirit which seems now at length to pervade the whole mass of citizens, and, like a Promethean fire, to animate an hitherto lifeless lump, the satisfaction excited in his mind, by the applauses of men who have a right to approve what they dare to support, can be known only to those who are conscious of deserving what they are fortunate enough to receive.

Where the conscience of a patriot bears testimony to the truth of the panegyric, and the sincerity of the panegyrist's praises cease to be adulation, they then become the wholesome food of a manly mind, and nourish that virtue they were at first intended only to approve.

But, gentlemen, those who dare assert their own rights should rise above the mean policy of violating those of others.

There is in this island a class of citizens equally respectable, and infinitely more numerous, than those who have hitherto oppressed them:—

Men, who have long crouched under the iron rod of their oppressors, not from any daftardly insensibility to their shackles, not from any unmanly indifference to the unalienable rights of men, but from a pious dread of wounding our common country through the sides of its tyrants.

Men, in whose hearts beats at this instant as high a pulse for liberty, and through whose veins pours a tide of as pure blood, and as noble too, as any that animates the proudest citizen in Ireland.

Men, whose ancestors, at the hazard of their property, and with the loss of their lives, obtained the first great Bill of Rights, and upon which every other must be founded—the Magna Charta of Ireland.

Men, whose ancestors, in the midst of ignorance, could discriminate between the duties of a religionist, and the rights of a citizen; and who enacted those elementary and never-obsolete statutes of premunire, which for centuries have been an irrefragable monument of their sagacity in distinguishing, and their fortitude in severing their duty to the church of Rome from their dependance on its court.

Men, the undegenerate progeny of such virtuous ancestors, who with a firmness worthy of imitation, and still more worthy of our gratitude, have endured those very outrages from their country which their forefathers spurned at from

its sovereign; and who, under multiplied wrongs, which would disgrace human policy if they could find in its annals, have with a fortitude as their oppression allowed dear to the human heart to be true to their religion and their patriotic acquiescence to the will of an oppressor, and their affection to a mistreated country.

But, gentlemen, the hour is come when policy, as well as irrepressible principle, compel those who demand their rights to support their claim by a resistance to their fellow-citizens.

When Ireland must necessarily exert her whole internal force to ward off encroachments, or once more acquire her freedom, the better to counterpoise against two millions of tyrannical and unalienable rights of the other.

For one million of divided principles, in the scale of human government, counterpoise against two millions of tyrannical and unalienable rights of the other. But, gentlemen, I appeal to yourselves, you to consistency, tyranny is due only to you, and allegiance is due only to your

COUNTY OF MAYO MEETING

AT a general meeting of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Mayo, convened by the high sheriff at Castlebar, on Monday the 12th of January, 1784,

JOHN ORMSBY, Esq. high sheriff, in the chair,

Resolved, That our loyalty to our sovereign, and attachment to his person and family, being founded upon the sacred principles of the constitution, and established in those of honour and fidelity, can only terminate with our existence.

Resolved, That his Majesty's rights and our own are inseparably united—and that we will support and defend both with our lives and fortunes.

Resolved, That a parliamentary reform in the representation of the people is necessary.

Resolved, That we entirely approve of, and adopt as our own, the resolutions of that wise and virtuous body of men, the Grand National Convention of Volunteer Delegates lately assembled in Dublin.

Resolved, That our high sheriff do transmit these our resolutions, with the following address, to our representatives in parliament:

To the Right Hon. JAMES CUFF, and the Hon. DENIS BROWNE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE sentiments of your constituents, on the important subject of a more equal representation of the people in parliament are sufficiently expressed by the resolutions which are now laid before you: we instruct you to support a parliamentary reform, agreeable to the plan proposed by Mr. Flood and Mr. Brownlow in the House

of Commons, and which we address. We cannot have a more strenuous support of a measure so publicly declare our hearts are interested in; to press it further would be injurious to the confidence in your integrity, to the opinion of your characters, and to your own reputations, as men of honour.

Resolved, That the following be transmitted by our high sheriff to Bristol:

To the Right Hon. the Earl of ... &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

WE are happy in having an opportunity of expressing to your lordship, how much we are obliged, and consider this country obliged to your services upon all occasions, but the late Grand National Convention an odious, oppressive, and corrupting influence with its influence with its influence in destroying the liberties, we behold, with the high generation, a noble prelate virtuous, boldly defending, and maintaining the rights of his country of mankind. The undoubted Supreme Director of the universe three millions of people, and the pride of your own heart, we you. Remotest posterity will great and good name, whilst other prelates, shall either be remembered with contempt at

Resolved, That the following

by our high-sheriff to Col. Flood and
now:

MEMEN,
no language can do justice to your
feelings only can bear testimony to
has been made, by other men, but a
high-founding and pompous decla-
we judged of it by their conduct,
suffly consider it as "the baseless fa-
sion." We should doubt its existence
ize, had we not felt its genial warmth
our volunteers, and in ourselves. We
will ever continue the glorious cham-
heaven-born liberty." We know
We know the full value of all
shake—but we also know, that free-
be too dearly purchased at any
ed, Brownlow, Irish volunteers, and
shall then support each other—they
must be free—or bravely fall together.
ed, by order of the meeting,

JOHN ORMSBY, Sheriff.
high-sheriff having left the chair, and
bert Fitzgerald being placed therein,
manimously, That the warmest
this meeting be given to our worthy
high-sheriff, John Ormsby, Esq.
and spirited conduct on this oc-

ed, by order of the meeting,
ROB. FITZGERALD, Chairman.
published four times in the Dublin
ed.

Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of
the County of MAYO.

MEMEN,
OU do me great honour by the marked
you are pleased to express of my
it is, indeed, conveyed in terms so
the small share of merit I can pre-
I must impute it to the warmth of
for the cause I am engaged in.—
to public favour can only arise from
been, to the utmost of my power, a
rior of liberty, founded on the true
of the constitution; and this is a line
I never will depart from. Our con-
excellent in theory, has been impaired
and by corruption; our ambition is to
and, supported by the voice of the na-
ding from all parts of the kingdom,
doubt of success.

the honour to be, with great respect
ade, Gentlemen, your very obedient
obliged humble servant,

W. BROWNLOW.

Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of
County of MAYO, assembled at Castle-
12th of Jan. 1784.

MEMEN,
I have been fortunate enough to serve
a country, which, by frequent com-
with every other in Europe, I have learn-

ed to prefer to every other, I am still more happy
by finding the attachment reciprocal, and that
my fellow-citizens are as forward to adopt me,
as I was to prefer them.

At the same time, I cannot but lament that
her depression is such as to render the services of
so sequestered an individual either essential to
her interests or an object of her gratitude.

Conscious, however, of the rectitude of my
actions, as well as my intentions, and resolute
still to illustrate the one by the other, I am
pleased to find they bear no ambiguous interpre-
tation, and that the nation, which of all others
I most wished to serve, gives me the amplest
testimony that my labours are not ineffectual.

That the aristocracy which has so long and
so ignominiously subjugated this nation and its
sovereign, by substituting their own interests for
those of the community, have thereby rendered
themselves as odious as they are oppressive I
readily admit, but I appeal to yourselves, whe-
ther the very power which they possess, together
with the inclination to depress so spirited a na-
tion, does not disprove the appellation of con-
temptible.

In truth, gentlemen, sound policy knows of
no little enemy, and I have often hesitated in
my decision, whether this country has suffered
most by its generous confidence in false friends,
or its more generous contempt of insidious foes.

Would to God, gentlemen, that the rights
of this country, which you suppose me capable
of defending, were synonymous terms with the
rights of mankind, and that a coalition of po-
litical rights, founded upon a reciprocal tolera-
tion of religious ones, could teach this ill-fated
nation, still more depressed by popular prejudice
than by aristocratic preponderancy.

That there is but one great simple and funda-
mental aphorism in true politics, one luminous
axiom, from which every other derives its vi-
gour and energy, viz.

"That cohesion of parts can alone give
weight to bodies."

Upon this incontrovertible principle I found
my wishes, and would strain every effort of my
mind to bury all religious discordancy among
Irishmen under the great edifice of public li-
berty, and of common interest.

Quench but this firebrand of religious discor-
dancy, which the common enemy of both par-
ties has perpetually been hurling through this
distracted and deluded nation, and ye will soon
see the pure and lambent flame of liberty che-
rish and enlighten Ireland, as effectually as the
German empire, or the Swiss cantons.

But until ye can forgive, and reciprocally to-
lerate each other, ye must expect to find your-
selves ultimately the tools and the victims of
that odious and oppressive, but far from con-
temptible aristocracy, which we all join in dread-
ing and execrating, and shall, I hope, one day,
join in finally subverting.

BRISTOL.

REFLECTION.

The world generally asserts that
industrious have but half the

fortune they really have, and that mi-
serers have at least twice as much.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

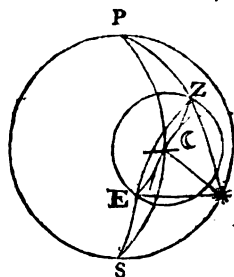
ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

31. QUESTION (II. Dec.) answered by Mr. ISAAC DALBY.

BY a rough computation, the time at Greenwich when the observation was made appears to have been between half past 10 and 11 P. M. Now, by the *Naut. Alm.* the \odot 's hor. par. at that time was $55' 49''$, her semi-diameter $15' 12''$, and by Tab. IV. *Req. Tables*, the augmentation is $10''$, therefore the app. alt. \odot 's cent. was $42^\circ 13' 17''$; that of the $\star = 29^\circ 8'$, and the app. dist. of the \star and \odot 's center $55^\circ 25' 55''$. Hence, by the method given at pag. 32. *Req. Tables*, the true dist. will be found $55^\circ 20' 10''$, and the app. time at Greenwich answering to this dist. (by *Naut. Alm.*) 10h. 45m. 12s. P. M. At this time (by *Naut. Alm.*) the \odot 's decl. was $1^\circ 14' S$. and, by Tab. VIII. *Req. Tab.* the correct. of her alt. $40' 17''$: hence, her true alt. was $42^\circ 53' 34''$, and her zen. dist. $47^\circ 6' 26''$; the \star 's refrac. was $1' 42''$, and hence its true alt. was $29^\circ 6' 18''$, and zen. dist. $60^\circ 53' 42''$, the decl. being $25^\circ 54' 48'' S$.

P R O J E C T I O N.

Let the primitive represent the hour circ. passing thro' the \star at the time of obs. P and S the north and south poles, respectively. Make $S \star = 64^\circ 5' 12''$ the \star 's co dec. and about \star , as a pole, describe an arc of a lesser circ. at the dist. of $55^\circ 20' 10''$ (the true dist. of the \odot and \star); also, about the pole S, describe the arc of another lesser circ. at the dist. of $88^\circ 46'$, the \odot 's co-decl. and intersecting the former in \odot . Then will \odot be the moon's place: now about \odot and \star as poles describe lesser circles at the distances of $47^\circ 6' 26''$, and $60^\circ 53' 42''$, the two zenith distances, respectively; and through the poles P, S, and the points of intersection Z, E, describe arcs of great circles, and ZP is the co lat. if the lat. of the place was north, or ES will be the co-lat. if it was south.



Through \odot describe the hour circ. PS, also describe the arcs $\odot \star$, $\odot Z$, $\odot E$; then, in the triangle $\odot Z \star$, there is given the three sides, $\odot \star = 55^\circ 20' 10''$, $\odot Z = 47^\circ 6' 26''$, and $\star Z = 60^\circ 53' 42''$, from whence the $\angle \odot \star Z$ will be found $= 55^\circ 47' 46''$. And in the triang. $\odot P \star$ the three sides are given, viz. $\odot P = 91^\circ 14'$, $\star P = 115^\circ 54' 48''$, $\odot \star = 55^\circ 20' 10''$, whence the $\angle \odot \star P = 72^\circ 7' 44''$: hence the $\angle \odot \star P - \angle \odot \star Z = 16^\circ 19' 58'' = \angle Z \star P$; then, in the triangle $Z \star P$ there will be given two sides and the included \angle , from whence the other side ZP is found $= 57^\circ 12' 16''$, the colat. and the $\angle ZP \star = 16^\circ 59' 42'' = 1^h 7^m 59^s$ the time the \star was short of the merid. in north latitude.

The star's R.A. was $16^h 15^m 42^s$, therefore the R.A. of mid-heaven was $15^h 7^m 43^s$: hence, by taking the \odot 's R. A. from the *Naut. Alm.* the app. time at the place of observation will be found $= 8^h 8^m 40^s$ P. M. The diff. between this and $10^h 45^m 12^s$ (the Greenwich time) is $2^h 36^m 32^s = 39^\circ 8'$, the long. W.

For the place in south lat. we have $180^\circ - 72^\circ 7' 44'' (\angle \odot \star P) = 107^\circ 52' 16'' = \angle \odot \star S$, and $\angle \odot \star S - \angle \odot \star E (\odot \star Z) = 52^\circ 4' 30'' = \angle E \star S$; therefore, in the triang. $E \star S$, there is given two sides and the included \angle , to find $ES = 45^\circ 54' 46''$, the co lat. and the $\angle ES \star = 73^\circ 38' 35'' = 4^h 54^m 34^s$, the time the \star was short of the merid. in south latitude. Hence the app. time was $4^h 23^m 6^s$ P. M. the diff. of this and the Greenwich time is $6^h 22^m 6^s = 95^\circ 31' 30''$, the long. W. but at this place the sun was not set, and, therefore, the observation was made in lat. $32^\circ 47' 44'' N$. long. $39^\circ 8' W$.

This question was also answered by Mr. George Sanderfon, the proposer.

32. QUESTION (III. Dec.) answered by Mr. STANTON, Schoolmaster, in Paradise-Row, Chelsea.

Let the semi-circle EPGQ represent half the general meridian, EQ the equator, PR the hour circle of III, dd the parallel of 5° , and S the point of their intersection: join

join CS , Cd , let fall the perpendicular dm , and from B , the pole of RP , draw Bd . Then $CB = CR = \text{tang. } 22^\circ \frac{1}{2}$, $dm = \text{fine of } 5^\circ$, the declination, and $mC = \text{the cosine}$; hence, when the rad. $Cd = 18$ inches, dm is $= 1,5688$, $Cm = 17,9315$, $CR = BC = 7,4558$, $Bm = 25,387$, $EB = 10,544$, and $ER = ES = 25,456$ inches, the rad. of PR . Hence, in the right-angled $\triangle dmB$, the $\angle dBm$ will be found $= 3^\circ 32' 10''$, and its supplement is $176^\circ 27' 50'' = \angle SBE$; then, in the $\triangle SBE$, the $\angle SEB$ will be found $= 2^\circ 4' 20''$; therefore, in the $\triangle SEC$, there is given two sides and the included $\angle SEC$, from whence $CS = 7,49$ inches, the dist. of the point of intersection from the center when the parallel dd is correctly drawn. But, by the question, it measures $7,52$ inches, and, therefore, the declination of the point S in the projection is greater than the truth: now, to find the quantity of the error, make $CL = 7,52$, and through L draw BG ; also join CG , EL : then, in the $\triangle ECL$, there are given the three sides, from which the $\angle LCE$ is found $= 171^\circ 22'$; and its supplement is $8^\circ 38' = \angle LCQ$. Then in the $\triangle BCL$, there is given the $\angle BCL$, and the including sides, from which the $\angle CLB = 4^\circ 18'$, and its supplement is $175^\circ 42' = \angle CLG$. And, lastly, in the $\triangle LCG$ there are given CL , CG , and the $\angle CLG$, to find the $\angle LCG = 2^\circ 30'$; consequently, the $\angle LCQ - \angle LCG = 8^\circ 38' - 2^\circ 30' = 6^\circ 8' = \angle GCQ$; and hence the $\angle GCQ - \angle dCQ = 6^\circ 8' - 5^\circ = 1^\circ 3' = \angle GCD$, the error sought.

In large projections the parallels near a right circle are frequently incorrectly drawn; for artists find the radii too long for the beam compasses, and then they use an instrument called the bow; but the curves so drawn are seldom arcs of circles; and, consequently, such projections will be erroneous, as is the case with *that* of the proposer. But, to remedy this inconvenience, I sometime ago invented an instrument, by which the arcs of large circles are accurately described; and therefore I take this opportunity of informing those whom business or inclination may lead to make large projections for geographical, astronomical, or other purposes, that they may have them neatly made, either in paper, or copper, on reasonable terms, by applying to me at Chelsea, or to Mess. Haywoods, No. 3, St. Martin's Church yard, London, where specimens may be seen.

☞ A line from C to L is omitted in the figure.

33. QUESTION (IV. Dec.) answered by I R K. the proposer:

CONSTRUCTION.

Let the three given angles be BDC , CDF , and FDB , and the three given points M , N , and P , which join by the lines MN , MP , and NP . Make MPE , NPF each $=$ the $\angle CDG$, the supplement of the angle BDC ; the angle $PME =$ the $\angle CDH$, the supplement of CDL ; and the angle $PNF =$ the angle PEM . Draw MF and EN , cutting each other in A , the point required.

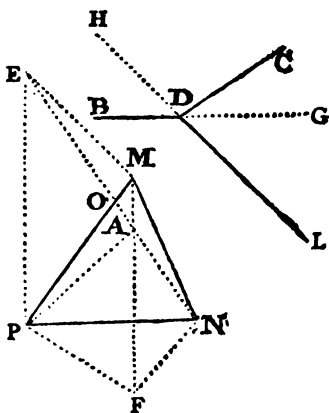
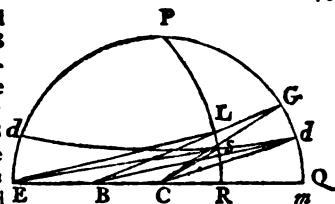
DEMONSTRATION.

Draw PA . Then if to each of the equal angles MPE , NPF there be added the angle MPM , the angles EPN and MPF will be equal. Moreover, because the angles PNF and PEM , NPF and MPE are equal, by construction, the triangles PEM and PNF are equiangular; and, therefore, $PE : PM :: PN : PF$; and, alternately $PE : PN :: PM : PF$. Consequently, *Euc. VI. 6*, EPN and MPF are equiangular, and the angle $PEA = PMA$: but the angles MOA and POE , are equal, being opposite vertical angles; therefore, the triangles MOA and POE are equiangular, and the angle $MAO = OPE = CDG$, by construction; consequently, their supplements

LOND. MAG. April 1784.

N n

MAN



MAN and BDC are equal. In a similar manner it may be proved that PAN = CDL: therefore, PAM = BDL.

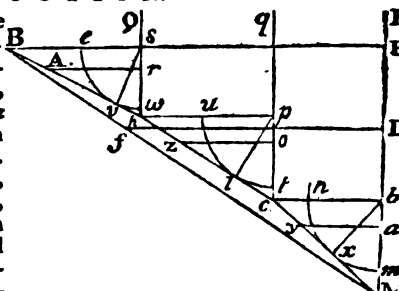
Q. E. D.

This question was answered by Mr. Dalby and Mr. Sanderfon.

34. QUESTION (V. Dec.) answered by Mr. DUFFAUT, of the Rev. Mr. James Academy at Greenwich.

CONSTRUCTION.

On the meridian MR take $Ma =$ the proper, and $Mb =$ the merid. diff. of latitude. At the point b , erect bc perpendicular to MR, and from the same point, as a center, with a radius equal to Ma describe an arc of a circle mn , and from M, draw Mc to touch it and meet bc in c . Then the angle bMc is the first course, and bc the difference of longitude. Again, through c draw the meridian cp , and in it take $co, cp =$ the proper and meridional differences of latitude, made on the second course: take pt to co as 3 to 2, describe the arc tu , and from c , draw cb to touch it in t and meet pb , drawn perpendicular to cp in b ; and the angle bcp will be the second course, and pb the difference of longitude made good upon it. Lastly, through b , draw the meridian bQ lay off on it br and bs , the proper and merid. diff. of latitudes, draw the perpendicular sB , take $sw = abr$, describe, from s , the arc wv , and from b , draw bB , to touch it in v , and meet sB in D : then the angle Bbs will be the third course and Bs the difference of longitude made on it. Join BM , produce Bs , to meet MR in E , make $MD =$ the whole difference of latitude, draw Df perpendicular to MR , and EB will be the difference of longitude, Mf the distance, and the angle fMD the course made good in all.



DEMONSTRATION.

In the triangle Mbp , drawing ay parallel to bc , and bx perpendicular to Mc the triangles May and cbx are similar, and $bc : bx :: My : Ma$; but $bx = Ma$, by construction, consequently bc , the difference of longitude, $= My$, the distance. Again, in the triangle cpb , drawing ox parallel to pb , and pl perpendicular to cb the triangles plb , cox will be similar, and $pb : pl :: cx : co$; $pl : co :: 3 : 2$, by construction. Consequently, pb , the difference of longitude, is to cx , the distance, as 3 to 2. Lastly, in the triangle Bbs , drawing rA parallel to sB , and sw perpendicular to hB ; $Bs : ws :: Ab : br$; but ws is double of br , by construction; consequently Bs , the difference of longitude, is double of Ab , the distance.

Q. E. D.

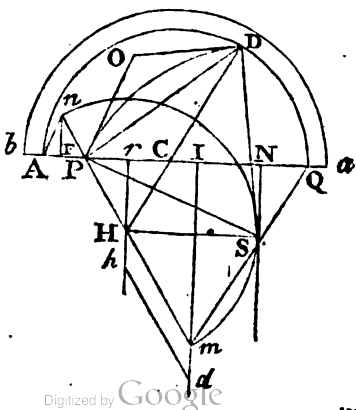
The method of calculation is too obvious to need pointing out.

35. QUESTION (VI. Dec.) answered by Mr. ISAAC DALBY.

Because, as $1 : 57,29 \&c. :: 3$ angles of a sph. Δ minus $180^\circ : area$; therefore, when the area is a maximum the sum of the angles must be a maximum.

ANALYSIS.

Let ba be the diameter of the primitive, in a stereogr. projec. c the center; and suppose PCD to be the Δ , CP , CD the given sides. With the tang. of $\frac{1}{2}$ CD describe ADQ the locus of the point D ; let N be the center of the great circle passing through P , at right angles to CP , and draw NS perp. NC . Then, by the nature of the projection, the centers of all the great circles passing through P will be in NS . Draw PS , DS , to the center of the arc PD ; and draw the tangents, PO , DO . Then, by the stereogr. projection, the



$\angle ODC = \text{sph. angle } PDC$, and $\angle OPC = \text{sph. angle } DPC$: therefore, when the $\angle PDC + \angle DPC + \angle PCD$, of the sph. \triangle , is a *maximum*, their equals $\angle ODC + \angle OPC$, in the trapez. $PODC$, must also be a *maximum*. But the sum of all the angles in the trapezium is constant; and, therefore, the angle $\angle POD$ must be a *min.* It is evident, in the trapezium $PODS$, because the opposite angles at D and O are right ones, when the angle at O is a *minimum*, the opposite angle $\angle DSP$ will be a *maximum*.

Moreover, well known, that, if from any point (P) within a circle any number of right lines (PA, PD, PQ) are drawn to the circumference, and if they are produced, and the external parts taken in a constant ratio to the internal ones, the point and circumference, or if, instead of being produced, the external parts make a given angle ($\angle PAn, \angle PDS, \angle PQm$) with the internal ones, and are in a constant ratio to them, the *locus* of their extremities (n, S, m) in either case, is a circle. Hence, it follows, that if similar triangles are made on PA, PD , &c. the opposite angles at n, S, m , &c. will be in the circumference of a semi-circle. Moreover, it is evident, the less the semi-circle is, the greater will those angles be; and, in the present case, NS limits the semi-circle, because the center of the arc PD must be in that line, and therefore it will be *least* when it touches the circle. Consequently the point of contact S will give the angle $\angle PSD$ the greatest.

Suppose now the semicircle described, H its centre, S the point of contact, the line HS drawn, and also the perpendiculars mI, Hr, nF . Then, because $PS = SD$, the triangles PSD, PmQ, PnA are similar, they are isosceles, and mI, nF will be \perp to PQ, PA . And because $Hm = Hn$ (by supposing a \perp from n to cut Hr, mI), Hr will bisect IF , and, therefore, it bisects PC ; consequently, $rN = rH$, the radius of the semicircle. Hence, this

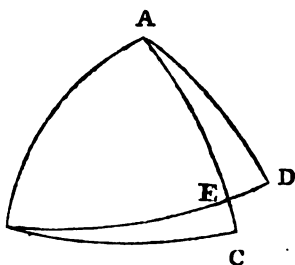
CONSTRUCTION.

Take PQ in I and PC in r , draw the perps. Id, rb ; and between them apply bd equal to PQ , draw $PH \parallel bd$, and $HS \parallel rN$; also draw SP , with which, as radius, describe the arc PD ; join CD , and PDC is the triangle required.

Then, because $Cr = Pr$; An, HC, mQ are parallel; consequently, the diameters AQ, nm , are similarly divided in P, C, P, H : and seeing that $\angle DPS = \angle QPm$, the angle $\angle DPC$ is $= \angle SPH$, and DC, SH , the radii, are in the same ratio, as PC, PH ; the triangles PDC, PSH will be similar, and PH will pass through C . Hence it follows that a circle will pass through the points $PDSH$; \therefore the angle $\angle HPS = \angle HDS$; but the angle $\angle ODH = \text{comp. of the angle } \angle HDS$ ($\angle HPS$) and angle $\angle CPO = \text{comp. of angle } \angle SPN$ ($\angle PSH$); that is, the angle $\angle ODH$ is the sum of the complements of the angles $\angle HPS, \angle HSP$ to two right angles, $\therefore \angle ODH = \angle PCD$; $\therefore \angle ODH = \angle ODC + \angle ODP$, i. e. the angle between the constant sides is equal to the sum of the other two angles.

The same answered by γ DRACONIS, the proposer.

Let AB and AC be the constant sides. Then if the triangle ABC be a *maximum*, the increment $\angle AED$ must be equal to the decrement $\angle BEC$. Now, it is known that the area of a spherical triangle is in a given ratio to the difference between the sum of its three angles and a semi-circle, from which consideration, and that the angles at E are equal in the two triangles AED , and BED , we obtain the following equation, $\angle EAD + \angle D = \angle EBC + \angle C - \angle D$. Or, since $\angle A = \angle B + \angle C$, From which we might



conclude that the relation sought is $\angle A = \angle B + \angle C$. But this appears more fully in the following manner: Since, by the 21st theorem of the tract *De aestimatione errorum in Mixta Mathesi*, of COTES, $\angle A : \angle B :: R \times \sin. BC : \sin. AC \times \cos. C$, and $\angle A : \angle C :: R \times \sin. BC : \sin. AB \times \cosine B$, we obtain $\angle B = \frac{\sin. AC \times \cos. C}{R \times \sin. BC}$

and $\angle C = \frac{\sin. AB \times \cos. B}{R \times \sin. BC}$; and substituting these values in the equation

tion $\hat{A} = \hat{B} + \hat{C}$, we have $\sin. AC \times \cos. C + \sin. AB \times \cos. B = R \times \sin. BC$. But in the triangle ABC , $\sin. A : \sin. BC :: \sin. B : \sin. AC = \frac{\sin. BC \times \sin. B}{\sin. A}$; and, in like manner, $\sin. AB = \frac{\sin. BC \times \sin. C}{\sin. A}$; and those values being substituted for the sines of AC and AB , the equation becomes $\sin. B \times \cos. C + \sin. C \times \cos. B = R \times \sin. A$. That is, by the principles of trigonometry, $\sin. \hat{B} + \hat{C} = \sin. \text{ of } A$. Consequently, the vertical angle is equal to the sum of the angles at the base when the area of the triangle is a *maximum*. Q. E. I.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

51. QUESTION I. by Signor DOMINIQUE ANTONIO SANTOS.

There is a circle given in magnitude and position, the center of which is C , and also a right line, RS , given in position without the circle: it is required to draw a tangent AB to the circle, meeting the right line RS in B , so that when CB is drawn the sum of AB and CB may be a *minimum*, or a given quantity.

52. QUESTION II. by ASTRONOMICUS.

To find the declination of that star which changes its declination the greatest quantity possible in passing over the interval contained between two given hour circles, in a given latitude.

53. QUESTION III. by TASSO, of Bristol.


From the equation $3x + 5y + 7z = 1000$, to find all the answers that can be had in positive whole numbers.

54. QUESTION IV. by Mr. J. WEBB.

If the numerators of two unequal fractions be added together for a new numerator, and the denominators for a new denominator, the fraction thence arising will be greater than one of the given fractions, and less than the other: the demonstration of this is required.

55. QUESTION V. by CAPUT MORTUUM.

Let a circle, given in magnitude, touch two right lines which form a given angle; and suppose an infinite number of other right lines be drawn to touch the circle and intersect the two former: it is required to determine the nature of that curve which will bisect all the parts of these latter lines which are intercepted between those that form the given angle.

 The answers to these questions are requested before the 1st of July, and may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London.

IRISH REPRESENTATION.

(Continued from Vol. I. page 598.)

THE high importance of the subject on which the following letters have been written, and the avidity with which such papers are naturally perused by the public, have induced us to assign them a place in this miscellany. In our first volume the letters of the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Effingham, Dr. Price, and Dr. Jebb were inserted. The readers, therefore, in some measure, have a right to claim the republication of the papers on parliamentary reform, which have since appeared. If any further correspondence should appear, we shall certainly preserve it, in order that the *whole* of the letters on *Irish Representation* may be in the possession of those who purchase the *Lond. n Magazine*,

LETTER FROM THE REV. MR. C. WYVILL TO MR. HENRY JOY, JUNIOR,
SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE, AT BELFAST.

S I R,

ACCORDING to your desire, my answer to the queries of the Committee of Correspondence at Belfast was transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Sharman, at Lisburn, on the 12th instant. But wishing to guard against a miscarriage, which in the hurry of a general election may be possible, I take the liberty to trouble you with a duplicate of my answer.

The committee of Yorkshire is expected to meet about the end of September; when your letters, and the other papers communicated by your respectable committee, will be laid before

Burton-Hall, near Bedal, August 22, 1783.
the Yorkshire gentlemen. I am firmly persuaded they will rejoice at the noble spirit of reformation which has arisen in Ireland; they will sincerely wish to their worthy fellow-subjects complete success: I trust also, they will be most ready to co-operate with them in any legal mode which can be devised mutually to assist each other in the laudable and necessary undertaking to obtain a substantial reformation in parliament in the respective kingdoms of Ireland and Great-Britain. I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

C. WYVILL.

MR. WYVILL'S ANSWER TO THE QUERIES PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE AT BELFAST.

I. IN all attempts by a free people to improve the frame of their legislature, it seems advisable, as much as may be possible, to preserve ancient foundations, and to suffer every part of the fabric to stand which is not absolutely incapable of substantial repair. In my opinion, it is unnecessary and inexpedient to disfranchise the populous boroughs in Ireland, in which the right of election is invested in a few persons. In such boroughs, a due extension of the right of suffrage is sufficient to obtain every desirable purpose; but all the little depopulated boroughs ought certainly to be disfranchised, and their privilege of parliamentary representation should be transferred, to oppose those populous districts which are unrepresented, or whose share of representation is inadequate.

II. If, in consequence of the proposed disfranchisement of the smallest class of boroughs, a sufficient share of the representation can be transferred to the largest districts, it does not seem necessary that the number of the Irish House of Commons should be increased. The liberty of the nation may be well protected by a House of Commons, whose members do not exceed three hundred, if those members be firmly connected with the body of the nation. But if from the paucity of boroughs proper to be disfranchised, or from the influence of powerful men interested to preserve such boroughs, a sufficient share of the representation cannot be transferred to the largest districts, the present number of the House of Commons in Ireland, compared with the elective body, is by no means so large as to forbid any addition of members. For, what secures a parliament in the interest of the public? DUE ELECTION, AND A SPEEDY RETURN INTO THE COMMON MASS. A senate thus constituted would instantly feel what the community felt, and faithfully act according to the wishes of the constituents. These are essential requisites in the formation and conduct of a House of Commons; and where they are found, it is of little moment whether the assembly consists of three hundred persons, or of any larger number, not exceeding those limits, beyond which it is not easy to preserve order in a deliberative assembly. On these grounds it may be presumed, that no solid objection to an augmentation of the Irish House of Commons could

be offered, even if the present elective body were incapable of increase. But, since the time is perhaps arrived, or may not be very distant, when the Catholics of Ireland might be safely admitted a participation in the right of election, the difficulty wholly vanishes.

III. Where property is very unequally distributed aristocratical influence will be found to operate extensively; and no means can be devised completely to guard the community against the mischievous consequences of that influence, without a breach in the laws of property, which hardly ever can be justifiable. But the regulations may be framed, by which the danger from the excessive power of the aristocracy may be averted; and in some tolerable degree that share of influence may be obtained by the people, without which they cannot possess a free constitution, or have any substantial security that the true interests of the nation will be steadily pursued by government. Laws extending the right of suffrage to fit classes of men; prohibiting bribery and expence at elections; and facilitating the voters access to the place of polling; those are the most obvious and effectual means by which the Commons may be protected against a domineering aristocracy, without recurring to the desperate expedient of an Agrarian law. And since the counties of Ireland are inadequately represented, and since the natural luxury of the rich, and the growing indolence of the poor, will combine to lessen the evil complained of, it seems advisable that the county representation should be re-inforced, and, at the same time, that every proper regulation to check the excess of aristocratical influence should be introduced.

IV. The fourth query has been, in some measure, answered in the reply to the third. It seems not to admit a doubt, that the right of suffrage should be extended to Ireland. But the difficult part of the question is, to whom? Conscious as I am how delicate the subject is, I cannot, however, decline to give my sentiments upon it with plainness and unreserved sincerity.

It is the right of mankind to be governed by their own consent, given personally, or by representation. On this principle all just government has been originally formed. It was the principle on which our Saxon ancestors founded their constitution; and though it must be ad-

mitted, that from the first introduction of a deputed assembly of the people in England, the principle never was strictly adhered to, and that in fact the right of election was not universally enjoyed, even before the statute of disfranchisement passed, in the eighth year of Henry the Sixth, yet the principle was still appealed to, and by a legal fiction supposed to exist in practice.

Such was the happy equality of mankind in the earlier stages of society, ill exchanged, in my opinion, for the glare and glitter of a more splendid scene, where the loss of the political happiness of the many is poorly compensated by the pomp and magnificence of a few individuals.

In countries where property is equally divided, or nearly so, it can hardly be supposed that the unlimited right of suffrage may not be established. If such an exception to all political expedience should occur, the circumstances which could occasion the limitation must be of a very extraordinary nature. But in states where property has been distributed with considerable inequality some diminution of popular privileges has usually taken place: and as in the far greatest part of the globe, where the extreme of riches and poverty almost divide each community, those privileges have been trampled under the foot of their tyrannical rulers, and scarcely a vestige of them is to be found; even in those free countries of Ireland and Britain, there seems to have been a culpable propensity to contract these rights to a degree for which there was no sufficient reason. The interests of mankind require that the basis of society should be broad; the rulers of justice require that their natural rights should not be taken away, but upon proof of misusage, or political delinquency. I am satisfied, therefore, that where the right of universal suffrage has not been found actually inconsistent with the public safety, it ought not to be abridged. But in all cases where the claims of individuals are incompatible with the public good, the privileges of a part of the community must be postponed to the welfare of the whole. For the law of self-preservation is to societies, as to individuals, an indefeasible law; and by that law, societies are justifiable which eject from the full employment of the rights of citizens persons to whom those rights could not be continued without danger to the public. The election franchise may be considered as both a privilege and a trust; and men who have been found incapable of executing that trust, in a manner not advantageous to the community, are unfit to remain invested with it. That trust may be as properly taken from such men, as by the concession of the advocates for its widest extension it may be withheld from women, minors, and persons of some other descriptions. But men from whom this franchise has been taken ought to be permitted to renounce their allegiance to the state, and transfer it to another. If, in this case, they acquiesce under the deprivation, without renouncing their allegiance to the state, or even expressing any dissatisfaction, their acquiescence would amount to a tacit acceptance of virtual representation; and they would still be governed, as they ought to be, by their own consent.

In communities in which this deprivation has

already taken place similar reasons apply to what classes of men the franchise ought to be restored, or maintained. It ought to be restored to those who can be reasonably expected to exercise it for the public good. This is indisputably a principle equally certain, that it must be refused to all to whom it would be a curse; to whom candour would justify in misusing their privilege, and to whom political delinquency for which the deprivation would be justifiable.

These observations are alike applicable to the case of Britain and of Ireland. In both countries numerous classes of men have been excluded of this franchise; but the liberal principles, aided in each by some of the concomitant circumstances, has brought the question to a serious discussion; whether the right of election ought to be refused to those who are not fit to be established? The mere fact that property alone is by no means a sufficient qualification to the most extensive restoration of the franchise, the love of order, justice, and liberty in the lower classes, and the meretricious spirit of superiors, no more than the apprehension from the influence of the wealthy aristocracy, or from numerous other circumstances, of the popular assemblies of the population, notwithstanding the fact of the violation of property, the right of suffrage should be safely restored to the excluded class, before it ought not to be refused.

Whether Ireland be a country in such a circumstanced, or not, it behoves the Legislature of Ulster to consider with strict attention. In what degree the manners of the people are corrupt, to what extent the property of the country is unequally distributed, and how far the power will be most competent to judge. If the executive power be found too predominant in the counties of Ireland under the present system of the right of election, as it has been, in the letter of the 19th of the Committee of Belfast, the extension of the right to persons in the situation of dependence on the great would render the whole irresistible. If the capital and numerous and profligate populace, the assemblies of that populace for the elections would, too probably, produce all the wild and pernicious effects of insurrection. Evils like these would be intolerable than those abuses which have so justly complained of; and unless a remedy were speedily applied to the present state of Ireland through a series of calculated steps to the utter ruin of its constitution.

Presuming Ireland to be a country in such a situation, I cannot venture to say that the restoration of universal suffrage, in my opinion, the circumstances here do not seem to be considerably altered, before the unlimited privilege can be thought of. At present, the utmost length to which the right of election there seems safely commensurate to impart it to every class of men, the possession of property to some extent may be thought likely to exercise the franchise freely, and for the public good.

cede the right of suffrage in Ireland beyond that boundary appears not consistent with national prudence, or the safety of the public; and, therefore, in my apprehension, is not required by justice.—In this opinion I am countenanced by the general practice of the free states of antiquity; I am supported by that of modern Europe, and the more recent example of America. In the American republics, property is more equally divided, and the manners of the people are more simple, orderly, and incorrupt, than they are in these kingdoms. And yet, in some of them, qualification of property has been thought necessary to entitle inhabitants to the rights of voting. In Massachusetts, and some other American states, the landed qualification exceeds that of any English freeholders.—I should be still further confirmed in these sentiments, if the excluded classes discovered no anxiety to regain this important privilege, even when it became the subject of national debate. For, why should the work of political reformation be loaded with great, and perhaps insurmountable difficulties, by struggling to impart to the non-electors a franchise which they are neither likely to exercise with discretion, nor solicitous to obtain.

By the rule here suggested, all persons paying taxes within the counties, cities, and boroughs of Ireland would be comprehended among their voters; and to the county electors also would be added persons holding land by copyhold, by leasehold for life, or a term exceeding thirty years, equal in value to the present freehold qualifications.

By the same rule it is understood, that Catholics of similar qualifications in property would be admitted to the choice of representatives, together with their Protestant brethren.

It must be confessed, that this concession to humanity and liberal policy could not be proposed in Britain with any prospect of success. But Ireland, by granting a complete toleration to Catholics, has displayed the true spirit of candour and equity. And on this great occasion of reforming its constitution, the same equitable spirit will naturally lead that country not to exclude those men from the primary right of citizens, by whose assistance its own independence and dignity were obtained. The Catholics of former ages may have been justly degraded from the class of electors, because an attachment to a foreign potentate, dangerous to the peace and welfare of their country, may then have formed an essential part of their religious creed. But why should men whose religious opinions are now deemed inoffensive to the state, and therefore fit to be tolerated by law, be thought unfit to concur with their fellow-citizens in the election of representatives? The established religion would be secure, as it is at present; because Catholic voters could not elect Catholic representatives. However their mode of Christianity may be disapproved, however necessary it may be to oppose the re-admission of that system as the religion of our country, and no person disapproves it more completely, or would resist its establishment more strenuously than the writer of this paper; yet surely, in mere matters of civil concern, the profession of errors

allowed to be harmless to the state ought not to be a disqualification.—Surely Christians of every sect ought to be permitted to enjoy those political privileges, from which persons untaught by any religion are not excluded.

If on this occasion the right of suffrage should be extended to Catholics, let them receive the indulgence, not from the insidious clemency of a court, but from the friendship and magnanimity of their Protestant fellow-subjects, and the peace and liberty of Ireland will be unhurt by the concession.

V. Elections by ballot seem to be unavoidable. In places where no undue influence can be exerted the concealment of the ballot is totally unnecessary. But, where the influence is predominant, it ought to be resisted, not by a practice encouraging cowardly dissimulation and breach of promise, but by open and honourable means; by means consonant with truth, integrity, and the courageous spirit of liberty.

VI. The duration of parliaments ought to be limited to a shorter term than eight years. It would be found as practicable to obtain annual as triennial parliaments: the preference in point of efficacy seems due to annual parliaments. But the beneficial effect of triennial or of annual parliaments will not be felt till the representation has been meliorated, and elections have been rendered uncorrupt and inexpensive.

VII. It would be expedient that a satisfactory compensation should be given by the nation to the proprietors of those boroughs which may be abolished. If this were understood to be the intention of the public, a less animated opposition to the disfranchisement of boroughs might be expected. But a more harsh mode of reformation would disgust and exasperate individuals, which would be extremely imprudent, when a slight expence to the whole kingdom might purchase their acquiescence, and preserve general harmony.

Undoubtedly, a compensation is what strict justice does not enjoin; the nation has an absolute right to revoke privileges which are become injurious to its welfare; but in the view of equity, as well as that of policy, this more lenient mode of correcting abuses which time has introduced, without any marked criminality of the present proprietors, seems to be preferable.

VIII. From the answers which have been returned to the former queries, my opinion respecting the eighth and last query, in some measure, might be collected. But the reply to the most important question of them all shall not be less explicit than those which have been already given. If then I had the honour to be delegated to attend the meeting at Dungannon, my present ideas on the subject would lead me,

1. To recommend with all possible earnestness the abolition of every small and decayed borough; and the gift of a reasonable compensation to every person immediately affected by that act, with permission to the disfranchised electors to vote at elections for their respective counties.

2. To propose the re-inforcement of the representation, by transferring to the counties, the capital, and the considerable unrepresented towns,

if there be any such in Ireland, the members taken from the disfranchised boroughs; and also by adding to them as many new members as might be necessary clearly to turn the balance of legislative power in favour of the counties, principal cities, and towns, which form the body of the nation, and in which the strength of the Irish democracy resides.

3. To suggest the utility of extending the right of suffrage to all persons paying taxes to counties, cities, and boroughs; to all copyholders and leaseholders for life, or a term exceeding thirty years, the yearly value of whose estates shall be at least forty shillings; and also the propriety of admitting Christians of every denomination to the equal exercise of that most important right of a citizen.

4. To advise a shorter duration of parliaments, preferring annual parliaments to triennial, if equally attainable.

5. And, for securing the advantages of those measures in their full extent, to recommend the strictest prohibition of bribery and expence at elections, and regulations facilitating to the respective voters the exercise of their franchise.

Such are the improvements which appear to my mind most practicable, safe, and efficacious, in the present state of Ireland, **TO RESTORE TO THE PEOPLE UNARMED THEIR JUST AND NECESSARY CONTROL OVER THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

To some of the delegates at Dungannon these propositions might appear not extensive enough. To many more perhaps they might appear too extensive to be at once adopted with prudence.

Having therefore offered these propositions to the meeting, I should think it ill became me to adhere to them with pertinacity. On the contrary, it would be more suitable to my very limited experience, and imperfect knowledge of Irish affairs, and also more conducive to the success of the great cause, to submit my opinion with deference to better informed judgements, and to accede to a less extensive plan for a substantial reformation of parliament, in favour of which a more general concurrence of the volunteers might be probable. For that is the best plan of reformation, which is the most effectual that is like to be attained.

The means for obtaining those regulations, or other improvements which may be deemed more salutary, are sufficiently obvious; to restore a declining constitution is the duty, the interest, and the peculiar office of the collective body. Self-reformation is as odious a task to corrupt assemblies of men as it is to profligate individuals. A degenerate parliament will never seriously engage in that business, but from the impulse of the people. By their active zeal the work of reformation must be begun; by their firmness and perseverance it must be finished. In a more tolerable condition of parliament, it would be sufficient to state an abuse; and of its own accord an honest House of Commons would immediately apply the proper correction. But when the mischief lies in the frame and disposition of parliament itself, it behoves the people not only to specify their grievance, but to point out on what principle, and to what ex-

tent they expect redress. For, if the popular complaint be well founded, parliament cannot be qualified to judge for the people with due impartiality; nor disposed spontaneously to grant that mode of reformation which may appear best adapted to promote their happiness. Hence proceeds the principal difficulty of this great enterprise.—When the claim of independence was the object of pursuit, there was but one simple proposition—every Irishman was agreed. If the volunteer assemblies should deliberate apart on the general question only, Whether a reformation of parliament be expedient? there is little reason to apprehend any material diversity of opinion would arise. But if the question to be considered should be, What specific plan of reformation is most fit to be proposed to parliament? the discussion of that proposition in many distinct assemblies might unhappily divide the volunteers. The reformation of parliament is an ample field of speculation, in which the sentiments of wise and good men may be widely different. It is a subject of the highest practical importance, on which those various sentiments may be maintained with warmth and eagerness. In the progress of those disputes the provincial meetings might form different opinions; they might be heated; might be alienated; the ill offices of artful and interested men might increase the disgust; till the formation of a general opinion in favour of any specific plan would become exceedingly difficult, if not wholly impracticable. In order to guard against so fatal a disunion, it seems advisable, if the specific plan ought to originate from the people, that a **GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF DELEGATES** from every part of Ireland should meet, and determine what that specific plan should be. By such a meeting the union of the volunteers might be completely preserved; and the application from that meeting for an effectual redress of parliamentary abuses would be presented to parliament with the weight and authority of the whole collective body. It is needless to add that their requisition must be complied with.

Such is the judgement which I have formed on the most impartial consideration of the queries transmitted for my opinion by the Committee of Belfast. I feel myself much honoured by the gentlemen who have called forth my sentiments on this momentous occasion. By imposing that honourable task upon me, they have committed to my hands an important trust, which I am bound to execute with scrupulous fidelity, with conscientious sincerity. I am but too well convinced, that what I have been able to suggest deserves not much of their attention. But the opinion now given has been formed and delivered under a sense of duty. And if this communication offer nothing else which may be fortunate enough to meet their approbation, yet I am confident the delegates of Ulster will approve the freedom and integrity of my answer.

As a man I sincerely wish the enjoyment of liberty, in its most ample extent, to men in every climate and country; but as fellow-subjects I am deeply and more peculiarly interested in the welfare and happiness of Irishmen. When the volunteers of Ireland successfully asserted the honour

honour and independence of their country, I rejoiced at its emancipation from an injurious control. When they abolished persecution, and gave peace and security to millions of their oppressed brethren, my heart concurred, and approved the deed. When they checked the corrupt profusion of the public money, I joined with every virtuous man in applauding this prelude to a more important reformation. To restore a sinking constitution is their last and greatest labour. It is a task whose difficulty can only be exceeded by the immense advantages resulting from the performance. Nothing else can give permanent security to the freedom and prosperity of Ireland. When the zeal and spirit by which the volunteers gained those benefits to their country shall be relaxed, unless a radical reformation of parliament shall have been first accomplished, the benefits themselves will not be of long duration: they will be lost again, or they will be left under circumstances of public distress, in which the enjoyment will be impossible. The mischief of a factious and corrupt government will be felt once more: ministerial

profusion will again seduce the senate, and impoverish the community. In this state of things, liberty will be precarious, and commerce and industry will be undone. And then, when the poor Catholic is starving for want of employment, toleration itself will be to him a comfort of little avail. Even the joy excited in the public mind by the acquisition of independence will soon sink, and be lost in the superior sense of domestic misery. But I trust a different, and far happier scene is just ready to open upon Ireland. From the vigour and virtue of Irish people, conducted by the wisdom of their delegates, a substantial reformation of parliament, with every national blessing in its train, may soon be expected. Let them but persevere in the same spirited, temperate, and legal conduct which hitherto has marked their character with honour—let them be firm—let them be unanimous; and in this just and necessary undertaking, as in all the rest, THE VOLUNTEERS OF IRELAND will command that success which they so well deserve.

C. WYVILL.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN PRINGLE, BART.

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

SIR JOHN PRINGLE* was born at Stichel-house, in the county of Roxburgh, North Britain, on the 10th of April, 1707. His father was Sir John Pringle, of Stichel, Bart. and his mother, whose name was Magdalen Elliott, was sister to Sir Gilbert Elliott, of Stobs, Bart. Both the families from which he descended were very ancient and honourable ones in the south of Scotland, and were in great esteem for their attachment to the religion and liberties of their country, and for their piety and virtue in private life. He was the youngest of several sons, three of whom, besides himself, arrived to years of maturity. His grammatical education he received at home, under a private tutor; and after having made such a progress as qualified him for academical studies, he was removed to the university of St. Andrews, where he was put under the immediate care of Mr. Francis Pringle, professor of Greek in the college, and a near relation of his father.

LOND. MAG. April 1784.

Having continued there some years, he went to Edinburgh in October, 1727, for the purpose of studying physic, that being the profession which he now determined to follow. At Edinburgh, however, he stayed only one year, the reason of which was, that he was desirous of going to Leyden, at that time the most celebrated school of medicine in Europe. Dr. Boerhaave, who had brought that university into reputation, was considerably advanced in years, and Mr. Pringle was unwilling, by delay, to expose himself to the danger of losing the benefit of that great man's lectures. For Boerhaave he had a high and just respect: but it was not his disposition and character to become the implicit and systematic follower of any man, however able and distinguished. Whilst he studied at Leyden, he contracted an intimate friendship with Van Swieten, who afterwards became so famous at Vienna, both by his practice and writings. Van Swieten was not only Mr. Pringle's

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acquaintance

* According to a promise made in a former Magazine, we have abstracted the life of Sir John Pringle from Dr. Kippis's elegant memoir, prefixed to Sir John's Six Discourses, lately published by Cadell, in the Strand. For a review of this book our readers are desired to consult our Magazine for last December. Vol. I. p. 225.

acquaintance and fellow student at the university, but also his physician, when he happened to be seized there with a fit of sickness. Nevertheless, he did not owe his recovery to his friend's advice; for Van Swieten having refused to give him the bark, another prescribed it, and Mr. Pringle was cured. When he had gone through his proper course of studies at Leyden, he was admitted, on the 20th of July, 1730, to his doctor of physic's degree. His inaugural dissertation "*De marcere seneli*," was printed.

Upon quitting Leyden, Dr. Pringle settled as a physician at Edinburgh, where he gained the esteem of the magistrates of the city, and of the professors of the college, by his abilities and good conduct, and such was his known acquaintance with ethical subjects, that, on the 28th of March, 1734, he was appointed, by the magistrates and council of the city of Edinburgh, to be joint professor of pneumatics and moral philosophy with Mr. Scott, during the said Mr. Scott's life, and sole professor thereof after his decease; and, in consequence of this appointment, Dr. Pringle was admitted, on the same day, a member of the university. In discharging the duties of this new employment, his text book was PUFFENDORFF *De Officio Hominis et Civis*; and agreeably to the method he pursued through life, of making fact and experiment the basis of science.

Dr. Pringle continued in the practice of physic at Edinburgh, and in performing the obligations of his professorship, till 1742, when he was appointed physician to the Earl of Stair, who then commanded the British army. For this appointment he was chiefly indebted to his friend Dr. Stevenson, an eminent physician at Edinburgh, who had an intimate acquaintance with Lord Stair.

By the interest of this nobleman, Dr. Pringle was constituted, on the 24th of August 1742, physician to the military hospital in Flanders; and it was provided in the commission, that he should receive a salary of twenty shillings a-day, and be entitled to half

pay for life. He did not, on this occasion, resign his professorship of moral philosophy. The university permitted him to retain it, and Messrs. Muirhead and Cleghorn were allowed to teach in his absence, as long as he continued to request it.

The eminent attention which Dr. Pringle paid to his duty as an army physician, is a matter that requires no enlargement in this place, and is apparent from every page of his *Treatise on the Diseases of the Army*. One thing, however, deserves particularly to be mentioned, as it is highly probable that it was owing to his suggestion. It had hitherto been usual, for the security of the sick, when the enemy was near, to remove them a great way from the camp; the consequence of which was, that many were lost before they came under the care of the physicians. The Earl of Stair, being sensible of this evil, proposed to the Duke de Noailles, when the army was encamped at Aschaffenburg, in 1743, that the hospitals on both sides should be considered as sanctuaries for the sick, and mutually protected. The French general, who was distinguished for his humanity, readily agreed to the proposal, and took the first opportunity of shewing a proper regard to his engagement.

At the battle of Dettingen, Dr. Pringle was in a coach with Lord Carteret during the whole time of the engagement, and the situation they were placed in was dangerous. They had been taken at unawares, and were kept betwixt the fire of the line in front, a French battery on the left, and a wood full of hussars on the right. The coach was occasionally shifted, to avoid being in the eye of the battery.

Soon after this event, Dr. Pringle met with no small affliction in the retirement of his great friend, the Earl of Stair, from the army. He offered to resign with his noble patron: but was not permitted. He, therefore, contented himself with testifying his respect and gratitude to his lordship, by accompanying him forty miles on his return to England; after which he took leave of him with the utmost regret.

But though Dr. Pringle was thus deprived of the immediate protection of a nobleman who knew and esteemed his worth, his conduct in the duties of his station procured him effectual support. He attended the army in Flanders, through the campaign of 1744, and so powerfully recommended himself to the Duke of Cumberland, that, in the spring following, on the 11th of March, he had a commission from his Royal Highness, appointing him physician general to his Majesty's forces in the Low Countries, and parts beyond the seas: and on the next day he received a second commission from the duke, by which he was constituted physician to the royal hospitals in the same countries. On March 5, he resigned his professorship, in consequence of these promotions.

In 1745, he was with the army in Flanders, but was recalled from that country in the latter end of the year, to attend the forces which were to be sent against the rebels in Scotland. At this time he had the honour of being chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. The election was on the 30th of October, and the Society had reason to be pleased with the addition of such a member.

Dr. Pringle, at the beginning of the year 1746, accompanied, in his official capacity, the Duke of Cumberland in his expedition against the rebels, and remained with the forces, after the battle of Culloden, till their return to England, in the middle of August. We do not find that he was in Flanders during any part of that year. In 1747 and 1748, he again attended the army abroad; and in the autumn of 1748, he embarked with the forces for England, upon the conclusion of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. From that time he principally resided in London, where, from his known skill and experience, and the reputation he had acquired, he might reasonably expect to succeed as a physician.

In the month of April, 1749, Dr. Pringle was appointed physician in ordinary to his Royal Highness the Duke

of Cumberland*. In 1750, he published, in a letter to Dr. Mead, "Observations on the Jail or Hospital Fever." This piece, which passed through two editions, and was occasioned by the jail-distemper that broke out at that time in the city of London, was well received by the medical world, though he himself afterwards considered it as having been hastily written. After supplying some things that were omitted, and rectifying a few mistakes that were made in it, he included it in his grand work on the diseases of the army, where it constitutes the seventh chapter of the third part of that treatise.

It was in the same year that Dr. Pringle began to communicate to the Royal Society his famous "Experiments upon Septic and Antiseptic Substances, with Remarks relating to their Use in the Theory of Medicine." These experiments, which comprehended several papers, were read at different meetings of the Society; the first in June, and the two next in the November following: three more in the course of the year 1751; and the last, in February, 1752. Only the three first numbers were printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, as Dr. Pringle had subjoined the whole, by way of appendix, to his "Observations on the Diseases of the Army."

The experiments upon Septic and Antiseptic Substances, which have accompanied every subsequent edition of the treatise just mentioned, procured for our ingenious physician the honour of Sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal. Besides this, they gained him a high and just reputation, as an experimental philosopher.

In February, 1753, he presented to the Royal Society an "Account of several Persons seized with the Gout Fever by working in Newgate, and of the Manner by which the Infection was communicated to one entire Family." This is a very curious paper; and it was deemed of such importance by the excellent Dr. Stephen Hales, that he requested the author's permission to have it published, for the

common good of the kingdom, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; where it was accordingly printed, previously to its appearance in the *Transactions**. Dr. Pringle's next communication was, "A remarkable Case of Fragility, Flexibility, and Dissolution of the Bones†." In the forty-ninth volume of the *Transactions*, we meet with accounts which he had given of an earthquake felt at Brussels; of another at Glasgow and Dunbarton‡; and of the agitation of the waters, on the 1st of November, 1756, in Scotland and at Hamburg§. The fiftieth volume contains Observations, by him, on the Case of Lord Walpole, of Woolterton; and a Relation of the Virtues of Soap, in dissolving the Stone, as experienced by the Reverend Mr. Matthew Simson||. The next volume is enriched with two of the Doctor's articles, of considerable length, as well as value. In the first, he hath collected, digested, and related the different accounts that had been given of a very extraordinary fiery meteor, which appeared on Sunday the 26th of November, 1758, between eight and nine at night; and, in the second, he hath made a variety of remarks upon the whole, wherein is displayed no small degree of philosophical sagacity¶. It would be tedious to mention the various papers, which, both before and after he became President of the Royal Society, were transmitted through his hands.

Besides his communications in the *Philosophical Transactions*, he wrote, in the *Edinburgh Medical Essays*, volume the fifth, an Account of the Successes of the Vitrum ceratum Antimonii.

On the 14th of April, 1752, Dr. Pringle married Charlotte, the second daughter of Dr. Oliver, an eminent physician at Bath, and who had long been at the head of his profession in that city. This connexion did not last long; the lady dying in the space of a few years.

Nearly about the time of his marriage, Dr. Pringle gave to the public

the first edition of his "Observations on the Diseases of the Army." It was reprinted, in the year following, with some additions. To the third edition, which was greatly improved from the further experience the author had gained by attending the camps, for three seasons, in England, an Appendix was annexed, in answer to some remarks that Professor De Haen, of Vienna, and M. Gaber, of Turin, had made on the work. The like attention was paid to the improvement of the treatise, in every subsequent edition.

The work is divided into three parts; the first of which, being principally historical, may be read with pleasure by every gentleman. The latter parts lie more within the province of physicians. They alone are the best judges of the merit of the performance; and to its merit the most decisive and ample testimonies have been given. It hath gone through seven editions at home; and, abroad, it has been translated into the French, the German, and the Italian languages. Scarcely any medical writer hath mentioned it, without some tribute of applause. Ludwig, in the second volume of his "*Commentarii de Rebus in Scientia Naturali et Medicina gestis*," speaks of it highly; and gives an account of it, which comprehends sixteen pages. The celebrated and eminent Baron Van Haller, in his *Bibliotheca Anatomica***, with a particular reference to the treatise we are speaking of, styles the author "*Vir illustris—de omnibus bonis artibus bene meritus*."

It is allowed to be a classical book in the physical line; and that it hath placed the writer of it in a rank with the famous Sydenham. Like Sydenham, too, he hath become eminent, not by the quantity, but the value of his productions; and hath afforded a happy instance of the great and deserved fame which may sometimes arise from a single performance.

The reputation that Dr. Pringle gained by his "Observations on the Diseases

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. xxiii. p. 71—74. *Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. xlviii. Part i. p. 42—54. † *Ibid.* p. 297—301. ‡ The greater part of the paper is by Dr. Whyt. § Vol. xlix. Part ii. p. 509—511. 546, 547. 550, 551. || Vol. i. Part i. p. 205—209. 279. 221. ¶ Vol. li. Part i. p. 218—274. For some remarks on this paper, our readers may consult the first volume of this work, page 281. ** Tom. ii. p. 235.

Diseases of the Army," was not of a kind which is ever likely to diminish.

The utility of it, however, was of still greater importance than its reputation. From the time that he was appointed a physician to the army, it seems to have been his grand object to lessen, as far as lay in his power, the calamities of war: nor was he without considerable success in his noble and benevolent design.

The benefits which may be derived from our author's *Observations on the Diseases of the Army* are not solely confined to gentlemen of the medical profession. General Melville, a gentleman who unites with his military abilities the spirit of philosophy, and the spirit of humanity, was enabled, when governor of the Neutral Islands, to be singularly useful, in consequence of the instructions he had received from Dr. Pringle's book, and from personal conversation with him. By taking care to have his men always lodged in large, open, and airy apartments, and by never letting his forces remain long enough in swampy places to be injured by the noxious air of such places, the general was the happy instrument of saving the lives of seven hundred soldiers.

In 1753, Dr. Pringle was chosen one of the council of the Royal Society. Though he had not for some years been called abroad, he still held his place of physician to the army; and, in the war that began in 1755, attended the camps in England during three seasons. This enabled him, from further experience, to correct some of his former observations, and to give additional perfection to the third edition of his great work. In 1758, he entirely quitted the service of the army; and being now determined to fix wholly in London, he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians, on the 5th of July in the same year. The reason why this matter was so long delayed might probably be, his not having hitherto come to a final resolution with regard to his settlement in the metropolis.

After the accession of King George

the Third to the throne of Great-Britain, Dr. Pringle was appointed, in 1761, physician to the Queen's household; and this honour was succeeded, by his being constituted, in 1763, physician extraordinary to her Majesty. On the 12th of April, in the same year, he had been chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Haarlem; and, on the 25th of June following, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London. In the succeeding November, he was returned on the ballot, a second time, one of the council of the Royal Society; and, in 1764, on the decease of Dr. Wollaston, he was made physician in ordinary to the Queen. On the 13th of February, 1766, he was elected a foreign member, in the physical line*, of the Royal Society of Sciences at Goettingen; and, on the 5th of June in that year, his Majesty was graciously pleased to testify his sense of Dr. Pringle's abilities and merit, by raising him to the dignity of a baronet of Great-Britain.

On the 18th of July, 1768, Sir John Pringle was appointed physician in ordinary to her late Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales; to which office a salary was annexed of one hundred pounds a-year. In 1770, he was chosen, a third time, into the council of the Royal Society; as he was, likewise, a fourth time, for the year 1772. Upon the 30th of November, in that year, in consequence of the death of James West, Esquire, he was elected president of that illustrious and learned body. His election to this high station, though he had so respectable a character as the late Sir James Porter for his opponent, was carried by a very considerable majority. This was undoubtedly the highest honour that Sir John Pringle ever received; an honour with which his other literary distinctions could not be compared.

It was at a very auspicious time that Sir John Pringle was called upon to preside over the Royal Society. A wonderful ardour for philosophical science, and for the advancement of

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natural knowledge, had of late years displayed itself through Europe, and had appeared with particular advantage in our own country. He endeavoured to cherish it by all the methods that were in his power; and he happily struck upon a new way to distinction and usefulness, by the discourses which were delivered by him on the annual assignment of Sir Godfrey Copley's medal.

This gentleman had originally bequeathed five guineas, to be given, at each anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, by the determination of the President and Council, to the person who had been the author of the best paper of Experimental Observations for the year past. In process of time, this pecuniary reward, which could never be an important consideration to a man of an enlarged and philosophical mind, however narrow his circumstances might be, was changed into the more liberal form of a gold medal; in which form it is become a truly honourable mark of distinction, and a just and laudable object of ambition. It was, no doubt, always usual with the President, on the delivery of the medal, to pay some compliment to the gentleman on whom it was bestowed; but the custom of making a set speech on the occasion, and of entering into the history of that part of philosophy to which the experiments related, was first introduced by Mr. Martin Folkes. The discourses, however, which he and his successors delivered were very short, and were only inserted in the minute books of the Society. None of them had ever been printed before Sir John Pringle was raised to the chair. The first speech that was made by him being much more elaborate and extended than usual, the publication of it was desired; and with this request it is said he was the more ready to comply, as an absurd account of what he had delivered had appeared in a newspaper.

Sir John Pringle was very happy in the subject of his primary discourse. The discoveries in magnetism and electricity had been succeeded by the enquiries into the various species of

air. In these enquiries, Dr. Priestley, who had already greatly distinguished himself by his electrical experiments, and his other philosophical pursuits and labours, took the principal lead. A paper of his, entitled "Observations on different Kinds of Air," having been read before the Society in March 1772, was adjudged to be deserving of the gold medal; and Sir John Pringle embraced with pleasure the occasion of celebrating the important communications of his friend, and of relating, with accuracy and fidelity, what had previously been discovered upon the subject. At the close of the speech, he earnestly requested Dr. Priestley to continue his liberal and valuable enquiries; and we need not say how eminently he hath fulfilled this request. The astonishing discoveries he hath since made, and is still making, have set his name far above all praise.

It was not, we believe, intended, when Sir John Pringle's first speech was printed, that the example should be followed: but the second discourse was so well received by the Royal Society, that the publication of it was unanimously requested. Both the discourse itself, and the subject on which it was delivered, merited such a distinction. The composition of the second speech is evidently superior to that of the former one; Sir John having probably been animated by the favourable reception of his first effort. His account of the torpedo, and of Mr. Wallh's ingenious and admirable experiments relative to the electrical properties of that extraordinary fish, is singularly curious. The whole discourse abounds with ancient and modern learning, and exhibits Sir John Pringle's knowledge in Natural History, as well as in medicine, to great advantage.

The third time that he was called upon to display his abilities at the delivery of Sir Godfrey's medal was on an eminently beautiful and important occasion. This was no less than Mr. (now Dr.) Maskelyne's successful attempt completely to establish Sir Isaac Newton's system of the universe, by his "Observations made on the Mountain Schellien, for finding its Attraction."

Attraction." Sir John Pringle laid hold of this opportunity to give a perspicuous and accurate relation of the several hypotheses of the ancients, with regard to the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, and of the noble discoveries with which Copernicus enriched the astronomical world. He then traces the progress of the grand principle of gravitation down to Sir Isaac's illustrious confirmation of it; to which he adds a concise narrative of Messrs. Bouguer's and Condamine's experiment at Chimboraco, and of Mr. Maskelyne's at Schehallien. If any doubts still remained, with respect to the truth of the Newtonian system, they were now totally removed.

Sir John Pringle had reason to be peculiarly satisfied with the subject of his fourth discourse; that subject being perfectly congenial to his disposition and studies. His own life had been much employed in pointing out the means which tended not only to cure, but to prevent, the diseases of mankind; and it is probable, from his intimate friendship with Capt. Cook, that he might suggest to that sagacious commander some of the rules which he followed, in order to preserve the health of the crew of his Majesty's ship the *Resolution*, during her voyage round the world. Whether this was the case, or whether the method pursued by the captain to attain so salutary an end was the result alone of his own reflections, the success of it was astonishing; and this famous voyager seemed well entitled to every honour which could be bestowed. To him the Society assigned their gold medal, but he was not present to receive the honour. He was gone out upon the voyage from which he never returned. In this last voyage he continued equally successful in maintaining the health of his men.

Sir John Pringle, in his next annual dissertation, had an opportunity of displaying his knowledge in a way in which it had not hitherto appeared. The discourse took its rise from the prize medal's being adjudged to Mr. Mudge, then an eminent surgeon at Plymouth, upon account of his valua-

ble paper, containing directions for making the best composition for the metals of reflecting telescopes, together with a description of the process for grinding, polishing, and giving the great speculum the true parabolic form. Sir John hath accurately related a variety of particulars, concerning the invention of reflecting telescopes, the subsequent improvements of these instruments, and the state in which Mr. Mudge found them, when he first set about working them to a greater perfection, till he had truly realized the expectation of Sir Isaac Newton, who, above an hundred years ago, prefaced that the public would one day possess a parabolic speculum, not accomplished by mathematical rules, but by mechanical devices.

Sir John Pringle's sixth discourse, to which he was led by the assignment of the gold medal to Mr. (now Dr.) Hutton, on account of his curious paper, entitled, "The Force of Fired Gun-powder, and the initial velocity of Cannon-balls, determined by Experiments," was on the theory of gunnery. Though Sir John had so long attended the army, this was probably a subject to which he had heretofore paid very little attention. We cannot, however, help admiring with what perspicuity and judgment he hath stated the progress that was made, from time to time, in the knowledge of projectiles, and the scientific perfection to which his friend Mr. Hutton had carried this knowledge. As Sir John Pringle was not one of those who delighted in war, and in the shedding of human blood, he was happy in being able to shew that even the study of artillery might be useful to mankind; and, therefore, this is a topic which he hath not forgotten to mention.

Here ended our author's discourses upon the delivery of Sir Godfrey Copley's medal. If he had continued to preside in the chair of the Royal Society, he would, no doubt, have found other occasions of displaying his acquaintance with the history of philosophy. But the opportunities which he had of signaling himself in this respect were important in themselves, happily

happily varied, and sufficient to gain him a solid and lasting reputation.

Several marks of literary distinction, as we have already seen, had been conferred upon Sir John Pringle, before he was raised to the president's chair. But after that event they were bestowed upon him in great abundance: and, not again to resume the subject, we shall here collect them together.

Previously, however, to these honours (excepting his having been chosen a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London) he received the last promotion that was given him in his medical capacity; which was, his being appointed, on the fourteenth of November 1774, physician extraordinary to his Majesty. In the year 1776, he was enrolled in the list of the members of no less than four learned bodies. These were, the Royal Academy of Sciences at Madrid; the Society at Amsterdam, for the promotion of agriculture; the Royal Academy of Medical Correspondence at Paris; and the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. The times of Sir John Pringle's election into these eminent societies, according to the order in which I have mentioned them, were on the twelfth of February, in the month of September, and on the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth of December.

On the fifth of July, 1777, Sir John Pringle was nominated, by his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse, an honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries at Cassel. In 1778, he succeeded the celebrated Linnæus, as one of the foreign members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. This honour is extended by that illustrious body only to eight persons, on which account it is justly esteemed a most eminent mark of distinction; and we believe there have been few or no instances, wherein it hath been conferred on any other than men of great and acknowledged abilities and reputation. On the 11th of October, in the same year, our author was chosen a member of the Medical Society at Hanau. In the succeeding year, on the 29th of March, he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Academy

of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Naples. The last testimony of respect which was, in this way, bestowed upon Sir John Pringle, was his being admitted, in 1781, into the number of the Fellows of the newly erected Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh. The particular design of the Society is to investigate the history and antiquities of Scotland: and, from the known characters and literature of the gentlemen who compose it, there can be little doubt but that the end they have in view will successfully be accomplished. Of this there is the greater reason to be confident, as I understand, with pleasure, that the destruction of the Scottish records, by the cruel policy of King Edward the First, was not so universal, or so general, as hath commonly been supposed.

It was at a late period of life, when Sir John Pringle was in the sixty-sixth year of his age, that he was chosen to be President of the Royal Society. Considering, therefore, the extreme attention that was paid by him to the various and important duties of his office, and the great pains he took in the preparation of his discourses, it was natural to expect that the burthen of his honourable station should grow heavy upon him in a course of time. This burthen was increased not only by the weight of years, but by the accident of a fall in the area in the back part of his house, from which he received considerable hurt, and which, in its consequences, affected his health, and weakened his spirits. Such being the state of his body and mind, he began to entertain thoughts of resigning the president's chair. It hath been said, likewise, and believed, that he was much hurt by the disputes introduced into the Society, concerning the question, whether pointed or blunted electrical conductors are the most efficacious in preserving buildings from the pernicious effects of lightning. Perhaps Sir John Pringle's declining years; and the general state of his health, will form sufficient reasons for his resignation. His intention, however, was disagreeable to many of his friends, and to many distinguished members of the

the Royal Society. Accordingly, they earnestly solicited him to continue in the chair; but, his resolution being fixed, he resigned it at the anniversary meeting in 1778. Joseph Banks, Esq. (now Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.) was unanimously elected president in his room; a gentleman in the prime and vigour of his life, who had eminently distinguished himself by his acquaintance with natural history; who had sailed round the globe, and performed other voyages, in pursuit of that branch of science; who is preparing, at an immense expence and labour, the noblest and most splendid botanical work which hath ever been presented to the public; and who hath amply justified the choice that was made of him, by his attention to every part of his duty, and his assiduous concern to promote the interest and honour of the Society.

Though Sir John Pringle quitted his particular relation to the Royal Society, and did not attend its meetings so constantly as he had formerly done, he still retained his literary connexions in general. His house continued to be the resort of ingenious and philosophical men, whether of his own country, or from abroad; and he was frequent in his visits to his friends. He was held in particular esteem by eminent and learned foreigners, none of whom came to England without waiting upon him, and paying him the greatest respect. He treated them, in return, with distinguished civility and regard. When a number of gentlemen met at his table, foreigners were usually a part of the company.

Sir John Pringle's infirmities increasing, he hoped that he might receive an advantage from an excursion to Scotland, and spending the summer there; which he did in the year 1780, and principally at Edinburgh. He had probably then formed some design of fixing his residence in that city. However this may have been, he was so well pleased with a place to which he had been habituated in his younger days, and with the respect shewn him by his friends, that he purchased a house there, whither he intended to

LOND. MAG. April 1784.

return in the following spring. When he came back to London, in the autumn of the year above-mentioned, he set about preparing to put his scheme in execution. Accordingly, having first disposed of the greatest part of his library, he sold his house in Pall-Mall, in April, 1781, and some few days after removed to Edinburgh. In this city he was treated, by persons of all ranks, with every mark of distinction. But Edinburgh was not now to him what it had been in early life. The vivacity of spirits, which, in the days of youth, spreads such a charm on the objects that surround us, was fled. Many, if not most, of Sir John Pringle's old friends and contemporaries were dead; and, though some of them remained, they could not meet together with the same strength of constitution, the same ardour of pursuit, the same animation of hope, which they had formerly possessed. The younger men of eminence paid him the sincerest testimonies of esteem and regard; but it was too late in life for him to form new habits of close and intimate friendship. He found, likewise, the air of Edinburgh too sharp and cold for his frame, which had long been peculiarly sensible to the severities of weather. These evils were exaggerated by his increasing infirmities, and, perhaps, by that restlessness of mind, which, in the midst of bodily complaints, is still hoping to derive some benefit from a change of place. He determined, therefore, to return once more to London, where he arrived in the beginning of September.

Before Sir John Pringle entirely quitted Edinburgh, he requested his friend, Dr. John Hope, to present ten volumes, folio, of medical and physical observations, in manuscript, to the Royal College of Physicians in that city. This benefaction was conferred on two conditions; first, that the observations should not be published; and secondly, that they should not be lent out of the library on any pretence whatever. A meeting of the college being summoned upon the occasion, Sir John's donation was accepted with much gratitude; and a resolution passed

to comply with the terms on which it was bestowed. He was, at the same time, preparing two other volumes to be given to the university, containing the formulas referred to in his annotations.

Sir John Pringle, upon his arrival at the metropolis, found his spirits somewhat revived. He was greatly pleased with revisiting his London friends; and he was received by them with equal cordiality and affection. His Sunday evening conversations were honoured with the attendance of many respectable men; and, on the other nights of the week, he had the pleasure of spending a couple of hours with his friends, at a society that had long been established, and which had met, for some time past, at Mr. Watson's, a grocer, in the Strand. Sir John's connexion with this society, and his constant attendance upon it, formed, to the last, one of his principal entertainments. The morning was chiefly employed by him in receiving and returning the visits of his various acquaintance; and he had frequently a small and select party to dine with him, at his apartments in King-street, St. James's-square. All this while, his strength declined with a rapidity which did not permit his friends to hope that his life would long be continued. On Monday evening, the 14th of January, 1782, being with the society at Watson's, he was seized with a fit, from which he never recovered. He was accompanied home by Dr. Saunders, for whom he had the highest regard, and in whom he had, in every respect, justly placed the most unreserved confidence. The Doctor afterwards attended him with unwearied assiduity, but, to any medical purpose, entirely in vain; for he departed this life on the Friday following, being the 18th day of the month, in the seventy-fifth year of his age; and the account of his death was every where received, in a manner which shewed the high sense that was entertained of his merit. On the 7th of February, he was interred in St. James's church, with great funeral solemnity, and with a very honourable attendance of eminent and

respectable friends. As a testimony of regard to his memory, at the first meeting of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh after his decease all the members appeared in deep mourning.

Sir John Pringle, by long practice, had acquired a handsome fortune, which he disposed of with great prudence and propriety. The bulk of it, as might naturally and reasonably be expected, he bequeathed to his worthy nephew and heir, Sir James Pringle, of Stichel, Bart. whom he appointed his sole executor. But the whole was not immediately to come to Sir James; for a sum equal, I believe, to seven hundred pounds a-year was appropriated to annuities, revertible to that gentleman at the decease of the annuitants. By this means, Sir John exhibited an important proof of his regard and affection for several of his valuable relations and friends.

Sir John Pringle's eminent character as a practical physician, as well as a medical author, is so well known, and so universally acknowledged, that an enlargement upon it cannot be necessary. In the exercise of his profession he was not rapacious; being ready, on various occasions, to give his advice without pecuniary views.

The turn of Sir John Pringle's mind led him chiefly to the love of science, which he built on the firm basis of fact. With regard to philosophy in general, he was as averse to theory, unsupported by experiments, as he was with respect to medicine in particular. Lord Bacon was his favourite author; and to the method of investigation recommended by that great man he steadily adhered. Such being his intellectual character, it will not be thought surprising that he had a dislike to Plato. To metaphysical disquisitions he lost all regard in the latter part of his life; and, though some of his most valued friends had engaged in discussions of this kind, with very different views of things, he did not choose to revert to the studies of his youth, but contented himself with the opinions he had then formed.

I shall not conceal from my readers, that Sir John Pringle had not much fondness

fondness for poetry. He had not even any distinguished relish for the immortal Shakspeare: at least, he seemed too highly a sensible of the defects of that illustrious bard, to give him the proper degree of estimation.

Sir John Pringle had not, in his youth, been neglectful of philological enquiries; and, after having omitted them for a time, he returned to them again; so far, at least, as to endeavour to obtain a more exact knowledge of the Greek tongue, probably with a view to a better understanding of the New Testament. He paid a great attention to the French language; and it is said that he was fond of Voltaire's critical writings. How far this might contribute to the honour of Sir John's taste we shall not decide. However just that eminent Frenchman's observations may have been on some subjects of criticism, the truly ingenious and excellent Mrs. Montagu hath amply shewn that he was absolutely unequal to the task of determining concerning the merit of Shakspeare. Among all his other pursuits, Sir John Pringle never forgot the study of the English language. This he regarded as a matter of so much consequence, that he took uncommon pains with respect to the style of his compositions; and it cannot be denied, that he excels in perspicuity, correctness, and propriety of expression.

Though our author was not fond of poetry, there was a sister art for which he had a great affection, and that was music. Of this art he was not merely an admirer, but became so far a practitioner in it, as to be a performer on the violoncello, at a weekly concert, given by a society of gentlemen at Edinburgh.

Besides a close application to medical and philosophical science, Sir John Pringle, during the latter part of his life, devoted much time to the study of divinity. This was with him a very favourite and interesting object. He corresponded frequently with Michaelis on theological subjects; and that celebrated professor addressed to him some letters on Daniel's prophecy

of the seventy weeks, which Sir John thought worthy of being published in this country. Accordingly, he was at considerable pains, and some expence, in the publication, which appeared, in 1773, under the following title: "*Joannis Davidis Michaelis, Prof. Ordin. Philos. et Soc. Reg. Scient. Goettingensis Collegæ, Epistolæ, de LXX Hebdomadibus Danielis, ad D. Joannem Pringle, Baronettum: primo privatim missæ, nunc vero utriusque consensu publicè editæ.*" 8vo*.

Sir John Pringle was likewise a diligent and frequent reader of sermons; which form so valuable a part of English literature.

If, from the intellectual, we pass on to the moral character of Sir John Pringle, we shall find that the ruling feature of it was integrity. By this principle he was uniformly actuated in the whole of his behaviour. All his acquaintance will with one voice agree, that there never was an honest man. He was equally distinguished for his sobriety. He told Mr. James Boswell, that he had never in his life been intoxicated with liquor; which must be allowed to have been a very laudable proof of the circumspection maintained by him, in the variety of company that he had kept, both at home and abroad.

In his friendships, Sir John Pringle was ardent and steady. The intimacies, which were formed by him, in the early part of his life, at Edinburgh, continued unbroken to the decease of the gentlemen with whom they were made; and were kept up by a regular correspondence, and by all the good offices that lay in his power.

With relation to Sir John Pringle's external manner of deportment, he paid a very respectful attention to those who were honoured with his friendship and esteem, and to such strangers as came to him well recommended. Foreigners, in particular, had great reason to be satisfied with the uncommon pains which he took to shew them every mark of civility and regard. He had, however, at times, somewhat of a dryness and reserve in his behaviour, which had the appearance of coldness;

P p 2

and this was the case, when he was not perfectly pleased with the persons who were introduced to him, or who happened to be in his company. His sense of integrity and dignity would not permit him to adopt that false and superficial politeness, which treats all men alike, though ever so different in point of real estimation and merit, with the same shew of cordiality and kindness. He was above assuming the professions, without the reality of respect.

Dr. Johnson, in his life of Pope, has recorded of that poet, that when he wanted to sleep, he "nodded in company;" and that he once slumbered at his own table, while the Prince of Wales was talking of poetry. Sir John Pringle had this infirmity, especially in the latter part of his life. Nor is it surprising, when we consider that he had for many years been so remarkably troubled for want of rest, that there was scarcely a single night, in which he did not lie awake for several hours.

On the religious character of Sir John Pringle it will be necessary more particularly to enlarge; because, such is the temper of the present age, that what is the greatest glory of any man is often imputed to him as a weakness. The principles of piety and virtue, which were early instilled into our author by a strict education, do not appear ever to have lost their influence upon the general conduct of his life. Nevertheless, when he travelled abroad in the world, his belief of the Christian Revelation was so far unsettled, that he became a sceptic with regard to it, if not a professed deist. But it was not in the disposition of Sir John Pringle to rest satisfied in his doubts and difficulties, with respect to a matter of such high importance. He was too great a lover of truth, not to make religion the object of his serious enquiry. As he scorned to be an implicit believer, he was equally averse to the being an implicit unbeliever; which is the case of large numbers, who reject Christianity with as little knowledge, and as little examination, as the most determined bigots embrace the absurd system that ever was invented. The result of his investigation was, a full con-

viction of the divine authority of the Gospel. of Revelation appeared solid and invincible; and it to be such as demand acceptance.

Sir John Pringle's literary connections were so that we cannot pretend to them. Of his acquaintance it would not be easy to say. If such a detail were made, it would include a large number of the most worthy and eminent of all professions. He was not confined to medicine, though his intercourse was very great, but extended of rank and consequence.

It would be impossible to do full justice to Sir John's connections with foreigners, or to name the many persons who visited him, or who had any taste for philosophy, or who were not recommended to him, and did not cultivate his acquaintance. Besides this, he corresponded with many eminent philosophers, and physicians, whom he had never seen. Such having been the eminence of Sir John, it was highly proper that his name should be recorded among the worthies of the minister-Abbey. According to the direction, and at the request of his nephew and heir, a monument has been erected, of which Mr. James Watson, the sculptor, and on which the following inscription appears.

If it had been determined to erect a Latin inscription, it would have been written by a gentleman of great classical knowledge and taste, who undoubtedly have had the honour to say, We shall insert it; and conclude this account of Sir John Pringle with so elegant a testimony to his inemo-

M. S.
Viri egregii JONANNIS PRINGLE
Quem exercitus Britannicæ
Celsissima Walliæ Principis
Regina serenissimi
Ipsius denique Regis
Medicum sibi commisit
Experientissimum, sagacem
Quem, studiis academicis

*Edinburgenses olim sui
In cathedra disciplinæ ethicæ dicata
Adhuc juvenem collocarunt:
Quem postea, ætate ac scientia provectum,
Primum perhonoritico ornavit præmio,
Deinde ad summam apud se dignitatem evehit
Societas Regia Londinensis.
Qualis fuerit medendi artifex,
Quali rerum comprehensione præditus,
Materiem suam multiplicem*

*Quam scienter explicuerit et illustraverit,
Scripta Viri doctissimi testentur
Per Europam omnem disseminata,
Nec foris minus quam domi nota.
Qua autem fide et integritate fuerit,
Quam veri tenax et inimicus fraudi,
Quam constans Supremi Numinis cultor,
Ii, quibuscum vixit,
Testes sunt.
Excellit e vita, &c.*

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MEMOIRS OF JEREMIAH MILLES, D. D.
DEAN OF EXETER, AND PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. EDITOR,

IF you think the following short memoirs of the late Dean Milles worthy insertion, I shall be happy to see them in your entertaining and respectable miscellany. I am, Sir, your constant reader, O.

MEMOIRS OF DEAN MILLES.

DEAN MILLES was born about the year 1713. He was the son of Jeremiah Milles, fellow and tutor of Baliol College, Oxford*, and was educated as an Oppidan, at Eton. After he had left school he was admitted a gentleman commoner at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and took his degree as Master of Arts in 1735; and became Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity in 1747, when he went out grand compounder.

His uncle Thomas, who was Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, collated him to a prebend in the cathedral of Waterford, and to a living near that city. He preferred, however, residing in England, and soon left Ireland. Not long after he married a daughter of Archbishop Potter. The first preferment which he enjoyed in England was the rectory of Dittisham, in Devonshire. Soon after, his father-in-law collated him to the rectory of Saltwood, with Hythe, in Kent. These, how-

ever, he ceded, when, by the same interest, he was presented by the crown with the united rectories of St. Edmund the King, and St. Nicholas Acon, in Lombard-street, with that of Westham in Surrey, and the sinecure of West Terring in Sussex.

He was first chanter of the cathedral church of Exeter, and on the advancement of Dr. Littleton to the see of Carlisle he was promoted to the deanery. These preferments he held to his death, except the sinecure of Terring, which he resigned in favour of his son.

When he was elected into the Royal Society we know not, but in 1741 he became a member of the Antiquarian Society, to the presidency of which he had the honour of succeeding in 1765. Dr. Littleton was his predecessor in this station, as he had been a few years before in the deanery of Exeter. Dean Milles had long been in habits of close intimacy with Dr. Littleton, and performed

* Jeremiah Milles, who was admitted at Baliol-College, 1697, was the son of the Rev. Isaac Milles, minister of High-Cleer, in Hampshire. He was presented with the rectory of Dulumar-Loo, in Cornwall, in 1705.

His brother Isaac entered at Edmund-Hall in 1695, was chosen treasurer of Waterford in 1714, and of Lismore cathedral in 1717.

His brother Thomas was Greek professor at Oxford, and vice-principal of Edmund-Hall. He was raised to the see of Waterford and Lismore in 1708. He died in 1740, and left a considerable fortune to Dean Milles, whom he had educated. A copy of verses by the Bishop of Waterford is to be found in the congratulatory verses of the university of Oxford, on the accession of Queen Anne.

His only sister was married to Mr. Richard Pococke, sequestrator of All-Saints, and master of the Free-school at Southampton. The celebrated traveller, Dr. Pococke, who died Bishop of Ossory and Meath, in 1765, was the issue of this marriage.

formed the last act of friendship for him, as he died in his arms:

Labentes oculos condit amica manus.

Upon his assuming his new office, he composed a speech, which is inserted in the first volume of the *Archæologia*, which is enriched with several of his papers.

In Vol. II. are inserted his observations on the *Æstel*, and an explanation of a Saxon inscription in Lunning church.

Vol. III. Observations on an ancient Horn in the possession of Lord Bruce.

Vol. IV. On a Seal Ring of Walter Stewart, in the possession of Sir Richard Worsley, Bart.

On the Apamean Medal.

Vol. V. On some Roman Antiquities found in the Tower of London.

Vol. VI. On some Roman Penates found at Exeter.

Vol. VII. On a Seal of Richard Duke of Gloucester, Lord High Admiral of England.

On the Society's removal into Somerset-place, he addressed them in a speech, which was published separately.

In the month of August 1748, Dr. Milles preached a sermon at the anniversary meeting of the governors of the hospital of Devon and Exeter. This discourse was published, and has been celebrated as sensible, ingenious, and pertinent.

Besides these works, he engaged, *non passibus æquis*, in the Chatterton contest, and published the whole of the supposed Rowley's poems, with a glossary. The edition was pompous. But we must lament the part which he took, though, at the same time, we freely own that he was treated with too much asperity by his adversaries. The archæological epistle will not soon be forgotten. The Deans of Exeter, indeed, seem to have been truly unfor-

tunate in their disputes on antiquity. Dean Littleton was successful in his vindication of Hales Owen Roll, against Sir Blackstone, than Dean Mill in his defence of Chatterton, a legion of contemporary critics.

His ample collections for Devon are recited in the Topography of that county, and his remarks on the Danish coins in the *Doomsday Book*, in the illustration of which he was long engaged, yet appeared. It is to be expected that they will be published.

His lady died June 11, 1748, and left him three sons and two daughters. The eldest of these ladies died, and the other four survived, though one who died in Harley-street, on the thirteenth, 1784, in the 60th year of his age, and was interred in the church of St. Edmund the Martyr, the nineteenth, by the side of her.

Such are the few particulars which we have been able to glean of Dean Milles, whose memory is fondly cherished by the lovers of learning, and the patrons of learning, who are charging the duties of his profession. He was pious and regular, and justly esteemed an ornament to the station into which his taste and accomplishments raised him, and at the same time he preserved his honour, and the approbation of the world, by his rational and temperate behaviour. Nor was his society alone which procured him respect and regard. As a husband, and friend he deserved an equal share of commendation for his warmth and intrepidity of spirit, and the sweetness of his domestic merit remembrance as much as his great abilities and public con-

P O E T R Y.

TRANSLATION FROM BUCHANAN'S

JEPHES.

SCENE I.

STORGE, the mother, and IERIS, her daughter.

STO. **A**LAS! my breast with dread unusual

And to my mouth each fault'ring accent cleaves.

Fear racks my soul; the nightly vision
And shakes my bosom with portentous
Foreboding dreams still banish soft repose
And goad my fancy with their menaces
Yet, lofty Ruler of this glorious sphere
Let haughty foes such mournful ends

To me be gracious, merciful, and mild,
But most I ask thy blessings on my child,
Who now alone can thee my griefs assuage,
The staff, the solace of my feeble age.

IRH. Nay, dearest mother, banish empty fear,
Let happier scenes your drooping fancy cheer:
With tranquil heart those idle phantoms slight,
Which fancy sports with, in the gloom of night.

STO. Oh! that I could! but images of ill
Afflict my mind, my soul with horror chill.
Oit as I recollect athwart my soul
The ghastly phantasies their terrors roll.
When awful silence late had chad'd the day,
And nature, wrapt in balmy slumbers, lay,
An herd of wolves in headlong course I saw,
Foaming with fiery eyes and bloody maw,
Approach the feeble, unresisting flock,
No shepherd near to stand th' impetuous shock;
Till soon a dog, their faithful guardian, rose,
And from the sheep-cote drove the rav'ning foes,
Dispers'd them and return'd; then by the fold
E'en from my breast, ah! dreadful to be told!
A tender, trembling lamb, inhuman tore,
And drench'd his greedy palate with the gore.
Thou glorious sun! thou wand'ring lamp of night,
Ye stars that shine with less illustrious light!
And thou, O night! the witness of my care,
Whose sable pinions awful visions bear;
If angry fates denounce some grievous woe,
And my sweet child afflicted feel the blow,
May the dark prison of the lonely grave
Before that time this wretched being have;
For doubtful hopes, alternate cares deform
My breast, uncertain of th' approaching storm.

IRH. Why thus, dear mother, why your
plaints recal,

And with your own augment the grief of all?
Why harass thus y' mind? these strains forbear,
Go, meet my father, and his triumph share.
He (if with hope I err not) from afar
Comes richly laden with the spoils of war.
Wealth, honour his; and more—his deathless
name

Shall crown his people with illustrious fame.

STO. The cruel fates refuse me such repose,
My life from tears no pleasing respite knows.
In youth I felt a foe's insulting threat,
And saw my country caught in slav'ry's net:
Waste, rapine, bloodshed, held tyrannic sway
And ravag'd fields in wild confusion lay:
Our herds and flocks were seiz'd, our oil and wine;
All human rites confounded with divine.
Since breath I drew still unremitting care
Has held me struggling in her toilsome snare.
As days on days in quick succession urge,
Wave drives on wave, and swelling surge y' surge:
So new misfortunes grant me no relief,
Woe treads on woe, and grief still follows grief.
In furious war my fire, my brother tell,
And long my mother heard the doleful knell
Of friends departing: now my spouse withstands
The might of Ammon, and her perjurd bands.
Yet other cares my restless bosom tease,
Cares more alarming, weightier woes than these.

IRH. Your anxious tears for ever hold in view
Phantoms of terror, and your grief renew.

STO. Oh! could I hear my Jephtha and his
bands

Had reach'd in safety their paternal lands,
With all our friends.

IRH. Nay, banish every fear—
Believe me, mother, he will soon be here:
For heav'n, that urg'd him to the right'ous war,
Will deck with triumph his victorious car.

VERSES ON MRS. SIDDONS.

By PERCIVAL STOCKDALE.

SIDDONS! bright subject for a poet's page!
Born to augment the glory of the stage!
Our soul of tragedy restored I see;
A Garrick's genius is renewed in thee.
To give our nature all its glorious course;
With moral beauty, with resistless force,
To call forth all the passions of the mind,
The good, the brave, the vengeful, the refined;
The sigh, the thrill, the start, the angel's tear;
Thy Isabella is our Garrick's Lear.

'Tis not the beauties of thy form alone,
Thy graceful motion, thy impassioned tone;
Thy charming attitudes, thy magic pause,
That speaks the eloquence of nature's laws;
Not these have given thee high theatric fame,
Nor fired the muse to celebrate thy name.

When THOMSON'S *Epithets*, to nature true,
Recall her brightest glories to my view;
Whene'er his MIND-ILLUMINED aspect brings
The look that SPEAKS UNUTTERABLE
THINGS;

In fancy, then, THY image I shall see;
Then, heavenly artist, I shall think on thee!
Whatever passion animates thine eye;
Thence, whether pity steals, or terrors fly;
Or heaven commands, to fix a verse benign,
With power miraculous thy face to shine;
Whatever feeling 'tis thy aim to move,
Fear, vengeance, hate, benevolence, or love;
Still do thy looks usurp divine controul,
And on their objects rivet all the soul:
Thy lightning far outstrips the poet's race;
Even OTWAY'S numbers yield to SIDDONS'
face.

Long alter thou hast closed the glowing scene;
Withdrawn thy killing, or transporting mien;
Humanely hait removed from mortal sight,
THOSE EYES THAT SHED INSUFFERABLE
LIGHT;

Effects continue, rarely seen before;
The tumult of the passions is not o'er;
Imagined miseries we still deplore:
We see a *few* (oh! England's pride and shame!)
But 'tis where Picq and Vestrin have a name!)
Who still are clinging to the tale of woe,
And give, without reserve, their tears to flow;
Still thy strong pathos works the generous heart;
Still, still we grieve, and cannot think it art.

E'en yet distress on meditation grows;
E'en yet I feel all Isabella's woes;
The dreadful thoughts, raised by the magic ring,
With all her agonies my bosom sting;
I feel, where Byron ascertains his life,
All the severe amazement of the wife:
When she, by force, from his remains is borne,
Mildly, by ruffians, from myself am torn:
Where the keen dagger gives her soul relief,
Frees her from frenzy, and o'erwhelming grief;
At vain competition, with her latest breath,
I laugh, and triumph in agonious death.

PSALM CXIII. Paraphrased.

YE saints and priests, in grateful lays,
Proclaim your God's immortal praise:
Exalt his fame with songs sublimic,
In every land, in every clime:
From where Aurora's orient gleam,
Peeps o'er the hills and gilds the stream:
To where the sun, at eve of day,
Purples the sky with parting ray.

O'er all his mighty pow'r extends,
Ev'n to the earth's remotest ends:
Nor earth alone his pow'r confines,
Above the heav'n's his glory shines:
Who then shall plume himself, and dare
His power with that of heaven compare:
Who dwells, who reigns, all heights above,
Yet condescends, with grace and love,
To view the scenes of heaven and earth,
To raise the man of humble birth,
From low estate, and line obscure,
To dwell with kings in pomp secure.

Bristol, Mar. 5, 1784.

TASSO.

E L E G Y.

BENEATH the drooping osier's mournful shade,

While y^e pure stream with murmurs flow'd along;
With sadden'd looks, in pensive posture laid,
The youthful Damon pour'd his plaintive song.

"Sweet stream, roll on thy slow translucent wave,
Ye finny race, ye now may play secure,
For here no more my weary limbs shall lave,
Or with insidious baits the fry allure.

Farewell thou flow'ry bank and shady grove:
Farewell thou verdant mead and fertile dale!
In these lov'd scenes no more shall Damon rove,
Or tune his reed, or breathe his amorous tale.

For Lucy's false—ah! dear deceitful fair!
Fool that I was, to trust a woman's vows:
How frail, how tickle, and how light they are,
He who has lov'd like hapless Damon, knows.

Trees, ye can witness to my ardent flame,
For Lucy oft you've heard my heartfelt sighs,
On your soft barks I've carv'd my Lucy's name,
While pleasure seem'd to gladden in her eyes.

These scenes her image to my fancy paint,
And sad remembrance doubles all my pain:
Groves, do ye listen to my fond complaint?
Hills, do ye echo back the mournful strain?

But, ah! in vain my sorrows here I pour,
In vain this solitary path pursue,
Can you my Lucy to these arms restore,
And soft affection in her breast renew.

But let me hasten to some friendly clime,
And leave thee, Lucy, in another's arms;
There shall Oblivion act the part of time,
And banish e'en the mem'ry of her charms."

C. M

BURTON ALE.

A S O N G.

NE'ER tell me of liquors from Spain or from France,
They may get in your heels, and inspire you to dance,
But the ale of old Burton, if mellow and tight,
Will cherish your hearts, and inspire you to fight.

Your Claret and Rhenish, and
Were never yet able to make
But of stout Burton ale, if you
Will make you all jolly, and

Then let meagre Frenchmen sit
They ne'er will digest a good
Parbleu! they may vapour and
But right Burton can make us

Come here, then, ye mortals
despair,

From frowns of Dame Fortune
Whate'er your disorder, three
And the best panacea you'll find

Then Molly approach with you
Not Juno herself brought more
With nip after nip all my fortune
And my fortune and mistress's

A PETITION, by a diseased

SINCE every joy of life is
And naught but griefs
Fain would I hide my wretched
And end at once my pain.

But woe is me! that boon's denied
And still I must endure
Pains, such as harrows wound
And death alone can cure.

Oh! Nature move with nimble
Say why is life so long—

On earth still must this bosom
Say is the wretch too young

Full well I know youth's unkind
To meet the final doom,
Then be my pardon, Lord, denied
Before thou call'st me home

My soul, oppress'd by ceaseless
Now pants to be at rest:
Death—thou'rt no tyrant—driven
And ease this throbbing breast

Without thee, Father of the
Not e'en a sparrow falls;
Oh! listen to a wretch's cries
A woe-worn spirit calls.

Then all my earthly foes subdued
With rapturous joys above
I'll sing in hymns of gratitude
Thy mercy and thy love.

AD. THOMAS B.

In Regia Academia apud Lond.

QUI, in sua tertia tabella
Ritus, coronandi Victoris
Summo ingenio, et venustate

Palma parum prodest Victori El
Carmine ni reddat Pindarus
Pindarus—æternas qui necit c
Ter centum signis dat potius
Seu canit Aurigam, pugilemve,
Seu, quem forte gravem cæsi
Hos—(utunque canit, numeris
Exhibet ad oculos hos Dithyran

Immo Hiero, Sicula rex augustissimus orae,
 (Fronde coronatum dum rota fecta vehit:) 10
 Gaudia magnifici novit malefida triumphi,
 Aurca ni streperet, vate agitante, lyra.
 Tum victor pompam sistit, ridensque canoros,
 Quos edit plectrum, combibit aure sonos.
 Tanta fuit merces, quam olim retulere merentes: 15
 Hinc vis ingenii, quæ tuum honestat opus.
 Hinc, alter Raphael, tu fingere quodlibet audax,
 Thebani, formas, pondera daïque, sonis*.

E P I G R A M.

I'LL make my son a learned man,
 Cries Farmer Oats, with spirit;
 Mamma says, do so, dearest Jan,
 For he's a lad of merit.

A parson sure 'tis Jan must mean,
 A lawyer means his mother,
 But reason stepping in between,
 Cries make him one nor t'other.

H. LEMOINE.

S O N N E T

From the Italian of Don Francisco de Quevedo
 Villegas, imitated in English.

THAT, Thyrsis, is the fount so clear,
 Where Phyllis us'd her charms to view;
 And that the meadow whence her hair
 Its choicest wreathes and flow'rets drew.

And there, my Thyrsis, once we stood,
 And gaz'd upon the setting sun;
 And that, my Thyrsis, is the wood,
 Where, to conceal herself, she ran.

On yonder mountain's shaggy side,
 Her lovely hand in mine the join'd;
 And from that bed of violets blue,
 A chaplet for my head she twin'd.

To wood and dale, and fount, and field,
 And heaven's disposing care,
 Sincerest gratitude I yield,
 For sweets so rich and rare.

E P I G R A M.

GREAT men, as disappointment tells,
 Are ministerial moons;
 Their promises but fruitless spells,
 Addresses AIR-BALLOONS.

H. L. M.

THE DISJOINTED WATCH;

Or, Truth rent asunder and divided.

THERE liv'd once, in a certain town,
 A man of worth and great renown;
 He had a blessed, faithful wife,
 A sum'rous issue, and no strife.
 Call'd by affairs of weight abroad,
 He recommended his to God.
 The case demanded quick dispatch,
 And he forgot, it seems, his WATCH.
 His wife then hung it in a room,
 Where sometimes all the children come.

LOND. MAG. April 1784.

* The original verses, addressed by Tasker to Mr. Barry, of which these Latin lines are a translation, may be found in a former Magazine.

One day she scarce had tun'd her back,
 But all were eager for tick-tack:
 One of them took it off the hook,
 And at it all with wonder look.
 No toys could yet such pleasure bring
 As this consummate pretty thing.
 Its beats their list'ning ears SURPRISE;
 The moving hands engage their eyes;
 They also wish, yet fear, to touch
 What seems alive, and charms so much.
 No joy before was half so great,
 They thought it ev'ry way complete;
 Till Tommy, a bold little knave,
 Must needs some higher pleasure have:
 This naughty, vent'rous WOULD-BE-WISE
 To search into the INSIDE tries;
 And, by his much superior wit,
 Did open, and contemplate it.
 They'd had before of joy the fill,
 But THIS seem'd more transcendent still:
 The movement, and the balance quick,
 With golden glare, and louder tick,
 These little VIBRATOSOS charm;
 And they therein suspect no harm:—
 But who, that treads forbidden ground
 Can tell where he'll at last be found!—
 For, see! this over-curious boy
 Spoilt, by refinement, all their joy.
 Thought he, it must increase the wonder,
 If I could take the watch asunder!—
 And thus, with bold conceit, he drew
 First one, then more, last ev'ry screw.—
 But what his gain?—Why, dropp'd to pieces,
 The pleasing tick and motion ceases;
 And hard it is to tell you here
 The mixture of surprise and fear;
 Whilst Tom, with all his skill, in vain
 Attempts to join its parts again:
 Which, jumb'l'd now, bear strong allusion
 To *Babylonish church-confusion*.
 For dial, hands, wheels, balance, springs,
 Disjointed thus, are useless things:
 Yet children in mere BAWBLES find
 Some satisfaction to their mind.
 Thus then, as driving fancy whirls
 The giddy brains of boys and girls;
 These, from this wreck, do something snatch,
 And christen what they get the WATCH.
 Nor can they here be undeciv'd,
 Firmly each PART's the WHOLE believ'd;
 Whilst PARTS their FELLOW-PARTS reject,
 Though EACH has lost its true effect:—
 Nay, PARTS for *preference* blindly vie
 With furious animosity.

Who would not wish, in nick of time,
 Papa's return from foreign clime;
 For children, in this hapless mood,
 The PARTS endanger, tho' still good,
 Well, he indeed doth soon return,
 And hears the mischief with concern:—
 Yet, thought he, 'tis my darling son,
 By whom the most of it was done:
 The best is, that with caution I
 Collect EACH PART immediately
 By inexperience'd children crost,
 To fret and fume is labour lost:
 Fain I'd each child forgive, and kiss,
 When owning it has done amiss.

Q9

Then,

Then, calling to him ev'ry child,
 With mien and voice both stern and mild,
 "Children (says he) what have you done?—
 What lengths hast thou, my Tommy, run?—
 You should not, when I went away,
 Have dar'd with pappy's watch to play.—
 Bad this!—but when thus took to pieces,
 Far worse!—'tis spoilt, the use now ceases.
 Dream not, my dears, that what you snatch,
 Each to himself, is pappy's watch:
 'Tenacious of your parts, in vain
 I hope to see my watch again.
 One wheel no more can be a watch,
 Than any coat's a fingle patch.—
 You've spoilt my watch; and, ever since,
 Mere parts each party's guilt evince:
 With furious zeal about them heated,
 And vicing thus, you all are clicated:
 Nay, in *this* state of your division,
 What are you ALL?—My foes derision.
 "Beg then my pardon:—bring again
 The dial, wheels, springs, case, and chain:—
 Contests your fault;—do to no more;—
 And then I'll pass this *ravage* o'er:
 Still will I be your pappy kind,
 And get these parts together join'd.
 'Then need you no talke whimishes hatch,
 That will indeed be PAPPY'S WATCH:

You'll hear again its ticking found,
 And see it point the hours around."
 And they indeed confess'd their fault;
 Their spoil entire to pappy brought;
 And, when the watch was put together,
 Think you they'd touch it with a feather?

The Mystery of this Watch.

Reader, without a long research,
 Thou'lt find this WATCH to be the CHURCH,
 Pillar and ground of truth ENTIRE;
 Which doth right faith and love inspire.
 And can't you in these CHILDREN see
 Beguiling Satan's subtlety?
 Wherein, alas! e'en now abide
 All sects which Christendom divide.

We'll then, as in the CHURCH's youth,
 Resign vain whims for solid truth;
 Repent of stolen, righteous pride,
 Believe in JESUS CRUCIFY'D;
 And then, in God's beloved son,
 Will ALL be found again in ONE:
 The world will also then relent,
 Believe the Father Jesus sent.

Then too shall Christ's prepared bride
 Scorn Satan's wily, reasoning pride;
 Be led alone by Jesus' Spirit,
 And ever boast his CROSS's merit.

ASTRONOMY.

EXTRACT OF TWO LETTERS FROM M. MESSIER, OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS, TO M. DE MAGELLAN, OF THE SAME ACADEMY, AND F. R. S.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received your last letter, and thank you much for the account you have done me the honour of transmitting to me of the diving machine of Mr. Spalding. The Grand Master of Malta has established an observatory there, and I am happy that one of my friends, *Mons. le Chevalier d'Angos*, a person of excellent parts, is chosen astronomer. He is already set off for Malta, and I am charged to send him the necessary instruments. He has already many quadrants, but they are all of a very small radius. I have engaged to send him one of three or four feet radius; and shall advise him to get it made at London. I have already written to him on the subject, and expect his answer.

You say that Mayer's catalogue of zodiacal stars is not to be procured in London: I have sought for it in vain amongst the booksellers here; but you may undoubtedly have it by writing to Germany. You will find the star

Paris, Aug. 14th, 1783.

in question in the *Connoissance des temps* for 1778, page 195, with $348^{\circ} 0' 20''$, a right ascension, and $6^{\circ} 2' 3''$ south declination; by which it appears that the new planet was seen by Mayer in 1756, who then took it for a fixed star; and that it must be the same with this planet is plain, as there is now no star in that place; and by the most exact calculation the planet was in that position in 1756. We have seen some double stars here, which are in the catalogue of Mr. Herschell, with the excellent telescope of the President Sarron, using a magnifying power of 360 times. In the Observatory Royal we have taken notice also of the diminution of the light of Algol, and we are far from being satisfied with the short, and decided period you have given of it in England. I have made observations on it, for my part, as often as it has given me opportunity; but I have not been able to observe its period with accuracy, on account of the vapours

which

which surround the horizon. It appears to us, that in England you have determined its diminution and period when it was near the horizon*.

The marine watch of the president

goes extremely well, as you will see by the following table, deduced from comparisons with my clock, at the observatory. The president has come in person to compare it†.

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| From May 18, 1783, | to May 25, 7 days |
| From May 25th, | to June 1, 7 days |
| From June 1st, | to June 8, 7 days |
| From June 8th, | to June 26, 18 days |
| From June 26th, | to July 5, 9 days |
| From July 5th, | to July 9, 4 days |
| From July 9th, | to July 17, 8 days |
| From July 17th, | to July 25, 8 days |
| From July 25th, | to July 30, 5 days |
| From July 30th, | to August 6, 7 days |
| From August 6th, | to August 13, 7 days |

| Total gain or loss | Gain or loss in 24 hours. |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| + 8", 3 | + 1", 2 |
| + 14, 5 | + 2, 1 |
| + 0, 7 | + 0, 1 |
| — 0, 7 | — 0, 04 |
| — 8, 2 | — 0, 9 |
| — 1, 3 | — 0, 3 |
| — 1, 1 | — 0, 1 |
| — 7, 0 | — 0, 9 |
| — 7, 5 | — 1, 5 |
| — 6, 0 | — 0, 9 |
| — 6, 0 | — 0, 9 |

DEAR SIR,

I Received your letter of the 26th of December, and am extremely concerned at the trouble I have given you concerning the name of *Shroffball*, which I begged you to find out, that I might complete the history of the two comets observed in 1781.

My letter had been but just dispatched when I recollected that it was the name of Mr. Herschell mispelt. I observed the comet that Mr. Pigott discovered at York, the 19th of November, until the 21st of December, when I could not see it any longer, on account of the faintness of its light. You desired of me a further account of the going of the marine watch of Monsieur the President, which I send you; and you need have no doubt of its accuracy, for the President gave himself the trouble to come to my observatory, at noon, for the purpose of comparing it with my clock. While it was worn

Paris, Jan. 12th, 1784.

in the pocket all day, and hung up at night, it was found to be exceeding regular; but, as you will observe, the President having been very curious in hanging it up for seven or eight days in his closet, which is situated towards the north, without any fire, as there is no fire-place in it, and the weather being very cold, the watch lost upwards of five minutes: from what cause it should happen was matter of astonishment. The President was much surpris'd, and could only imagine that it proceeded from the oil, used in the work, being rendered thick and glutinous by the cold.

On the 30th of December the cold here was $14\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. It is very essential that the watch of Count Brühl should be put to such a trial as I have put that of M. de Saron, to see if it is susceptible of change in a great degree of cold.

| |
|---|
| From August 6th to August 13th |
| From August 17th to August 23d, the watch stopped for want of being wound up. |
| From August 23d to September 13th |
| From September 13th to September 17th |
| From September 17th to September 29th |
| From September 29th to November 4th |
| From November 4th to November 14th |

| Total loss | Loss in 24 hours |
|------------|------------------|
| 0' 6", 0 | 0' 0", 9 |
| 0 0, 0 | 0 0, 0 |
| 0 0, 4 | 0 0, 1 |
| 0 16, 0 | 0 1, 3 |
| 0 30, 4 | 0 0, 8 |
| 0 10, 8 | 0 1, 1 |

Q q 2

From

* M. Messier is here mistaken: observations had then been made on it for almost a year. Ed.
† We are told this watch was made by Mr. Emery, at Charing-Cross. Ed.

From November 14th to November 27th
 From November 27th to December 4th
 From December 4th to December 11th
 From December 11th to December 19th
 From December 19th to December 29th

This day, December the 29th, finding that the cold was become very intense, the watch was left suspended by the string in a little closet, situated towards the north, without fire, until January the 5th, without its being laid flat during all that time.

From December 29th to January 5th

This day, January 5th, the watch was taken down, and carried as usual.

From January 5th to January 12th

| Total loss | Loss in 24 hours |
|------------|------------------|
| 0' 22", 4 | 0' 1", 7 |
| 0 17, 3 | 0 2, 4 |
| 0 13, 3 | 0 1, 9 |
| 0 9, 7 | 0 1, 2 |
| 0 9, 3 | 0 0, 9 |
| 5 2, 3 | 0 43, 2 |
| 0 13, 0 | 1, 9 |

The ball of fire which, as M. Le Roy has acquainted me, was observed by Dr. Maskelyne, at London, on August the 18th, 1783, was seen here, though not very perfectly. Agreeably,

however, to M. Le Roy's desire, I shall soon send Dr. Maskelyne a detail of what I saw, under cover to you.

I am, my dear friend,

Your's, &c.

LETTER FROM M. LE COMTE DE LASSINI, OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

SIR,

Jan. 24, 1784.

I Have the honour to acquaint you with the appearance of a comet, situated betwixt the foot of Aquarius and the tail of the Whale, making almost an isosceles triangle with the star β . and that in the end of the tail. This comet is visible to the naked eye; its tail extends

near two degrees, and its nucleus is half a minute. As it has set very early, and has near it no remarkable star, it has not yet been possible to ascertain its position.

I have the honour to be, &c.

In M. Messier's account of the comet, Magazine for January last, over the col. of right ascension, for b read α .

AIR-BALLOONS.

Paris, Jan. 13.

THE Royal Academy of Sciences, deviating in favour of Messieurs de Montgolfier from their custom of electing their correspondents only at one stated time of the year, the month of August, have conferred on them that title, in their assembly, on the 10th of December.

We learn from Lyons, that on the 2d of December, the academy of that city declared M. Edward de Montgolfier a fellow of that society. They

announced at the same time an extraordinary premium of 1200 livres, appropriated by the Sieur Fleßels, intendant of that generality, and the Marquis de St. Vincent, for "the discovery of the most certain and simple method of directing at pleasure the aërostatic balloon horizontally." The different competitors are to deliver in their pieces on the 1st of September, 1784, and the premium is to be distributed in the public assembly, on the 7th of December following.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR,

4

France, Feb. 11, 1784.

I Cannot help thinking myself singularly fortunate to be in this country at a period when its inhabitants seem not only in thorough good humour, but even transported, at the discovery of a volatile air-bladder! The enthusiasm of all ranks upon this occasion is beyond belief: it blinds them to the most glaring truths; produces levities the most ridiculous; and reasonings and expectations equally weak and extravagant. To commemorate the epoch of so important an event medals are to be struck, and a column, adorned with emblems and inscriptions, is to be erected in the most conspicuous part of the capital. The discoverer, *Monf. Montgolfier*, is rewarded by a pension, decorated with the order of *St. Michael*, and, contrary to its established rules, admitted a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris. Lastly, what is much more flattering and honourable to him among these people, is, that almost every article in the composition of dress is now *à-la-mode de Montgolfier*! The report of the Royal Academy, enumerating the uses to which the *aérostat*, as they call it, may be applied, is very curious, and as follows, viz.

1st, "To raise weights to a certain height!"—For what purpose?

2dly, "To ascend high mountains!"—What to do there?

3dly, "To penetrate inaccessible vallies!"—If there are any.

4thly, "To make signals by land and sea!"—Rockets are much preferable.

5thly, "To know the velocity and course of the winds."—An easy method is already known, and was practised by *Dr. Derham*.

6thly, "To elevate an electriscoper!"—A common kite serves perfectly.

7thly, "To mount to the region of the clouds!"—Simply to catch cold.

These are doubtless great acquisitions at present, but many more may be expected, when means are found

out to move through the air, and guide the *aérostatic machine*, of which the academy does not yet absolutely despair.

Do not imagine that this account is dictated by patriotic prejudices; far from it: I entertain a high respect for the virtues, and admire greatly the talents of the French, whom I consider as a very enlightened and most amiable people.

To give a general and just idea of them, however, it may be necessary to add, that they are passionately fond of novelty, easily elated, and strongly national: but, esteeming themselves the first, they of course have less jealousy than other nations.

I am equally distant from a design to depreciate *Monf. Montgolfier*; but, in rendering justice to his great scientific merit, one ought not to derogate from that of other ingenious men. Whoever has sufficient candour, and is qualified to judge, will readily perceive and allow, that this gentleman's machine exhibits a multitude of proofs of his sagacity and knowledge; but he will, at the same time, discover and confess, that the first complete conception of it occurred, and was espoused, as others have remarked, by *Bishop Wilkins*. *Monf. Montgolfier's* ingenuity is particularly observable in his having formed his globe of lighter materials than copper, which *Wilkins* had employed, and which *Borelli* long ago observed would not answer: it is no less apparent in his having substituted for the *Bishop's vacuum the gas*, or inflammable air, as its specific lightness and elasticity had been recently discovered and ascertained by *Mr. Cavendish*, and published by *Dr. Priestley*. Yet, however extraordinary and pleasing this aerial novelty may appear, it is from its utility alone that we must estimate its value; and it is hazarding very little to assert, that unless it can be directed otherwise than by the winds it must ever remain an object

of

of useless, expensive, and dangerous curiosity. To find out the means set all heads to work; but so superficially did people view and examine the subject at first, that many thought fails would answer; but that opinion was too absurd to last.

At present the chief hopes of the public are from the judicious application of oars, or artificial wings, and their effects. As to the first, their inefficacy will be manifest to those who will reflect how few can be employed, and that their impulse, even were it not destroyed by the counter-action of the rowers' bodies in the same medium, would be as nothing compared to the great resistance of that medium to the large surface of the *aerostat*. The other expedient too has obstacles not less difficult, and more numerous, to combat; such as the discovery, the union, the direction of the different and exquisite contrivances necessary for expanding, contracting, twisting, and turning their wings, so as to accommodate them to the irregular and various currents and vortices which they are to meet in the atmosphere, while they communicate a particular motion to the body they are attached to.

Should these artificial wings be small, they will prove as inefficacious as the oars; and should they be so large as to bear any proportion to those of birds, who soar into the higher regions of air, and which extended are generally eight times the length of the diameter of their bodies, such wings will require an assemblage of strong and heavy machinery to wield and exercise them, which, added to their proper weight, the aerostatic machine cannot possibly rise. The act of flying, and the wonderful mechanism of the instruments by which it is performed, have, since the creation of man, been objects of his contemplation and desire; and yet, to accomplish the one, or effectually to imitate the other, has hitherto baffled his utmost invention and reiterated efforts. His restless and insatiable ambition prompts him to invade the fluid domains of the scaly

and feathered tribes, and place them there; but as yet all have only served to expose ignorance and temerity; for faculties and advantages which creatures possess, in order to guide themselves in their various elements, from the peculiarity of their smooth and lubricated surfaces, their muscular powers, and their contrivances and gifts of nature, no art of man cannot imitate and bestow.

Within his own sphere he has made considerable progress towards increasing his natural state, by augmenting his force, accelerating his motion, abridging his labours; but what has he accomplished? In the whole, therefore, I have no hopes that the means of constructing the *aerostat* will be discovered. I doubt whether it would be the extension of natural powers, even if they were.

It may be very proper to observe here, that notwithstanding the numbers of those balloons which have been launched from different places, out of this kingdom not the least advantage has yet accrued from the science.

The unsteadiness of that science renders it totally improper for the purpose of making astronomical or geological observations; and as a ordinary business of life, it is inconvenient and unfit, for a variety of imminent dangers. It must be continually exposed to electric and culinary fire, to winds, and from its own weakness and extreme frail texture, it cannot mention the great expence of constructing and preparing it. I conclude with observing, that it is impossible for us to foresee what the exertions of genius may attain, yet I cannot too rash to assert, that it never change or invert the order of sublunary things.

I am, dear Sir,
Your's, &c.

O P T I C S.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE perfection of telescopes and other optical instruments has hitherto been hindered by the refrangibility of light, the rays in passing through glass suffering such refraction as to produce the prismatic colours, and thereby confuse the images of objects. It was well known, however, that rays falling perpendicularly on the surface of any medium, pass through it without refraction, and of course without producing the prismatic colours; yet the separating of these from the others had escaped the attention of all those who had applied themselves to the study of this useful and entertaining science, though it is obvious that by doing it, dioptrical instruments might be made in as great perfection with regard to the distinctness of the image, as catoptrical ones; and

to much greater advantage in respect to luminousness. The hint, however, at length occurred to an optical workman, who has lately constructed a variety of instruments on this principle. At the time of making this important discovery he does not seem to have been much conversant with the scientific part of optics. But he is said to have so far improved himself since, that by prosecuting his enquiries he has made several other optical discoveries which he means soon to publish. We cannot but repeat, that the above fact lay so very obvious, that it is matter of astonishment that it should have lain so long unnoticed, especially when we consider how ardently the science has been prosecuted by some of the greatest philosophical geniuses that ever existed.

A CORRESPONDENT,

C H E M I S T R Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON ELASTIC GUM.

S I R,

WITH the nature and origin of most of the productions which we receive from the continent in the west we are, in general, from the free intercourse which subsists between the natives and those whom commerce brings to them, pretty well acquainted. Some there are, however, of which, either from a secrecy on the one side, or a want of inquiry on the other, no satisfactory knowledge has yet been obtained. Of this we have an instance in the Elastic Gum; of the origin of which, until within a very few years, we were totally ignorant. What it is, indeed, has not even yet been positively determined. By some it has been supposed to be an animal glue; others have related that it is a vegetable juice, which by inspissation alone, without the addition of any other matter, is

converted into the substance which is brought over to us: whilst the last who has attempted to investigate its nature, is induced to consider it as a product of art.

A summary account of the discoveries which have been made, concerning the properties of this curious gum, at different times, by those who have made experiments upon it, would not, I thought, be unacceptable to the generality of your readers. Such an account I have lately met with in a work, published in France, by M. Tourcroy; and I accordingly send it you without abridgement, such as it appears in that author. It is surprising that this book, in which M. Tourcroy has displayed great chemical knowledge, in which is given a comprehensive view of the discoveries and doctrines

trines of the chemists and philosophers of the present age, and through the whole of which method and perspicuity are preserved, has not yet appeared in an English dress. A translation of it, however, into our own language is at length, I am informed, preparing *for the press*.

Elastic gum, or Caout-chouc, is one of those substances the nature of which it is difficult to determine. Its property of inflammability seems to point out an affinity with the resins; but its elasticity, its softness, and its insolubility in those menstrua by which resinous bodies are usually dissolved, shew a difference from them.

The tree from which it is obtained grows in many parts of America. Broad incisions are made along the bark of it, so as to penetrate down to the wood; the white juice, at one time more at another less fluid, which flows from the wound, is received into a vessel, that different utensils may be made of it; it is spread over moulds, layer upon layer; it is dried in the sun or at the fire; and in that situation various drawings are, as it were, engraved upon it; these utensils are exposed to the smoke, and when they are thoroughly dried, the moulds are broken. This is the way in which the bottles of elastic gum which are sent to England are made.

The vessels which are made of this matter will contain water, and a variety of other fluids which do not act upon them. If they are cut into strap-shaped pieces, and the sides of these straps, soon after they have been cut, are applied to each other, they cohere with a pretty considerable force.

No good account has yet been given of the action of fire upon the elastic gum; all that is known is, that it softens it, and makes it inflame.

It is not soluble in water; how saline substances act upon it is not known. M. Macquer, who tried to dissolve it in different menstrua, found that spirit of wine does not act upon it, as had, indeed, been before observed by Messrs. de la Condamine and Fresneau, but that oils dissolve it by the help of heat. As M. Macquer's

intention, however, was to bring it into a liquid state, so as to be fit for being used, and yet afterwards, by the evaporation of the solvent, to recover its former properties, he was obliged to have recourse to some other menstruum than oils, since these, however volatile they might be, always altered the elastic gum, remaining fixed in it so as to destroy its elasticity and its cohesion.

Well-rectified æther, in which he easily dissolved this substance, completely answered, being very evaporable, the end he had in view: and though this fluid is exceedingly dear, he thought he should do right in pointing out a method of making useful instruments, such as by surgeons are called bougies, by successively spreading over a mould of wax layers of this solution, until they become of the thickness required. The bougie is immersed, when it is dry, in boiling water, which melts the wax; and thus it is separated from the mould. The softness and elasticity of this instrument make it very serviceable to such as are obliged to use one constantly.

Thus much was known respecting the elastic gum when an excellent memoir upon this singular substance was published by M. Berniard, in the *Journal de Physique*, in the beginning of the year 1781. This chemist concludes, from the experiments which he has made, that the elastic gum is a particular gross or unctuous oil, coloured by a matter soluble in spirit of wine, and rendered impure by the soot of the smoke, to which, in order to dry them, each of the layers is exposed. No change is produced in it by water; if boiled in spirit of wine it loses its colour. The caustic fixed alkali does not act upon it. Oil of vitriol reduces it to the state of a charcoal, and becomes black itself, acquiring the odour and volatility of the sulphureous acid. Common nitrous acid affects this gum in the same manner as it does cork, and turns it yellow. Spirit of nitre quickly destroys it. The marine acid makes no alteration in it. Rectified vitriolic æther, did not dissolve it. This fact, says the author,

will seem strange to all who are acquainted with M. Macquer's exactness and veracity. Nitrous æther dissolves it. This solution is yellow, and affords, upon evaporation, a transparent friable substance, which is soluble in spirit of wine; which is, in a word, a true resin, formed, according to the author, by the action of the nitrous acid upon the elastic gum. The essential oil of lavender, of spike, and of turpentine, dissolves it by means of a gentle heat; but they form a glutinous fluid, which adheres more or less to the hands, and of which, therefore, no use can be made. A solution of elastic gum in oil of spike, mixed with spirit of wine, deposits white flakes, which are insoluble in warm water, which swim on the surface of that fluid, and which, by refrigeration, acquire the whiteness and consistence of wax; which are, in a word, a true unctuous oil, capable of concretion. Oil of camphor dissolves the elastic gum simply by maceration. During the evaporation of this solution, the camphor is volatilized, and there remains in the vessel an amber-like matter, of a firm consistence and but little glutinous, which readily dissolves in spirit of wine. The gum is dissolved by the unctuous oils, if boiled in them: wax also dissolves it. It does not melt in a degree of heat equal to that of boiling water: but by exposure to the fire in a silver spoon it is resolved into a thick black oil, emitting, during its resolution, white vapours. It remains afterwards unctuous and gluey, even though exposed to the air for several months; and does not recover that dryness and elasticity which make it so

fit for the purposes to which it is applied. M. Bernard concludes his inquiries with the analysis of the gum in the open fire. From an ounce of this substance he obtained a very small portion of phlegm, an oil at first clear and light, afterwards thick and coloured, and some volatile alkali, the quantity of which is not mentioned. There remained a charcoal weighing twelve grains, resembling that which the resins afford. The volatile alkali is attributed to the soot by which the elastic gum is coloured.

Without regard to this analysis, it must be observed, that it does not point out very exactly the nature of the elastic gum, since the action of acids upon this substance is different from that which they have upon the unctuous oils, which is much more rapid; since the caustic alkalies do not bring it to the state of a soap; since it does not melt but in a degree of heat far greater than that which is necessary to the liquefaction of the most solid of the unctuous oils; since these last never become elastic, and never dry in the manner in which it does, &c. &c. Besides, the author mentions that this gum consists of two distinct substances, without giving proof that it does, and he concludes with considering it as a product of human industry. From all these reflexions, and from many others which might be made upon M. Bernard's memoir, otherwise good, it must be thought that a great deal remains yet to be done, as he himself has said, to make ourselves well acquainted with its properties, and to be able to determine positively respecting its nature.

THE MISCELLANY.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OBSERVATIONS ON SAPPHIC VERSE, AS USED BY THE ROMAN POETS.

GRAMMARIANS tell us that the SAPPHIC VERSE consists of five feet, the first and two last of which are Trochees, the second a Spondee, and the third a Dactyl. In this division

LOND. MAG. April 1784.

they seem to have been guided merely by the quantity of the syllables, without attending in the smallest degree to the effect of the verse when it is properly read. It is undoubtedly true

R r

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that the verse consists of eleven syllables, of which the first, the third, the fourth, the fifth, the eighth, and the tenth are invariably long, and the rest are as invariably short; but this seems to be all the truth that is in the common grammatical rules. Eleven syllables of the required quantity may easily be joined together that will not make a good Sapphic verse, and if the best Sapphic verses were read according to the metrical rule it would have no harmony.

Aut in | umbro | sis Heli | conis | oris.

These are not the pauses that the poet intended.

Any one may easily be convinced that in every Sapphic line there is a long pause nearly equal to the time of a comma after the fifth syllable. If the grammarians had read an ode while they measured the length of its syllables, and reflected that pauses take up time, as well as *positio* and *synæresis*, they must immediately have seen that their division was unnatural, for the principal pause always succeeds the first syllable of their Dactyl. This pause is so sensible, that it cannot be introduced into the middle of a word without almost destroying the harmony. Accordingly, Horace, except in a very few instances, has always placed it at the end of a word. When he has done otherwise the bad effect is very obvious. To be convinced how unsuccessfully the long pause is introduced into the middle of a word, it is only necessary to read the following lines:

Lenis Iliithia tuere matres. HOR.

Seu Sacas, sagittiferosque Parthos. CATULL.

Catullus has not observed this rule so strictly as Horace. His verses are as much inferior to those of his successor in harmony as they are in other poetical qualifications.

Besides the principal pause, there are two shorter pauses in the Sapphic verse, one after the second, and one after the eighth syllable:

Aut in | umbro | sis | Heli | conis | oris.

These short pauses are not so considerable as to require the end of a word, because they take up but a little more time than is usually spent in making the transition from the pronunciation of one syllable to the succeeding one in common reading. In the most harmonious lines, however, one of them at least occupies the space between two words. The former of the following lines is not so musical as the other:

Te mi | nor latum | reget æ | quus orbem
Tu gra | vi curru | quatiis | Olympum.

According to this division of the Sapphic verse, the metrical feet of which it consists are four, namely: *Trochæus* [—v], *Molossus* [— — —], *Anapaestus* [vv—], and *Amphibrachys* [v—v].

It is to be observed, that the fourth and tenth syllables are strongly accented, and that the fifth syllable, which precedes the principal pause, may be pronounced either long or short, like the last syllable of the verse. From these causes the first division of the verse produces an effect very much the same with the last. The similarity of cadence in the two parts has a considerable resemblance to rhyme, and it is probably in a great measure owing to this circumstance that the Sapphic verse is peculiarly agreeable to a modern ear.

This species of versification is perfectly unfit for any performance of great length. The uniformity of the pauses, accents, and cadence produces an invariable monotony, which, if continued for any long time, would be perfectly disagreeable. The poets who have made use of it were sensible of this defect, and, in order to give it variety, added the two last feet of an hexameter verse at the end of every three lines, which grammarians call an Adonic verse. This addition diversifies the harmony, and leaves the ear satisfied with a deep solemn sound.

K.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

TO a work in which the life of BENTLEY has been written with so much critical acuteness and biogra-

phical precision, I with pleasure send an explanation of a difficult passage in Horace.

It is in the seventh Epistle of the first Book :

*"Ad mare descendet vates tuus, et sibi parcat
"Contractusque leget."*

It is unnecessary to produce the various interpretations proposed by different critics. *Contractus præ frigore* is generally received. Gesner more probably says:

CONTRACTUS in parvum cubiculum:—jans in lectulo, involutus vestibus."

This is good sense, and is adapted to the general turn of the preceding verses. But I conceive the meaning

to be, "With his clothes wrapped closely," or, as we say, "Buttoned up closely against the cold." For this usage of *Contractus* there is authority in the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid, Book xiv. Verse 345:

Phœniceam fulvo chlamydem contractus et auræ
Contractus is here applied to the person who wears the clothes; and the whole passage, I think, clearly shews the meaning of Horace to be, that he gathered up his clothes short and close, as is usual in cold weather.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,
PHILELEUTHERUS NORFOLCIENSIS.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. ON STYLE AND LANGUAGE.

*Obscuræ diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ prius memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc situs informis premit, et deserta ætustas.
Adsciscet nova, quæ genitor produxerit usus:
Vehemens, et liquidus, puroque simillimus amni,
Fundet opes, Latiumque beabit divite lingua.*

HOR.

LEARNING, like beaten gold, in proportion to its being more extended becomes more superficial. Gross ignorance and profound erudition are now equally uncommon. Literature, no longer confined to colleges and cloisters, mixes itself in some measure with the commerce of the exchange, the exercises of the camp, and the graces of the court: but the deep-read scholar is a rarer character than ever. The main stream of science, branching into numberless rivulets, grows shallow, as well as clear. The stores of learning are parcelled out by retail, and what was sarcastically said of the reputed knowledge of our northern neighbours is nearly applicable to that of the whole island. Every man has a mouthfull, but no man has a bellyfull.

This observation on the state of learning in general is almost equally true in respect to the lesser graces of style and composition. That happy mediocrity, denied by gods and men to the writers of former ages, has been reserved for our own period. Few

writers are barbarous and ungrammatical, or even unmusical, in their language; but very, very few are truly simple, nervous, or elegant. Some styles, like handsome faces, are spoiled by affectation, or ruined by varnish and extrinsic ornament; some are bloated with false pomp; some darkened by metaphysical abstract phraseology; and some enervated by dapper familiarities, and the cant jargon of drawing-rooms, horse-courses, and gaming-tables.

Purity of style, like purity of manners, is not wholly practicable: languages, like men by whom they are framed, will be imperfect: yet every endeavour to trace the sources of corruption tends to stop its progress. Living authors, as well as living manners, are at once the chief objects of our censure and imitation. The works of deceased writers, which we have been taught by tradition to applaud, are too seldom turned over; while the productions of our contemporaries present themselves to our notice oftener than their persons. He who has talents to distinguish himself from

the croud, has more followers than an ancient philosopher. A popular writer sets the fashion of style, and the very herd of critics, that wish to depreciate the value of his works, run after him. If an author arises, whose deep learning, and large imagination, struggling for expression equal to his conceptions, tempt him to lengthen his periods, and swell his phraseology; if an intimate familiarity with the combinations of a dead language now and then betray him into too wide a deviation from the vernacular idiom; such a writer will have the mortification to see the beauties of his style distorted by awkward imitation, and his errors (if in him they are errors) made ridiculous by aggravation. The language that, in his master hand, like a well tuned instrument, "discourses most eloquent music," under their management utters nothing but discord. The rattling of their periods and tumidity of their phrases, like the noise of a drum or swell of a bladder, are but symptoms of their wind and emptiness.

Ornament of diction, says Quintilian, though the greatest of beauties, is only graceful when it follows as it were of itself, not when it is pursued. Of all ornaments, a foreign structure of period, as it is the most prejudicial to the genius of our language, appears the most studied and unnatural. An adopted word is but a partial and trifling innovation, and is often happily incorporated, when care is taken to naturalize the foreigner, by giving a national air to the turn of the phrase. Every language, more especially the English, has its idioms, which we should not register, with Grammarians and Lexicographers, among its irregularities, but with poets and orators, number among its beauties. To extirpate idiom from our tongue, would be like rooting up the old oaks, that are the glory and ornament of our country; or, to vary the allusion, to square the language of our ancient writers to the rigid rules of Roman or even French syntax, would extinguish the genius of our tongue, and give the whole a foreign air, like the labours of a tasteless improver, exchanging the luxuriance of nature, in our gardens,

for clipt yews, straight walks, and formal parterres.

Perspicuity without meanness is pronounced by Aristotle to be the perfection of language, or, as he more nervously expresses it, the *virtue* of style; to attain which, he recommends, as a principal instrument, the use of the most common words and phrases in a figurative signification; the familiarity of the terms rendering them clear, and the novelty of their application giving them an air of elegance or dignity. The works of our old writers, prosaic as well as poetical, abound with these homespun metaphors, by which the lowliest words increase their consequence, or at least, like cyphers, raise the value of their neighbours. Sometimes, indeed, these popular ropes are carried to excess, or used too licentiously; yet they commonly breathe a magnificent simplicity, and the whole construction is purely English; a circumstance like that which induced Cicero to recommend the study of the ancient Roman authors to his pupils in oratory, urging, that whoever was well read in their productions could not, were he even inclined to it, speak other than genuine Latin.

It will not, I hope, be imagined, from what I have said, that I think too lightly of the labours and genius of those learned philologists, who, by compiling grammars and dictionaries, have endeavoured to give precision and stability to our tongue. Their works, if properly consulted, are useful both to the learner and proficient; but if made the objects of their study, rather than occasional assistants, they will certainly be pernicious. The Grammars of living and dead languages are too often framed on different principles: in the latter, all irregularities for which an authority can be pleaded are sanctified by a rule; while the other brands every idiom, or bold combination, as a licentious barbarism. No man ever learnt a language, living or dead, from a grammar or dictionary; but by reading the best authors, and partaking of the best conversation. He who habituates himself to such studies and such society, without proposing to himself

himself a particular model, will insensibly form a style of his own; as in the mechanical part of writing, every man abandoning himself to his own fancy or powers, almost every man writes a different hand. A certain freedom of style, a manly flow of language, will distinguish the authors of such a school; whose periods will not be divided into formal compartments, like the squares of a Mosaic pavement, exactly answering each other; but the members of a sentence, like the members of the human body, will seem to be put together with ease as well as symmetry, and equally framed for the purposes of elegance and strength.

As to grammars and dictionaries, though not administering to the foundation of our tongue, they may certainly be of great use to contribute to its preservation. They are a kind of scaffold erected by skilful workmen, after our language has been completely built, to repair the ruins of time, and to keep the venerable structure from further decay. The last great English dictionary will remain, as long as the English tongue shall remain, a monument of the learning and genius of its author; and I cannot better enforce the utility of the studies recommended in this paper, than by concluding it with an extract from the admirable preface to that work; a preface which at once delivers the precepts, and affords the

example, of a pure and eloquent style.

—"I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the Restoration, whose works I regard as *the wells of English undefiled*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonic* character, and deviating towards a Gallic structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recall it, *by making our ancient volumes the groundwork of style*, admitting among the additions of later times only such as may supply real deficiencies, such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

—"From the authors which rose in the time of Elizabeth a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from Hooker and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from Bacon; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation from Raleigh; the dialect of poetry and fiction from Spenser and Sidney; and the diction of common life from Shakspeare, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of English words in which they might be expressed."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE. ON CASTLE-BUILDING.

S I R,

AS ideal consequence and possessions give the possessor as much delight as real, I write this to inform all hypochondriacs and nervous beings, that I have discovered the philosophers stone, and have acquired the secret of being extremely happy in the midst of calamities. Know then, good Mr. Editor, that I am a Castle-builder, and have made more celestial excursions than any of Mr. Montgolfier's air-balloons, without the assistance of *gaz* or *affeta*. I formerly sunk under every blow that *Miss Fortune* chose in her

great caprice to scourge me with: I grew pale, wan, and truly anatomical. If the late *Dr. Hunter*, or any of his worthy fraternity, had then seen me, they would have been able to have given a course of skeleton lectures on a *living* subject! But, thanks to my kind stars I have discovered the true *scarvoir vivre*, and am now supremely blest!—(*in idea!*) By way of parenthesis! I am grown fat, look handsome; every woman that sees me dies for me; I have a fine estate, excellent horses, superb carriages, noble villa,

and am promised a peerage at least, if not a blue ribband. I paint like *Rembrandt*, carve like *Michael Angelo*, sing like *Pacchierotti*, dance as well as *Le Pique*, and can explain the word *equal*, though his *Grace of Portland* and *Mr. Pitt* cannot!—I could pay the national debt for a proper premium, and can undertake to give the *King* and his people such a minister as would please all parties, and heal our present distractions and divisions!—In short, I am a phoenix, a prodigy in *idea*! And who is there that in his own *idea* does not at least equal his contemporaries. If an account of a great naval battle arrives, every mechanic can fight

it over again, and censure the most skilful commanders! They can navigate a fleet of broken tobacco pipes down a sea of spilt porter, and expose a great admiral's faults in the twinkling of an — *idea*! When a new comedy is produced, every auditor could have written a better—in *idea*! In short, Mr. Editor, you must allow all our bliss, or misery, is *ideal*; therefore, *vivite*, ye Castle-builders, forever!—

I am, your's, &c. *really not ideally,*

A CASTLE-BUILDER.

From my aerial apartments,

March 4, 1784.

SUBSTANCE OF THE NEW ACT FOR RAISING A DUTY ON STAMPED RECEIPTS, BILLS, NOTES, AND DRAFTS.

AFTER the 25th of March last all persons who shall give any bill, or note, or receipt for any sum charged with the stamp duty ordered by the last act, on unstamped paper, parchment, &c. shall forfeit 5l. for each.—All persons who have not, and shall not, before the 25th ult. give any receipt, &c. on stamp, are indemnified from any prosecution. The former act exempts all drafts on bankers payable on demand, drawn within ten miles of the banker's abode. This exemption is now confined to such as are payable to bearer; and, therefore, all drafts not payable to bearer are now to have the same stamp as bills, notes, and receipts for the same sum. Notes or drafts for forty shillings are not liable to any duty. The person required to give a receipt may provide the stamp, and may charge for the same to his customer. No duty to be charged on any receipt given for the purchase money of any share in any public fund, or of stocks in the Bank, East-India Company, or South-Sea Company; or for the dividends payable thereon; nor on any receipt given for drawbacks or bounties on exporta-

tions, nor certificates of over entry of duties, nor on postage bills allowed to masters of ships for a just report of a cargo.

No bill, note, or receipt to be stamped after the signing thereof, unless on payment of 10l. Offences of this act (to be prosecuted within one year after committed) may be heard and determined by any justice of the peace, who may issue out his summons against the party, and to the evidence, on complaint made, and may decide according to the act, and issue out his warrant for levying the penalty of 5l. by distress, and to proceed to sale thereof in six days unless redeemed, and on failure of a sufficient distress to commit the offender to prison for three months, unless the penalty be sooner paid or satisfied, with power of appeal to the quarter sessions. The justice has power to mitigate the penalty to a moiety thereof, allowing besides the costs and charges of officers and informers. Evidence not appearing on summons to forfeit 40l. penalty, divided equally, half to the King, and half to the prosecutor.

REFLECTION.

HOW much soever the ancients might abound in elegance of expression—their works are very thin spread with sentiment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
STORY OF A FORTUNATE MAID AND UNFORTUNATE
WIFE.

DEAR, KIND MR. EDITOR,

DO, I beseech you, insert my dismal story. You must know that I am one of the daughters of a man who enjoyed a lucrative post under government, by which he was enabled to give his children a liberal education, and to admit of their making a genteel appearance in life. We were each one educated agreeably to our dispositions and inclinations.

My eldest sister was brought up in a domestic line, and before my father died married an honest tradesman in the city, and, with two beautiful pledges of their mutual happiness, is an example to all wives in her sphere. It, however, pleased God to take from us the best of fathers, who had nourished and brought us up, and we were now exposed to the chilling blasts of adversity, which we found almost insupportable.

My next sister then went to keep the house of my eldest brother, a man by no means famed for the gentleness of his disposition. My father, though so good a man, had acted rather imprudently, by living nearly to the full extent of his income. What little he left fell unfortunately into the hands of my brother, who, instead of exerting himself, and considering himself as the father of us all, for some time studiously avoided our society. My sister who kept his house he left exposed to the world, without any apparent thought for her welfare. She herself, being rather prudish, is unfortunately, though turned of thirty, still unmarried. For myself, Sir, I was youngest of the three, and always of a gay, lively temper, and, to say the truth, was very well beloved among my own acquaintance. I was placed at a boarding-school, and there received an education suitable to my disposition, which was spirited and volatile. When I left school, having no mother to control me, I dressed, and frequented

public places as often as I chose, my father being too indulgent to contradict me. By these means I gained a number of admirers. One came and was rejected: another succeeded, and shared the same fate; and so on to the end of the chapter. In the height of my gaiety the death of my father happened. I then saw the necessity of acting in another manner, and dropped all thoughts of being a woman of fashion. I began to consider which was the best way of providing for myself, so that I might live independent of my friends. This I soon did in a very genteel line of business, and had even then, I know not why, always a beau or two in my train. Chance at last threw in my way what the world calls a sedate, solid man; such a one as I myself thought to be a fit companion for life. But I find too late that girls like me are very incapable of judging for themselves; and I know from experience that young folks who are going to settle should seek for one as like themselves in disposition as possible. I believe it, indeed, to be absolutely impossible, that two persons whose dispositions are opposite should taste what the world calls true happiness together.

We have now been married not quite a twelvemonth. The six first months we passed tolerably well together; but since that time my husband has taken it into his head to be jealous of every friend I speak to, and censures me sharply if I shew the least sign of gaiety, or inclination to engage in conversation, when I am in company. — “Why do not you read (he cries) — the sciences are better for females than idle *gossip* and *tattling*.” Well said, Surly, I may have my *say* now, at any rate.

I now find there is but one way to pacify my *good* man, and that is to accompany him, whenever he goes out of

of town. By this condescension he thinks to have me all to himself. Now, Sir, judge what a comfortable life I am doomed to live. My husband is a close, reserved man, despises social company, and hates to go abroad for fear he should meet a stranger. He dislikes talking, and declares that it is absolute waste of time. Now, I am of a very different way of thinking. I am persuaded, that by mixing with good company, and ingenious people, much useful knowledge may be acquired. So every woman of sense must think.

I have endeavoured to instil these notions into my husband; but in vain. He will sit poking at home, over his books and telescopes. His studies are very exalted. He is conversing with the *moon* and stars, and so much with the former, that I almost suspect him to be a *Lunatic*. Nothing can gain his attention from them, except now and then a game at draughts; for which I have as absolute an aversion as I have for star-gazing.—But, notwithstanding my compliance with his desires, and I seldom scold much, he told me lately to prepare to leave town in a few days. Was there ever such a perverse wretch? The day is now come.

If this should procure a place in your Magazine, as it may be a caution to ladies who mean to enter into the holy state of matrimony, I shall frequently, in my solitude, when my husband is conversing with *unsublunary* (is there such a word, Mr. Editor?) beings, amuse myself with giving you some account how I like myself when banished from dear London, the place in which my inclination tells me I ought to spend my days.—But who knows? The country may have charms I have not yet tasted, nor ever conceived? Should this be the case, I may enjoy raptures unexpected—which may exceed what my husband feels, when he is *poring* through a telescope. Then, perhaps, I may forget that I ever was more than a mere rustic. Can that ever be the case?—Oh! No! No! No! —In heart, at least, I shall always be

THE LONDON LASS.

P. S. The chaise is at the door— There go in his glasses and books— O, ay—and there goes in my band-box of caps and ribbands—and what is worst, I must follow—and vegetate, *like a cabbage*, in our country garden— O terrible!

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CAST-IRON BRIDGE, NEAR COALBROOK DALE, IN THE COUNTY OF SALOP.

Accompanied with an engraving of it by Walker, from a drawing taken on the spot by Mr. T. Burney, in 1784.

IN the plan of this work, which was presented to the public at its commencement, an intention of giving plates by eminent masters was specified. At the same time, it was proposed not to crowd our volumes with trifling designs, or despicable engravings.

In conformity to this part of our original plan, a plate is now presented to our readers, which we hope will be thought to merit their patronage both from its subject and the able manner in which the artists have executed it.

The view, which was taken on the spot, represents Coalbrook Dale, and the course of the River Severn through it, and the IRON BRIDGE which was cast

at that place, and erected over the river in the year 1779. It is the first that was ever made of cast iron only. The abutments are stone, and are covered with plates of the same metal. On these the pillars stand in mortises, and the whole bridge is covered with iron top plates, which project over the ribs on each side.

On this projection stands the ballustrade, which is likewise of cast iron. The road over the bridge is made of clay and iron slag, and is twenty four feet wide. The span of the arch is one hundred feet and six inches, and the height from the base line to the center forty feet. The weight of the iron in the whole is three hundred and seventy



*View of the Iron Bridge over the River Severn, near Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.
 Painted April 30, 1784, by Robert Barker, Esq.*

seventy eight tons, ten hundred weight.

The whole was cast in open sand, and a large scaffold being previously erected, each separate part was elevated to a proper height by ropes and chains, and then lowered till the ends met at the center. All the principal parts were erected in three months, without any accident either to the work or workmen, or the least obstruction to the navigation of the river.

Such is the description of this wonderful iron bridge, which we have

procured for the satisfaction of our readers. The view of the banks of the Severn and the adjacent country conspire to render the whole scene romantic and delightful. The bridge, from the top of the hill, which commands a very extensive prospect, as well as in a nearer point of view, well merits the attentive observation of all travellers. The situation has been happily chosen by the proprietors, and the execution of so arduous an undertaking is such as far exceeds what could have been expected.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
SPECIMEN OF A HISTORY OF GREAT-BRITAIN,
TO BE PUBLISHED BY A WRITER OF THE YEAR 1900.

MR. EDITOR,

PERHAPS the most remarkable feature in the character of the present times is a total disregard to the pure example of former times, and an avowed indifference to the fame of future ages. Satisfied to be the hero of their own little day, men seem very careless of their posthumous reputation, and contented to be easy and comfortable while they live, they cast no thought towards future days, in which their conduct will be reviewed without any blinding partialities. Hence, men of reputation in the political or literary world are rather ambitious to be thought well of by the age in which they live than anxious to secure a place in the temple of immortal Fame. Having both their vanity fed and their interest completed by the applause, however injudiciously bestowed, of present times, they seldom enquire whether there ever has been a period of the world in which their labours would have been accounted idleness, and their greatest perfections trifles—and they still seldom question their own hearts—apply the standards of truth and justice, or doubt whether there may not hereafter be a time when disapprobation only shall accompany their memory, and when what now is called praiseworthy shall be reckoned despicable and contemptible.

Hence, as we neither examine into

LOND. MAG. April 1784.

former precedents, nor in any great degree court that fame which never dies, our prejudices are strengthened into the most absurd contumacy, and hence those mean disputes and quarrels which fill the world with misery and inquietude. Hence all the mischiefs that go to form the declension of our empire. We gratify an unmeaning taste, and sacrifice to an improper fashion, regardless of the laws of virtue, truth, and honour.

But, whatever opinions we may hold on the several subjects which occupy our thoughts—whether we are attached to those opinions from conviction, from the influence of patronage, or from the persuasions of seductive eloquence—However tenacious we are of them in the progress of life, and whether that tenaciousness operate to our self-interest, or to our disparagement. However high the political disputes, the literary opinions, and religious modes, or the fashionable manners may be in our opinion—however all these may receive the sanction of those whom we account the great and the wise—none of these circumstances authorise our presumption that we are acting with more propriety than any age which has gone before, and in a manner that will be approved by every age which shall follow. The youngest of us may recollect when we

S s

held many obstinate opinions, which a very little experience obliged us to change, and to confess that human wisdom is not more given us to regulate human affairs than to be regulated by them. Many a distant year after we have mouldered in the grave, our actions will be examined with impartiality, when many of those which appear to us to be just and good will then appear imprudent and ridiculous. Many a man who now clothes himself in the dress of virtue and honour will be then left naked to examination where no subterfuge can avail.

I have been thinking that the present times will afford matter of very extensive admiration to future ages, and after I had meditated on this subject for some time last night, I fell into a kind of reverie, in which I fancied myself reading the work of an historian of the year *nineteen hundred*. The following were a few of his observations, which I hope will not be disagreeable to your readers, although it must be confessed their truth makes them unpleasing.

“ But (says our historian) in considering the revolutions of this period (1783) let us not neglect those collateral circumstances which operated on the grandeur and dignity of the kingdom. The state of their national religion is particularly worthy of consideration. Yet we have few helps from their historians in our researches into the nature of their religion. Most of their historians, at least those to whom any credit is due, appear to have considered religion as something less than secondary in the welfare of a state; they even think it superfluous, if not pernicious, and a source of interest to a few individuals, rather than of advantage to the whole. We find they had at this time nearly the same number of bishops as we have now. They had as yet sent none to the kingdom of America; Scotland admitted of none, so that England possessed the whole. The duties of the bishops consisted in receiving many thousand pounds per annum, in attending parliament, preaching charity sermons, writing franks, and neglecting religion.

On days appointed for parliament to assemble in the Abbey, nothing was so rare as five or six bishops. Example was no part of their doctrine. Accordingly, whether from a consciousness that they could exhibit no good example, or from a tenderness lest their example should have bad effects, they very seldom appeared in their dioceses, so that often the oldest of the flock had not seen their spiritual pastor above once in his life.

“ The emoluments of the church were not at this time inconsiderable. But the division of these emoluments was such as to confine them entirely to the dignified clergy, and the parochial clergy seldom enjoyed a competence. Why this should be the case in an age wherein we read so much of national wisdom and generosity, we know not. It is certainly a singular circumstance, because those men who were called parochial clergy were the men who performed all the laborious and constant duties of the profession. This absurdity, however, we must say did not altogether escape the notice of the wiser part, for there are in the Museum two copies of a small quarto book, written by one Richard Watson Bishop of Llandaff, a man of apparent wisdom and piety, in which he proposes a plan for equalizing the emoluments of the church. But there is no account that this plan was ever adopted, a circumstance which we must either deduce from the avarice of the clergy, or add to the absurdity of the times.

“ Meanwhile the people, whether from a sense of the injurious treatment of their immediate teachers, or from an opinion that religion itself was of very little use in the world, since the whole profession it was neglected in most, became gradually remiss in their attentions to divine worship. The multitude of moral writings which every day appeared, and of which nothing but the names now remain, were by no means effectual in opposing the impious phrenzy. The churches soon became deserted, or at most resorted to by elderly women, and young virgins, whose dependence being chiefly

on the fortunes of maiden aunts, obliged them to a compliance with the sanctity of old age. But the rich and gay, and the fashionable reckoned every attention to religion as an imputation on their spirit. On the whole, we do not find from any credible accounts that above one in ten churches was really requisite to contain those who were inclined to attend public worship.

“ Yet, though the greater part of the people no longer visited houses of devotion, no longer paid their vows to their maker, nor honoured the religion of the nation with their personal appearance, it must not be presumed that Sunday was a day of rest, or of idleness. So very different was the case, that we find the healthy and strong exercised themselves in the athletic amusements of riding, jumping five bar gates, and breaking wine-bottles—others were active in eating and drinking, playing at cards, and many other employments of a nature so laborious as soon to exhaust their strength, and of a duration so great as often not to end when the professional occupations of the following day called for their exertions. Nor could their zeal be imputed to any interested motives, for

many who pursued such employments wasted their time, their health, and their fortunes, and imputed their ruin to any thing but the real cause, a degree of modesty and charity peculiar to the age of which we treat.

“ It may be matter of just wonder to our readers, that a people so wise as the English should yet despise that which tends so evidently to preserve the vigour of government as national religion. They could not be ignorant that every nation has declined in proportion to the decay of its religion, an observation which will prove true, whatever that religion was. Religion is a tie of the strongest nature. Its tendency, in all nations, is to make men happy, and when destroyed we seldom find the wisdom of the destroyer substituting a better expedient.”—

The intention, Sir, of your miscellany being to furnish variety, I have taken the liberty to send you the above, the intention of which I doubt not you sufficiently comprehend.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient,

PROSPECTOR.

London, April 22, 1784.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE LIV.

THREE Poems. I. Siddons: A Poem. II. A poetical Epistle to Sir Ashton Lever. III. An Elegy on the Death of a young Officer in the Army. By Percival Stockdale. 4to. Flexney.

WE have frequently perused the productions of Mr. Stockdale's pen with no small degree of satisfaction. In his prose compositions his style is animated and vigorous, and in his poetry we frequently perceive,

“ The eye, in a fine frenzy rolling!”

Of these poems we must give the preference to the last, which is evidently the offspring of a mind fraught with poetical images, and a heart warm with the tender inspiration of friendship. But it must not be understood that we think lightly of the

other two pieces. They have each their respective merit, and the panegyrist is almost equal to the elegiac poet.

From the first poem the verses addressed to Mrs. Siddons were taken, which are to be found in our poetical department. In the *exordium*, or introduction to these lines, we were pleased to find the name of *Jerningham* introduced, as his poetical genius and elegant talents are well entitled* to the praises of contemporary writers. The part of the poem which is more particularly addressed to our great actress

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* See an account of his SCANDINAVIAN POETRY in our last Literary Review.

has been already perused by the readers of this work, and their own taste will direct them to its beauties.

The second poem is addressed to SIR ASHTON LEVER, whose liberality of spirit seems peculiarly to merit *the tributary strain* of the Muse! After praising the plan of the *Holophusicon*, Mr. Stockdale invites all

“Who impute disorder of the brain
To those who worship in a Christian fane,”

to visit this museum.

“Repair to LEVER’s temple, and adore;
“And bluish, and shudder, and be fools no more!”

The description of his sensations while he walks through the rooms is poetical—and how admirable are the following lines:

“Yet, generous LEVER! in *our* leaden days,
All thy reward may prove, the poet’s praise!
For, thy magnificent and varied store,
Which gives to science views unknown before;
Which more unfolds the world’s harmonious plan,
The mind eternal, and the mind of man,
(Its master, in some inauspicious hour,
Meanly by wealth deserted, and by power)
Like Houghton’s monuments of art, may go
To find a patroness in Russian snow;
May be received (since taste is *here* no more)
With genial ardour on a frozen shore.”

The poem then concludes with an address to our fair countrywomen, in which the poet urges them in strong terms to patronize Sir Ashton Lever; and that they, as the women of Lacedæmon felt and acted like SPARTANS, should exert the spirit and generosity of Britons,

“And bid, again, a nation’s virtue bloom.”

For the conclusion—we lament that our limits will not allow us to transcribe the verses—our readers must consult the poems. Yet we must give the last lines:

“Of English manners, then, ye English fair,
To give reforming models be *your* care.
Let, from your influence, our improvement flow;
Extort from love what we to *reason* owe;
And since neglectful of *her* card we sail,
Let us to virtue steer, by *passion*’s gale.

The third poem, as the title informs us, is an *elegy on the death of a young officer of the army*. In this elegy there is good sense, there is poetry, there is pathos, there is philosophy. But let it plead its own cause.

BORN with the virtues of man
To warm the poet’s or historian
Born, life’s best deeds and best
To merit friendship, and to meet
Born with that fire, by which, of
Britannia’s thunder on a hostile
—But all this worth, just open
Is closed for ever by the ruthless
Severely for *my* heart, too soon
Accept this tribute, from affec
Well-pleased accept it; for th
More than funeral pomp adori
Gives us, at once, improvement
Refines our morals, while it soo
While it commands our tears ad
Indulging soft and salutary woe

Forming the numbers to *thy*
The frowns of fortune unappall
For never could the wanton tyr
Extinguish in my breast the libe
Ne’er cool my ardour for a poe
By her gay sops of fashionable f
Ne’er sink my heart beneath its
To honour living or departed fr
And let not the severe, ye m
Tell me my grief is weak, and
Oh! let the short-lived joys an
Impress you ever with importa
Since life is short, with virtue
The habits of the youth decide
The good from fate their *deat*
And are mature, though minor

And oft to Pleasure’s gay, in
Contrast the dark, irrevocable
Which, haply, gives you long th
Or adds its gloom to the return
For not alone on Mars’s purpl
The sons of war their generous
Death still attends us, on wha
Lurks in our frame, and hovers
Oft, e’en the light, elastic spri
With life’s duration is at fatal f
We draw our dissolution with
Our vital air impregnated with
And thus as surely by an atom
As by the culverin’s destructive

Ambitious of no mean effects
Extends to either world her me
Then may these lays, enforc
Firmly to act, and tenderly to
To my friend’s memory, to our
Still move the heart, and fill in
With sympathy producing virtu
Preserve the living, and *embal*

In our perusal of the
could not help imagin
Stockdale’s memory w
with some of the senti
delight the scholar of taste
incomparable letter to A
the death of his son, as
frequent concurrence of
elegant sorrows of the p
spirited and feeling conso
philosopher of Cheronea
ber of classical allusions

poems seem to confirm our sup-

ring the course of the last year, and a sermon* on *Self Knowledge*, in *Essay on Misanthrophy*, by the author of these poems. The former is a sensible and animated discourse: the latter is a vigorous and interesting composition. They are, in both such as must lead his reader to high entertainment from a

volume of Sermons which Mr. Stockdale has just published.

We cannot close this article, without expressing our hopes that Mr. Stockdale will continue to court the patronage of the Muses, as we think he may be certain of the protection of the public, if they continue to inspire "his midnight hours" with the same fancy and genius, which gave birth to the poems on SIDDONS, LEVER, and A DECEASED FRIEND.

art. LV. *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. XIII. for the Year 1783.* 4to. Lockyer Davis.

(Continued from page 243.)

A Description of a new construction of Eye-Glasses for such Telescopes as may be applied to Mathematical Instruments. By Mr. Ramsden; communicated by Sir Joseph Banks, P. R. S.

In order to correct the errors which arise from the eye-glasses of telescopes, as from the spherical figure of them, and from the different refrangibility of light, it has been held absolutely necessary to have two eye-glasses, placed so that the image formed by the object glass of the telescope may be between the two; but in such telescopes as are applied to mathematical instruments, the interference of an eye-glass, before the image is formed, is productive of very bad consequences. For when such glasses have the least shake or motion in its cell, and it is almost impossible but that it shall, it will necessarily alter the adjustment of the instrument: moreover, this position of the eye-glass diminishing the image, obliges us to shorten the focus of the telescope; by which means the errors in the focus of the telescope are considerably more magnified than they would otherwise have been, if the power of the telescope had been the same, and both eye-glasses placed between the image and the eye.

Many defects in the micrometer, and moreable wires are caused by the construction of the eye-glasses of the telescope which it is applied to; for example, if the telescope have a single

eye-glass only, the field of it is so small that it is impossible to measure the diameters of the sun and moon, unless the magnifying power be very small, and then not with precision. If, in order to enlarge the field, we use the present construction of eye glasses, the consequence will be yet worse, for then equal spaces between the wires will not correspond to equal spaces on the object, as those who are conversant in the principles of optics well know; and as this inequality depends on the form, position, and refractive power of that eye-glass which is placed between the object glass and image, we cannot obtain data sufficiently exact, to allow for the error.

Those, Mr. Ramsden observes, who have been sensible of this defect have thought to correct it by the application of an achromatic eye-glass, founded on the same principle as the achromatic object-glass is founded on, not supposing that it was possible to correct the errors above spoken of, otherwise than by combining a concave lens with convex ones? but the violent and contrary refractions occasioned by the large size of the lenses which it is necessary to use for this purpose, in proportion to their focal lengths, not only cause great loss of light, but render it also utterly impractical to correct the spherical aberration, so as to obtain an angle of vision much larger than may be had by a single eye-glass. But, however impossible it may hitherto have

* This sermon and this essay were published at Berwick, but the title page informs us they were purchased at LAW's, in Paternoster-Row. Digitized by Google

have appeared to correct both causes of aberration by two convex lenses, when both are placed between the image and eye, Mr. Ramsden thinks he has, in this paper, fully shewn the practicability of it. He thinks, also, that the remarks he has here put together will throw light on the general theory of eye-glasses, which seems not hitherto to have been well understood.

Mr. Ramsden's method of correcting these aberrations is as follows: He places a plano-convex lens very near to, and with its plane side towards an object or image formed in the focus of the object-glass of a telescope. The image, magnified by this lens will, from the position of it, be, as to sense, free from colours: but the respective foci of a lens so placed being very near each other, and on the same side of it, the emergent pencils fall diverging on the eye, and, consequently, give indistinct vision. To remove this effect, Mr. Ramsden places a second lens, of the same form, between the eye and the former one, with its convex side towards it; and a little within the focus of it, so that the combined focus of the two lenses may be in the place of the image. By this means the rays are made to fall parallel on the eye, and, of course, shew the object distinctly. If, by putting the first lens *very* near the image, any imperfection in it becomes too visible, the distance will admit of considerable increase, without producing any bad effects: for theory, as well as experiment, shews that a small aberration, caused by the different refrangibility of light, is of little consequence when compared with the same quantity of aberration arising from the spherical figure of the lenses; and even that small degree of colouring in the second lens Mr. Ramsden shews how to correct, if it be thought necessary.

Our author proceeds to shew, by proper diagrams, that this composition of the eye-glasses of telescopes is equally well adapted for obviating the aberration arising from the spherical figure of the lenses—that in both, where it becomes necessary to use glasses

which are large portions, nothing more is required than the pencil on such lens is possible; and that the rays in each pencil may be at pleasure, when they intersect the axis of the telescope, observes that it has been considered that form and position of glasses best, which will pencils, from every point, intersect each other in the telescope, at the place of this, he asserts, will be in sequence, seeing that the pencil in this place is less than the pupil of the eye, nothing more is required than the eye should take in the different parts of the field of vision at the same time: the field of vision will be most perfect when the field of the eye-glasses is such as to be of an extreme, and of such a size as to be at the same distance from the eye, and this, he proceeds to shew, is nearly the case in the construction recommended.

Thus we have, says the author, a system of eye-glasses which may be taken out of the telescope at pleasure. Or the magnifying power of the telescope may be increased without affecting the line of vision, or in any manner altering the position of the instrument applied to. In the improved state of telescopes, the disagreeable appearance arising from the great magnification of eye-glasses, is, in a great measure, removed; and the same may be usefully employed in other cases.

Before our author concludes, he informs us, that what he has said in this paper is only to be taken as an explanation of the construction; that many investigations and demonstrations require more leisure than is common in avocations; and he, therefore, hopes, that some persons will find leisure, or, as he modestly expresses himself, of greater ability in the science of optics, will

world with a general theorem, expressive of the exact form of the first lens, according to its distance from the

image, in order to make the application of the principle more universal and easy.

ART. LVI. *Memorials of Human Superstition; being a Paraphrase and Commentary on the Historia Flagellantium of the Abbé Boileau, Doctor of the Sorbonne, Canon of the Holy Chapel, &c. By one who is not a Doctor of the Sorbonne.* 2d Edit. 8vo. Robinfon.

(Concluded from our last, page 237.)

WE shall now finish our review of this entertaining work, from the perusal of which we have received much real pleasure.

The seventeenth chapter treats of the claims of the Western Christian churches, with regard to flagellation. It then relates the stories of Henry the Second of England, and Henry the Fourth of France, who both suffered publicly this mode of absolution. The former, after the death of Becket, and the latter, to clear himself from heresy and excommunication. Henry the Fourth, however, be it remembered, was whipped by proxy. The whole chapter is remarkably pleasant. It concludes thus:

"From the above two instances of Henry the Second of England, and Henry the Fourth of France (the authenticity of which is beyond a doubt) we find that two crowned heads, Kings of the two most powerful states in Europe, both of the name of Henry, have publicly submitted to the discipline of flagellation, either in their own person, or by proxy: the one, to preserve his crown; and the other, in order to qualify himself for taking possession of it. I desire the judicious reader to ponder all these facts, and not to charge me with having chosen too unimportant a subject to treat in this work."

In the twenty-third chapter, the author gives an account of the public processions of flagellating penitents that take place in Catholic countries, as well as of other ceremonies of a similar kind, and then concludes as follows:

"However, these stark-naked processions performed by the cynic philosophers, by the Adamites, the Turlupins, the Picards, and by Brother Juniperus, never met, we find, with any great and lasting countenance from the public: and as beatings without nakedness, that is mere bastinadoes, have generally been considered as being but dull and unmeritorious acts of penance, and accordingly never experienced any degree of encouragement, so, nakedness without beatings has been but indifferently practised or relished. But when flagellations have been used, then has the scene become cheered and enlivened; then have penitents entertained sufficient consciousness

of their merit to continue their exercises with perseverance and regularity; then have numerous converts contributed to perpetuate the practice; then have the world thought the affair worth engaging their attention, and public shews, ceremonies, and solemnities have been instituted.

"Ceremonies of this kind have, however, been planned with different success, by which I mean with different degrees of ingenuity, among different nations.

"The flagellating solemnities, for instance, that took place in Lacedæmon are not in any degree intitled to our approbation: very far from it. The cruel advantage that was taken in them of the silly pride of boys, to prevail upon them to suffer themselves to be cut to pieces, rendered such ceremonies a practice of really a brutish kind; and it is difficult to decide whether there was in them more inhumanity, or stupidity. The same is to be said of the solemnities of a similar kind that were performed among the Thracians.

"Less exceptionable than those just mentioned certainly were the ceremonies exhibited by the Egyptians, and by the Syrian priests of Bellona; since it is evident that no compulsion whatever took place in them in regard to any person.

"The same observation is to be made in favour of the processions of modern Flagellants, in which every one has the scourging of his own skin; and at the same time it must be confessed that the gallantry and courtship paid to the fair sex that so eminently prevail in those processions are circumstances that greatly recommend them. On the other hand, the gloomy affectation of sanctity, which is mixed with the festivity and pageantry of those disciplining solemnities, gives the whole an air of hypocrisy, which is in some measure disgusting; and the degree of real cruelty with which they are attended cannot but complete the aversion of such persons as use has not reconciled to the thought of them.

"The festival of the Lupercalia that was performed in Rome had indeed greatly the advantage of all the ceremonies of the kind that ever were instituted. It really deserved to have been contrived, or continued, by a people more polite or refined than the Romans, especially in early times, are represented to us to have been.

"Among other excellencies the festival we speak of possessed, it was performed only once a year, and continued but a few days: for ceremonies of this sort ought to occur but seldom, and be only of short duration: and it was like a short time of *Saturnalia*, during which each sex kindly exhibited to the sight of the other those personal charms and advantages which they

wisely kept hidden during the rest of the whole year.

In the second place, the real design of the whole transaction was pretty openly and candidly acknowledged: and if we except the few religious rites by which the ceremony was begun, which served to give dignity to it, and the notion of the power of the flaps of the Luperci, which gave importance to the whole solemnity, it was agreed fairly enough on all sides, that no more was meant than temporary pastime and amusement.

"In the third place, no cruelty whatever took place in the performance of the festival we speak of, nor was it possible any should; and from the lightness and the breadth of the flaps which the Luperci used, we may judge of their tender anxiousness not to do, through zeal or other cause, any injury to the fair objects who made application to them.

"When one of the three bands of Luperci (out of which every man who wanted an excellent shape or elegant address was, no doubt, irremissibly black-balled) had been let loose out of the temple of the God Pan, and after the coming of a Lupercus into any particular street had been announced, by the flourish of the hautboys, clarinets, trumpets, kettle-drums, and other musical instruments that were stationed near the entrance of it (for we are absolutely to suppose that music contributed to embellish so charming a festival) some one of the amiable persons who proposed to receive benefit from the Lupercus's services moved out of the crowd, and threw herself into his way.

"On the sight of her the whole fierceness of the Lupercus became softened. However kindled his spirits might have been by the religious rites by which the ceremony was begun, by the course he had just performed, and the sight of the multitude of spectators who lined the streets,

whatever in short might be that state of fever in which Festus seems to represent him, the *sebraans* Lupercus, at the sight of the lovely creature who obstructed his passage, felt his agitation succeeded by sensations of the most benevolent sort.

"So far from entertaining designs of a severe or cruel nature, he scarcely possessed sufficient power to raise his arm, and perform with a faint hand the office that was expected from him. His bosom was filled with the softest passions. Intensely lost in the contemplation of the lovely object that made application to him, already did he begin to have thoughts of employing remedies of a more obvious and natural kind—already, forgetting all mankind, did he attempt to inclose her in his arms; when the acclamations of the spectators and the sudden explosion of the musical instruments at once recalled him to himself; he flew from the amiable person who had thus so thoroughly engaged his attention, and hastened to other objects equally amiable, who likewise came to crave his assistance. If I was called upon to give my vote for any ceremony of the kind here mentioned, I would give it for the festival of the Lupercalia, especially with the improvements that had been made in it about the time of Pope Gelatius."

We shall here take leave of this extraordinary book, with observing, that the humour, ingenuity, and real learning contained in some of the articles, render them worthy of the pen of their author; while others, though without any grossness and open violation of decency, border perhaps too much upon wantonness to do him any wonderful credit.

ART. LVII. *Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres.* By Hugh Blair, D. D. one of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. 4to. 2 Vols. Cadell, Creech, &c.

(Continued from page 138.)

HAVING already given an account of the first volume of these Lectures, we now proceed to the second. In the first volume the author treated largely of language and style; he now ascends a step higher, and examines the subjects upon which style is employed. He begins with what is properly called eloquence, or public speaking; considers the different kinds of it; the manner suited to each; the proper distribution and management of all the parts of a discourse; and the proper pronunciation or delivery of it. Before he enters on any of these heads, he takes a view of the nature of eloquence in general, and of the state in

which it has subsisted in different ages and countries.

The best definition which can be given of eloquence, he thinks, is the art of speaking in such a manner as to attain the end for which we speak. Whenever a man speaks or writes, he is supposed, as a rational being, to have some end in view; either to inform, or to amuse, or to persuade, or, in some way or other, to act upon his fellow-creatures. He who speaks or writes in such a manner as to adapt all his words most effectually to that end is the most eloquent man. Whatever then the subject be, there is room for eloquence; but, as the most important subject

subject of discourse is action or conduct, the power of eloquence chiefly appears when it is employed to influence conduct, and persuade to action. As it is principally with reference to this end that it becomes the object of art, eloquence may, under this view of it, be defined the art of persuasion.

This being once established, certain consequences immediately follow, which point out the fundamental maxims of the art. It follows clearly, that, in order to persuade, the most essential requisites are, solid argument, clear method, a character of probity appearing in the speaker, joined with such graces of style and utterance as shall draw our attention to what he says. Good sense is the foundation of all. In order to persuade a man of sense, we must first convince him; which is only to be done by satisfying his understanding of the reasonableness of what is proposed to him.

Convincing and persuading, though they are sometimes confounded, import, notwithstanding, different things, which ought to be distinguished from each other. Conviction affects the understanding only; persuasion, the will and the practice. It is the business of the philosopher to convince me of truth; it is the business of the orator to persuade me to act agreeably to it, by engaging my affections on its side. Conviction and persuasion do not always go together. They *ought*, indeed, to go together; and *would* do so, if our inclination regularly followed the dictates of our understanding. But as our nature is constituted, we may be convinced that virtue, justice, or public spirit, are laudable, while, at the same time, we are not persuaded to act according to them. The inclination may revolt, though the understanding be satisfied: the passions may prevail against the judgement. Conviction is, however, always one avenue to the inclination or heart; and it is that which an orator must first find his strength to gain: for no persuasion is likely to be stable which is not founded on conviction. But, in order to persuade, the orator

LOND. MAG. April 1784.

must go farther than merely producing conviction; he must consider man as a creature moved by many different springs, and must act upon them all. He must address himself to the passions; he must point to the fancy, and touch the heart; and, hence, besides solid argument and clear method, all the conciliating and interesting arts, both of composition and pronunciation, enter into the idea of eloquence.

We may distinguish three kinds or degrees of eloquence. The first and lowest, is that which aims only at pleasing the hearers. Such, generally, is the eloquence of panegyrics, inaugural orations, addresses to great men, &c. — A second and higher degree of eloquence is, when the speaker aims not merely to please, but also to inform, to instruct, to convince; when his art is exerted in removing prejudices against himself and his cause, in choosing the most proper arguments, stating them with the greatest force, arranging them in the best order, expressing and delivering them with propriety and beauty; and thereby disposing us to pass that judgement, or embrace that side of the cause to which he wishes to bring us. Within this compass, chiefly, is employed the eloquence of the bar.

But there is a third, and still higher degree of eloquence, wherein a greater power is exerted over the human mind; by which we are not only convinced, but are interested, agitated, and carried along with the speaker; our passions are made to rise together with his; we enter into all his emotions; we love, we detest, we resent, according as he inspires us; and are prompted to resolve, or to act, with vigour and warmth. Debate, in popular assemblies, opens the most illustrious field to this species of eloquence; and the pulpit also admits it.

Under this head, our author observes very justly, that the high eloquence last mentioned is always the offspring of passion. By passion, he means that state of the mind in which it is agitated and fired by some object it has in view. A man may convince, and even persuade others to act by mere

reason and argument. But that degree of eloquence which gains the admiration of mankind, and properly denominates one an orator, is never found without warmth or passion. Passion, when in such a degree as to rouse and kindle the mind, without throwing it out of the possession of itself, is universally found to exalt all the human powers. It renders the mind infinitely more enlightened, more penetrating, more vigorous and masterly, than it is in its calm moments. A man actuated by a strong passion becomes much greater than he is at other times. He is conscious of more strength and force; he utters greater sentiments, conceives higher designs, and executes them with a boldness and a felicity, of which, on other occasions, he could not think himself capable. But chiefly with respect to persuasion is the power of passion felt. Almost every man, in passion, is eloquent. Then he is at no loss for words and arguments. He transmits to others, by a sort of contagious sympathy, the warm sentiments which he feels; his looks and gestures are all persuasive; and nature here shews herself infinitely more powerful than all art. This is the foundation of that just and noted rule: *si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi sibi.*

These are some of the principal ideas that occurred to our author concerning eloquence in general. He now proceeds to consider in what state it has subsisted in different ages and nations. It is not till the rise of the Grecian republics, he says, that we find any remarkable appearances of eloquence or the art of persuasion; and these gave it such a field as it never had before, and, perhaps, has never had again since that time.

Our readers will be highly pleased

with what the Doctor says of the Greek and Roman orators, whose respective merits and characters he has marked in a very able and accurate manner, and has displayed with equal discernment in his account of the state of eloquence in modern times.

Having treated of the nature of eloquence in general, and of the state in which it has subsisted in different ages and countries, our author proceeds to consider the different kinds of public speaking, the distinguishing characters of each, and the rules which relate to them. The ancients divided all orations into three kinds; the demonstrative, the deliberative, and the judicial. Doctor Blair follows that division which the train of modern speaking naturally points out to us, taken from the three great scenes of eloquence, popular assemblies, the bar, and the pulpit; each of which has a distinct character that particularly suits it. This division coincides in part with the ancient one. The eloquence of the bar is precisely the same with what the ancients called the judicial; the eloquence of popular assemblies, though mostly of what they term the deliberative species, yet admits also of the demonstrative. The eloquence of the pulpit is altogether of a distinct nature, and cannot be properly reduced under any of the heads of the ancient rhetoricians.

In this part of his work our author gives us some extracts from Demosthenes—an analysis of Cicero's oration for Cluentius, and a critical examination of Bishop Atterbury's sermon on praise and thanksgiving. The rules and observations which respect a sermon as a particular species of composition cannot fail of being acceptable to a numerous class of our readers.

(To be continued.)

ART. LVIII. *Anecdotes of the Russian Empire; in a Series of Letters, written a few Years ago from St. Petersburg.* 8vo. Cadell.

(Continued from page 240.)

WE shall now resume our account of this entertaining volume, and pursue the plan which we adopted in the beginning of the article.

LETTER III. *Anecdotes of the Empire of Russia.* By these accounts, she rises at five in the morning, and is engaged in business till near ten. She then

then breakfasts, attends prayers, dines at two, sits in her own apartment till five; then she drinks tea, sees company, goes to some place of public amusement, or plays at cards, and retires at ten. In the morning, between prayers and dinner she takes an airing, but wishes not to be noticed or saluted as Empress.

She is fond of having small parties at her palace, and attends balls or masquerades at the houses of her nobility. When she retires to her country palaces she lays aside all state and grandeur, and even fines any of her ladies a *rouble*, a coin in value about four shillings, if they rise from their seats when she enters the apartment.

She is generous and humane. Her affability engages universal love. But, perhaps, she can smile, and smile, and — but you know the rest, as Mr. Richardson says.

LETTER IV. Contains an account of the *Proceedings of the Deputies* assembled by the Empress from the different parts of her empire, for making laws. At these meetings, every member is so much subject to the control of the sovereign, that freedom of speech is denied. She, it should seem, makes the laws, although she is willing to allow these deputies to *seem* to form the system of legislation.

LETTER V. This is only an extract, and contains an account of the *thanksgiving for the recovery* of the Empress and Great Duke from the small pox.

LETTER VI. Contains an account of the *distribution of the prizes* in the Academy of Arts and Sciences, which we have already* laid before our readers, and also a Russian tragedy, represented by young ladies.

LETTER VII. *The causes of the Turkish war*. This letter was written in January 1769, soon after the Empress had declared war against the Turks.

LETTER VIII. An account of the *Russian winter*, which is entertaining, lively, and full of information.

LETTER IX. *Religion of the Russians*, and of their clergy. The Greek church is full of ceremony and pro-

cession, rich pictures, showy dresses, smocking censers, and solemn music. But yet the clergy are by no means, according to our entertaining author, exemplary; nor are the laity remarkably upright. They are exact in performing the rites prescribed by the church, but yet murder and theft are too frequently committed. The clergy themselves in general are very ignorant. They rarely preach, and the whole knowledge often consists in being able to read the old Rus or Slavonian language. But, notwithstanding their superstition and ignorance, they are very tolerant, for it seems they allow that men of a different persuasion from themselves may go to heaven, but then they will there find the Russians *their superiors*.

LETTER X. Dated May 12, announcing the opening of the *Russian spring*, thus concludes: "A short letter this you will say, and a short account of a Russian spring. It is so: but a long description would be unsuitable, when a Russian spring is the subject."

LETTER XI. *Russian Agriculture*, which is the subject of this letter, is still in its infancy, on account of the slavery of the peasants. The Empress endeavours to promote the knowledge of this art, by every possible means, and forms colonies of strangers, to whom she presents an establishment.

LETTER XII. May be considered as a continuation of the seventh, as it relates the progress of the war between the Turks and the Russians.

LETTER XIII. Contains, beside other curious particulars and sensible remarks, some anecdotes of Count Munich, which will highly entertain the reader.

LETTERS XIV. XVII. and XVIII. are principally filled with relations of the progress of the war. The last concludes with the following curious pastichade, which was handed about at St. Petersburg, after the reduction of Chotzim:

"Prince Gilitzin having been obliged to retreat from Chotzim, found himself much embarrassed. One night he was so anxious he could not sleep. He rose, smiled himself, and

heard too persons speaking at the door of his his tent. An old soldier was telling his dream to the centinel. I dreamed (said he) that I was in a battle; that my head was cut off; consequently that I died; and consequently went to heaven. I knocked at the door. Peter came with a bunch of keys, and made so much noise, that he wakened God, who came in great haste, and enquired what was the matter? Why, says Peter, there is a great war upon earth, between the Russians and the Turks. And who, said the Supreme Being, commands the Russians? Count Munich, replied the Saint. Then, said God, I may go and sleep. I wakened, said the old soldier; but fell asleep, and dreamed again. The circumstances of the second dream were precisely the same with those of the first, excepting that the war in which I fancied myself engaged was not that of Count Munich, but that which we are now waging. Accordingly, when God asked Peter who commanded the Russians? the Saint told him, it was Prince Galitzin. Then, said God, get me my boots, for now they need me.—In a short time after, the Turkish bridge over the Neister was swept away by a flood."

LETTER XV. presents us with a view of the state of the Finlanders, who

differ considerably from the Russians in their language and religion: neither are they so tall nor so handsome. The Fins are treated by them with the utmost insult and abuse. An excursion into Carelia fills part of this letter, and affords some scope for the exertion of Mr. Richardson's elegant powers of description.

LETTER XVI. contains some *Fables translated from the German of Lessing*, which we shall present to our readers on some future occasion.

LETTER XIX. Only part of this letter appears. It contains the verses to a lady, with some flowers, which our readers will find in our poetical department of last month.

In our next we shall probably conclude our account of these anecdotes, from which we have gathered much information and entertainment.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE English Theatre affords us only one subject in the course of last month. The advanced state of the season, indeed, prevents us from expecting more novelties than we have had, and may likewise make us surprised why the

manager should have delayed the opera now before us to a period of the season when the town is thin of fashionable people, and the theatrical nights are principally occupied by benefits.—But of this, more anon.

COVENT-GARDEN.

April 17. A new opera was presented at this theatre called *ROBIN HOOD*; or, *Sherwood Forest*, written by Mr. M'Nally, author of *Retaliation* and *Tristram Shandy*, two farces which have been played with considerable approbation. The characters and story are as follow:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Robin Hood | Mr. Bannister. |
| Little John | Mr. Quick. |
| Ruttkin | Mr. Edwin. |
| Fitzherbert | Mr. Booth. |
| Scarlet | Mr. Brett. |
| Allen-a-Dale | Mr. Davies. |
| Bowman | Mr. Darley. |
| Edwin | Mr. Johnson. |
| Clorinda | Mrs. Maryr. |
| Stella | Mrs. Kemble. |
| Margaret | Mrs. Kennedy. |
| Annette | Mrs. Wilson. |
| Angelina | Mrs. Bannister. |

Lasses, Archers, &c.

The business of this Opera lies in *Sherwood Forest*, where history informs us Robin Hood and his men lived a terror to the neighbouring country. The plot is Goldsmith's ballad of *Edwin and Angelina*, *Turn, gentle hermit of the dale*, &c. and the supposition of Robin Hood's loving the fair Clorinda,

Edwin, crossed in his amour with Angelina, resolves on a voyage to the Holy Land, but afterwards, finding life insupportable without the object of his passion, he determines to revisit his native country, England, and endeavour again to meet her consent. In his absence she likewise is uneasy, and knowing whither he was gone, disguises herself as a Palmer, and with an attendant travels the Holy Land; but not finding Edwin, she returns to England, and arrives at Sherwood Forest, where her lover was, he having been attacked, passing the road near Nottingham, by Robin Hood's men, who gave him his liberty, on which he turned hermit, and lived at the extremity of the forest, where she arriving, is benighted, but discovering light at a distance, she with her attendant, joined by the tinkler of famous memory, advance towards it, which proves to be the hermit, who conducts them to his habitation, where, on telling their adventures, they recognise each other, and mutual love succeeds; this, with the episodes of Scarlet and Stella, Allen-a-Dale and Margaret, form the business of the piece; who are all married on the arrival of a messenger from the King, with full pardon for Robin Hood, and permission for his marriage with Clorinda. That every thing should be preserved contained in the history of

our hero, the friar is not forgot, but remembered as father Fitzherbert.

The story of Robin Hood seems to have been a favourite subject for the drama "A Pastoral pleasant Comedie of Robinhood and little John" was entered in the books of the Stationer's Company in 1594. "Robin Hood's Pastoral May Games" is recorded to have appeared in 1624. "Robin Hood, an Opera" was acted at Lee's and Harper's booth, Bartholomew fair, 1730. "Robin Hood and his Crew of Soldiers; an interlude," in 1627. "And Robin Hood, a musical entertainment," was performed at Drury Lane Theatre in 1751; which having little more than musical merit to recommend it, met with no great success.

Little or nothing is to be picked up from our historians, concerning the great archer, Robin Hood. In a note upon Rapin's history it is noticed, that "about this time (1199) lived the famous Robin Hood, with his companion Little John, who were said to infest Yorkshire with their robberies. Some will have him to have been of a great family, and reduced to that course of life by riotous living. He never hurt either man or woman, spared the poor, and robbed only the rich. Proclamation being issued out against him, he fell sick at the Nunnery of Berkeley; and, desiring to be let blood, was betrayed and bled to death."—Thorby, in his history of Leeds, gives the following inscription, which he says is hardly legible:

"Here underneath dis laitle stean

Laiz robert Earl of Huntigton

Nea arcir ner az hie fa gued

An pible kauld im robin heud

Sick utlawz as hi an iz men

Vil england niver si agen.

Obit 24 kal. dekembris, 1247."

The author of this opera has done nothing but write the dialogue, which is every where scanty, and compile the ballads, which are selected from Milton, Goldsmith, Shirley, Bate, Johnson's collection, Irish ballads, &c. &c. There is not that structure of fable in it which we usually call plot; the story is simple, and the termination such as the audience are led to expect. Nevertheless, there are many strokes of pointed satire in it, particularly in the *Justice* scene. The

characters and manners of the times in which Robin Hood is said to have lived our author has totally disregarded. Robin is a sentimental Macheath, and Stella, whom the author meant as a rural, pastoral innocent, is a most unnatural combination of ignorance and artfulness, simplicity and cunning. The tinker, perhaps, has some claim to character, but he, likewise, seems to know more than reasonably can be expected to fall to his share. On the whole, however, the dialogue is chaste, and not tiresome, if we except the scene of discovery between Edwin and Angelina, which is insufferable, from the bungling manner in which it is performed.

The music of this opera, like the ballads, is to be divided among many. The overture is a composition of Mr. Baumgarten's, and belongs to an afterpiece played some years ago. The last movement is very beautiful. Shields, we believe, is the composer of the airs, excepting a duet to Dr. Harrington's "How sweet in the woodlands," Earl Mornington's glee, and Smith's prize glee. The music altogether forms as rich a treat as ours have been feasted with for some time in the English theatre, and gives a merit to this opera which will insure it a high place in the opinion of the public. From the characters, our readers will perceive that the whole strength of the house has been employed, nor perhaps ever to better advantage. Each performer exerted himself, and the applause bestowed on this opera has been very general.

There are arcana in the management of a theatre which we do not pretend to dive into, but when we consider the pains taken both by the author of the dialogue and the composer of the music to render this piece, what it certainly is, a most pleasing entertainment to the public, we can see no reason why a manager should keep it back until the end of the season, to the great detriment of those concerned in it. In doing so he neither consults his interest, nor displays his wisdom, and we hope the managers of this house will take from the success of the piece a lesson, which, if they continue to despise, may soon be taught them by empty houses and declining taste.

EXHIBITION—SOMERSET-PLACE.

THE annual exhibition of paintings at this place began on Monday April 25. In our next we mean to give a full account of the most meritorious of the paintings. In the mean time, we are sorry to say, that, owing to some dispute between Mr. Gainborough and the proprietors of the rooms, that eminent artist has been under the necessity of removing his paintings. In this he

has been followed by some other artists, from the same motives, who are now meditating a new exhibition. Such contentions among men of acknowledged excellence must ever be regretted, but where pride, petulance, and envy creep in, genius must be discouraged, and ability artfully clouded.

RANELAGH

WITH Easter Monday began our summer amusement,

Ranelagh has been poorly attended; in truth, this, which once was a fashionable rendezvous for the idle and the great, is now almost entirely

neglected, and probably soon will be shut altogether.

Sadler's-Wells and the riding Houses, in which dogs perform comedies, and horses dance minuets, have opened with their usual success—per-

haps greater than usual, for there is scarcely a paughty Clerkenwell housemaid, whose salary is three pounds per annum, but what thinks she has a right to visit publick amusements. With such company, and occasionally a visit of frolick and whim from the better classes, these houses con-

tinue to enjoy very profitable
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the community, but we do n
where the morals of the comm
of importance in the eyes of th

NEW PARLIAMENT.

THOSE who regarded the dissolution of parliament as a mere temporary expedient to confirm his Majesty's nomination of ministers, and to give effect to their operations, will find their expectations fully gratified. They who wished to consider it as a wife and patriotic appeal to the people, to extinguish faction, and heal the distractions of this devoted country, if indeed there were any, who entertained such sanguine ideas, in this degeneracy of public spirit, will experience a disappointment the more mortifying, as they will not easily find another object to which they may turn their hopes. Whoever is but moderately acquainted with the history and characters of men and measures for these last ten years will readily perceive how little public motives, or a regard for the reputation, probity, or abilities of candidates have weighed with the generality of electors on the present occasion. If the elections have not been less venal, corrupt, and influenced than former elections, it is surely no libel to say, that the new parliament will not be more pure, virtuous, or able than former parliaments.

From the returns already made, it appears that the new parliament will contain a greater number of new members than any one we remember; and, as it is to be presumed that most of these have been introduced on principles hostile to the coalition, the ministry will, no doubt, open the session with a very considerable majority. The mortifying repulses which some of the most respectable members of the coalition have met with sufficiently demonstrate that the sense of the people is, at present, against them; but their success in many instances, and the vigorous resistance they have in general been able to make, even where they have been defeated, ought rather to put their enemies on their guard against the revival of a power so deeply rooted, than to afford them matter of triumph for its present overthrow. The ministerial victory has been no where so complete, or, we believe, so little owing to private or improper considerations, as in the city and county of York. The city of London presents an example of inconsistency not at all unprecedented in its conduct as a corporate body, and which is a proof that will overturn a thousand subtle arguments, how incompetent great popular assemblies are to decide upon nice political questions. The citizens of London were the first to address his Majesty on the dismissal of an obnoxious ministry, and they have re-elected two of their representatives, who supported that ministry when in office, and were the steady friends of their opposition when removed. The contest for Westminster is still undecided, and still doubtful. It may furnish amusement for some future speculatist to remark,

that the women are unanimous in favour of Mr. Fox, who was never his gallantry.

But though the coalition be broken. Let it be remembered that strength consists in the ability which neither chance nor calumny of popular favour can take away, though its power be repressed. Spirit and its union are not rents will form so strong an overawe the ministry, and effect from acting with that prompt decision which the deplorable country absolutely requires. are again placed in the same. their popularity and their courage originally acquired, and their in which it was lost—in which never long retained. It is that the present administration that their predecessors were are but few of their warmest not secretly cherish some otherment of things, with which better satisfied. Those who and those who hated Mr. Fox the most numerous description of kingdom, and if their co-friends, it united their enmity popularity administration derived solely from one of its members is rather inherited than acquired in a generous principle of character, whose entrance is marked with uncommon lustre rather on sentiment than on science. The splendid success of the ministry flattered the ruling passion to its utmost extent, but superiority over our natural perpetual jealousy, fear, and of Pitt naturally excites a glow of confidence in the breast of every man. A task of a very different nature in as much as it is more arduous to restore the exhausted strength than to wield its force when

But whatever may be the result of the party, the restoration of our country is doubtful. It has long been the wish of one of our oldest and wisest statesmen that it is not on the cards to facilitate the adoption of fortifying our coast. A vastation is an ominous circumstance which has surprised it should so long have been the subject of declaimers on the times, and the terror of our name was when England thought herself

lour of her sons. Anciently Sparta had no walls, the valour of its inhabitants being their best security against the enemy, as long as they observed the laws of Lycurgus; but those once broken, neither walls nor valour could protect them. *Inviſtam per quingentos annos præſtiterat ſævera diſciplina Lycurgi: intra annos baud multos divitiæ peſſumdedere.* But perhaps there is no ſuch certain prognos tic of our approaching downfall, as the total diſregard of moral rectitude in all our political contentions. It is in vain that ſpeculative or deſigning men aſſail our ears with the din of reform, while the violation of every virtuous and ſacred tie among individuals is openly countenanced by all parties, whenever it can be made ſubſervient to their advantage. The bonds of ſociety are thus weakened in the great body of the people, who are taught that religion, morality, decency, gratitude—in ſhort, every conſideration of private virtue, may be ſacrificed without compunction at the ſhrine of paſſion or of intereſt. To make a convert in politics is now as eagerly ſought after, as formerly to make a convert in religion; nor is any one thought a leſs valuable acquiſition for having forfeited his ſmall remainder of honeſty and character by the change. If the ſalvation of the country were really at ſtake, we know not if the end would ſanctify ſuch means. *Non deſenſoribus iſtis!* As ſcriptural alluſions have been of late ſo frequently employed in the ſenate, in default of better argument, we with ſome zealous reformer would daily exclaim, “Woe unto you, Pittites and Foxites, hypocrites! for ye compaſs ſea and land to make one proſelyte, and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of corruption than yourſelves.”

This election has been diſtinguiſhed by an attempt to introduce an innovation repugnant to the genius of Engliſh representation, by binding repreſentatives to obey implicitly the inſtructions of their conſtituents, or to reſign their ſeats. A teſt to that purpoſe was ſubſcribed by the candidates for the city of London, and by two of thoſe for the county of Middleſex. Mr. Byng rejected it in a manner that does honour to his candour and his ſpirit. This idea, if generally adopted, would render the third eſtate a democracy of the very worſt fort. Setting aſide the utter impracticability of collecting the genuine ſenſe of numerous bodies of electors, on many occaſions, perhaps the chief excellence of representation is to temper the violence and precipitancy which have ever attended the counſels of the multitude. It is undoubtedly a delegated truſt, but a truſt to be exerciſed at diſcretion. Its views are not to be limited to the partial intereſts of individual bodies, but extended to the general benefit of the whole community. A Houſe of Commons without diſcretion would be a Houſe of Commons without power, and as ſuch could neither aſſiſt nor controul the executive power.

In proportion as democracy has prevailed in any form of government, the ſpirit of party has been found to prevail alſo. In this country they have been coeval, and of late years have produced peculiar effects. As the right to controul the executive power was frequently extended to

dictate to it, whatever party could command a majority in parliament became poſſeſſed of the government. The favour of the ſovereign was found an uncertain road to preferment, and all who were ambitious of riſing in the ſtate bent their views to excel in parliamentary debate. The powers of men's minds have thus been called forth in an extraordinary degree, but unhappily, relying on this ſingle talent, they have been diverted from the more important ſtudies of the general and relative intereſts of nations. The ſtateſman has been loſt in the declaimer. In politics they have ſoared no higher than to the dexterous management of a party. The whole force of their abilities has been ſpent againſt one another, and whatever the national ſpirit has achieved in war has been inſalubly loſt in negotiation. Hence we have been over-reached by almoſt every foreign ſtate. Hence men have been appointed to offices and to commands, not in proportion to their merit, but to the rank they held in their reſpective parties, and we have been worſe ſerved in every department civil, naval, and military, than almoſt any other nation.

The enormous and growing accumulation of the national debt is an object of very ſerious concern, and more particularly ſo at the preſent juncture. We know not whether greater danger is to be apprehended from its continuance or annihilation. The practice of funding was unknown to antiquity. The treaſures of war were hoarded up in time of peace, and as the general attention of mankind was turned more to agriculture than to commerce, wars were maintained at leſs expence, and waged more by men than by money. Carthage is an exception from this rule, whoſe troops conſiſted almoſt entirely of mercenaries; and yet this city, which could not always afford them a general of her own, ſubdued nations, and was able to diſpute the empire of the world by means of money alone. But Carthage was the greateſt commercial ſtate of antiquity. The firſt inſtance of debt contracted on parliamentary ſecurity occurs in the reign of Henry VI. but this pernicious practice did not become perpetual, till the reign of William III. when it was adopted, as a ſure expedient of obliging the monied part of the nation to befriend the revolution intereſt. So far the project was wiſe and ſalutary, and, confined within moderate bounds, might have been beneficial to commerce, but though the juſtice of entailing endleſs taxes on poſterity, for advantages which might not be tranſmitted along with the burthens, might very fairly be queſtioned, ſo compendious a method of ſilencing the Treaſury being once diſcovered, was purſued beyond all regard to moderation or policy, till at length the evil has reached ſuch a height, as to threaten to work its own cure, though with the ruin of thouſands. It may be ſaid that this ruin would involve only the mere ſtockholder, the moſt uſeleſs member of ſociety, whoſe life is paſſed in torpid indolence or ſatellite luxury, without avocation and without employment; that the ſame degree of induſtry in the labouring part of the community will always maintain the ſame number of perſons in eaſe and affluence; and that it is of no importance to the ſtate how often property may be ſhifted, or the maſter and the driver of the coach change places. Theſe

These arguments are not convincing. The ruin would not be confined to the useless stockholder. Almost all who retire from a life of industry and usefulness to enjoy the quiet and the comforts of age, place their money in the funds; are they and their families to be considered as useless? They would indeed be completely so, if reduced to poverty and a situation in life for which they are unqualified. If commerce be benefited by the funds, which is one of the chief arguments in their favour, then commercial people must be concerned in them, and as far as they are concerned they too must be ruined. No state can flourish where wealth is not permanent, or at least secure, and, at any rate, this transposition of master and coachman will hardly be thought a desirable thing.

As among the connexions of the present ministry there are men famous for their skill in calculation, who may think themselves obliged to support their rank in the estimation of the world, by proposing some scheme for the diminution of the national debt, it behoves the public to examine with the utmost care whatever proposition may be brought forward for that purpose. The first rude or unskilful hand that is permitted to tamper with public credit will level the whole airy fabric with the dust. When these gentlemen shall point out a method of paying the debt of an individual by any other means than lessening his expences or increasing his income, we will then believe that the same principles may be applied with success to the discharge of the public debt, without violating public faith. No one who recollects that the revenue is at present two millions annually deficient will be very apt to suppose that it can be much increased beyond making good that deficiency. If then the taxes be mortgaged to perpetuity for the interest, and the probability of raising a surplus extremely doubtful, it is not very likely that this or any future ministry will be possessed of such rigid and steady frugality, as to make any considerable progress in the payment of the principal. Are we then on the eve of that crisis which has been so often predicted, when the nation must destroy public credit, or public credit will destroy the nation? We wish we could see sufficient reason to be satisfied that we are not.

But supposing the immense sums of which the revenue is defrauded to be brought into the Exchequer, and the unknown resources of the country to enable us, for a few years longer, to go on adding millions to millions of debt, a practice ruinous beyond the evidence of a thousand demonstrations, the dangers that threaten public liberty are not less alarming than the annihilation of public credit. The great extent of the public debt, and the necessity of providing for the regular payment of the interest, seems to us to have wretted from the hands of the House of Commons their only constitutional weapon against the encroachments of the prerogative, the right of withholding supplies, and to have placed them impotent and defenceless in the hands of the executive power. The connexions of members with the proprietors of the various funds are become so close, and their own particular concerns in them so great, as to render

them more tenacious of public faith than prudence, policy, or even strict justice requires. While an obsequious minister shall proceed with firmness and caution, while the invasion of liberty shall be conducted by slow gradations, and each step be covered by plausible pretexts, it is not to be expected that any House of Commons will resort to means of opposition, by which their own interests, and those of their friends, would be so materially affected. Or should one be found bold enough to hazard the last extremity, they would find their efforts baffled by means of the popular odium that would infallibly be excited against them, and a new parliament would not only grant the ministry indemnity for the past, but support for the future. It may be said, that it is at all times easy to separate the interest of the funds from the current services of the year, and to provide for the one, and withhold the other; but this is much easier in speculation than in practice, and would produce exactly the same effects, as it would sink the price of stocks to almost nothing. If liberty should ever be oppressed by these means, one consolation at least will remain. Those who have contributed to establish the usurpation will be the first victims of its tyranny. The interest of two hundred and fifty millions will be too tempting a prey to escape the rapacity of a profligate and thoughtless prince, or an improvident and needy ministry, no longer accountable for their actions. The money will be withdrawn on the plea of state necessity, and under the most solemn assurances of being quickly replaced. The sweets of the plunder once tasted, restitution will be as unthought of as impossible, and those who have sacrificed public principle to private advantage will expiate their share in enslaving their country by their own ruin.

To these loose remarks, we shall subjoin the following contrast, taken from a daily paper, between our own conduct and that of a rival nation, which we think both animated and just:—While we are engaged in a miserable scene of political intrigue and party discord, while the highest characters in the empire are meanly employed in the traffic of faction, the King, ministers, and nobility of France, the natural rival of England, are exerting their powers to make that kingdom the mistress of the arts, and the emporium of the world. In every branch and department of science, in all the great pursuits of a great nation, in the promotion of agriculture, the improvement of their manufactures, and the cultivation of the country and people, they have demonstrated the most liberal and extensive policy. While our presses have produced nothing but pamphlets and hand-bills, libels upon individuals, or inflammatory appeals to the populace, their press has been nobly employed in productions which will live for ever, and which are standards in the art of printing.—While our learned institutions have been wasting their time, and degrading their characters, by factious disputes about places and individuals, the societies of France have been giving noble countenance to every promising discovery, and have promoted experiments in physics, and in all the arts by the most liberal encouragement. The court of France has set a grand example to the country

country to alleviate the rigours of the season. The court of England has been too much occupied with the factions of the season to listen to the calamities—France, at this instant, is increasing her marine, restoring her finances, abridging her expence, relieving her people, detaching squadrons to every corner of the globe, dictating to every civilized nation in arts as well as arms—and we are calling one another names, and quarrelling about preferment.

These are considerations of a depressing nature. By some, perhaps, it may be thought better philosophy to laugh at misfortunes which we cannot cure, and with the worthy knight*, the author of the following verses, from every thing serious to extract matter for mirth and doggerel. The verses are so far a curiosity, as they are the first of his own composition that any member has recited in parliament. Their being of an amphibious nature between poetry and politics prevented their insertion last month. As the superintendant of our poetical department denies their relation to the inspirations of Apollo, we have placed them here, and if the reader recollects any deity or demon that presides over politics, he may attribute them to his or her influence. Sir Richard said they were the production of a sleeper's night, the season in which such agents are supposed to work.

* Sir Richard Hill, Bart. + See our Mag. for March, p. 242, 246.

- (a) Lord North's own expression in a late speech.
 (b) It was proposed by an honourable member to put the mace under the table, if the crown got the better in the late struggle.
 (c) Alluding to the print of Mr. Fox riding upon an elephant in the character of Carlo Khan.
 (d) *The Man of the People* was the name by which Mr. Fox was distinguished in the days of his popularity.
 (e) The appellation given by Mr. Sheridan to Mr. Pitt, borrowed from the play of the Alchemist.
 (f) The expression so much agitated in the late attempts to bring about an union of parties.
 (g) The Treasury Board. (h) The French name for the blue ribband. (i) The Jews' quarter.

His Majesty's most gracious answer to the mover of the late humble, loyal, dutiful, respectful address†.

WITH all humility I own

Thy power supreme to mount my throne;

And to thy guardian care I give

That *fear-crow* thing, *Prerogative*. (a)

O teach my crown to know its place,

Hide it beneath the *Speaker's mace*. (b)

To rule and reign be wholly thine;

The *name* of King be only mine.

All hail to thee Great CARLO KHAN! (c)

The Prince's Prince, the *People's Man*. (d)

I'll ne'er presume to damp thy joy;

I'll now dismiss the *angry boy*. (e)

Tho' virtue be his only crime,

That's fault enough—at *such a time*.

And for the rest, I'll leave to you

The *terms of fair and equal* too. (f)

The Board's (g) before thee: all is thine,

So let thy needy jobbers dine.

But don't forget th' obsequious crew,

Of thy fair spouse, *en cordon bleu*. (h)

Nor grudge with handfuls to solace

Old Israel's circumcised race

Of useful friends, about *Duke's Place*. (i) }

STATE PAPER.

At the Court at the Queen's House, the 25th of March, 1784.

Present, the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY in Council.

A New great seal of Great-Britain having been prepared by his Majesty's chief engraver of seals, in pursuance of a warrant to him for that purpose, under his Majesty's royal sig-

nature; and the same having been this day presented to his Majesty in council, and approved; his Majesty was thereupon graciously pleased to deliver the said new seal to the Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain, and to direct that the same shall be made use of for sealing all things whatsoever which pass the great seal.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

SATURDAY, March 27.

THIS night's Gazette contains his Majesty's proclamation, commanding all the peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holy-Rood-House, in Edinburgh, on Saturday the 8th day of May, to nominate and choose the sixteen peers. Likewise addresses to his Majesty from the counties of Northampton, Leicester, and Warwick; the freeholders and inhabitants of Wenlock in Salop; town of Blandford Forum in Dorsetshire; county and city of Aberdeen; and the royal borough of Wigtown, on the changes in the ministry, and the present situation of affairs.

LORD. MAG. April 1784.

TUESDAY, 30.

The election of representatives in parliament for the city of London commenced at Guildhall. The usual forms of nomination, &c. being gone through, a test was proposed for the candidates to subscribe, the purport of which was, that they would, to the utmost of their power, support the instructions of their constituents, legally convened in Common-hall for that purpose, or resign, if such instructions should militate against their judgement. This being unanimously approved of by the livery, and subscribed by the several candidates, their names were severally

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put up. The Right Hon. William Pitt was proposed by Alderman Sanderfon. The decision of the sheriff not meeting the wishes of all parties, a poll was demanded for Brook Watson, Esq. Alderman Newnham, Sir Watkin Lewes, Alderman Sawbridge, Richard Atkinson, Esq. Right Hon. William Pitt, and Samuel Smith, jun. Esq.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the burghs of Anstruther, Craill, and Week, in Scotland, on the present situation of affairs.

SATURDAY, April 3.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the counties of York, Devon, Oxford, Somerset, Denbigh, and Ayr, the town of Scarborough, and the town of Henley upon Thames, on the late changes in the ministry, &c.—Also his Majesty's order in council, that the quarantine at present subsisting upon all ships and vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean be taken off, so far as respects ships and vessels coming directly from any of the ports of the kingdom of Spain within the Mediterranean, or from the island of Minorca, laden with the products of Spain only; and that all such ships, as also all ships and vessels arriving from the town or port of Gibraltar, be permitted to discharge their respective loadings, without unpacking, opening, and airing, and without performing any quarantine, provided they bring with them clean bills of health, &c.

TUESDAY, 6.

Was opened in Westminster-Abbey the monument which, by a vote of parliament, is erected to the late Earl of Chatham. There are six figures in this monument, and yet the idea on which it is designed is the simplest possible. Lord Chatham, with Prudence and Fortitude on a sarcophagus, occupy the upper part; the lower groupe consists of Britannia, seated on a rock, with the Ocean and the Earth at her feet, by which is exhibited the effect of his wisdom and fortitude, in the greatness and glory of the nation. The statue of the Earl is in his parliamentary robes; he is in the action of speaking, the right hand thrown forward and elevated, and the whole attitude strongly expressing that species of oratory for which his lordship was so justly celebrated. Prudence has her usual symbols, a serpent twisted round a mirror; Fortitude is characterized by the shaft of a column, and is clothed in a lion's skin. The energy of this figure strongly contrasts the repose and contemplative character of the figure of Prudence; Britannia, as mistress of the sea, holds in her right hand the trident of Neptune; Ocean is entirely naked, except that his symbol the dolphin is so managed that decency is perfectly secured with the least possible detriment to the statue; his action is agitated, and his countenance severe, which is opposed by the utmost ease in the figure of the Earth, who is leaning on a terrestrial globe, her head crowned with fruit, which also lies in some profusion on the plinth of the statue. This monument is the work of Mr. Bacon, the same artist who executed that erected to his lordship at Guildhall. The inscription is as follows:

Erected by the King and Parliament,
As a testimony to
The virtues and ability
of

WILLIAM PITT, Earl of Chatham;
During whose administration
Divine Providence
Exalted Great-Britain
To an height of prosperity and glory
Unknown to any former age.

This day's Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the county of Caermarthen, the city of Carlisle, the borough of Scarborough, and the burgh of Kinghorn, on the late changes in the ministry, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

Lieutenant-Colonel Franks arrived at the Secretary of State's office from America, with the ratification, on the part of Congress, of the treaties concluded with the United States by Great-Britain and the other powers engaged in the late war.

SATURDAY, 10.

The sheriffs met at Guildhall to make a declaration of the poll for representatives in parliament for the city of London, which closed on Tuesday. Mr. Pitt having declined on the second day of the poll, and Mr. S. Smith on the third, on casting up the books the numbers were for

| | Tu. | Wed. | Th. | Fri. | Sat. | M. | Tu. | Total |
|----------|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|
| Watson | 101 | 717 | 1148 | 1057 | 497 | 718 | 551 | 4789 |
| Lewes | 90 | 637 | 1078 | 1008 | 488 | 724 | 537 | 4554 |
| Newn. | 100 | 635 | 1066 | 1010 | 482 | 684 | 494 | 4479 |
| Sawbr. | 73 | 435 | 673 | 573 | 292 | 420 | 357 | 2823 |
| Atkinson | 57 | 362 | 583 | 614 | 293 | 471 | 434 | 2816 |

But a scrutiny being demanded in favour of Mr. Atkinson, and *vice versa* for Mr. Sawbridge against Mr. Atkinson, the same was agreed to, and the necessary books and lists ordered to be prepared for the purpose.

The last scrutiny for the city of London happened fifty years ago, viz. Tuesday the 9th of April, 1734, and it is remarkable that the majority, on the close of the poll, was then as now only seven, the numbers being

| | | |
|--------------|---|------|
| For Bosworth | — | 3326 |
| Selwyn | — | 3319 |

On the scrutiny it appeared that four persons had polled for Bosworth whose company had no liberty, viz. two gardeners, one druggist, and one longbow string-maker, which reduced the total number of legal voters to 6641; and the number of voters disqualified on each side being exactly 100, Mr. Bosworth was declared duly elected by a majority of three.

When a scrutiny is demanded, the candidates are immediately to nominate six scrutineers, and the presiding officer, within six days, to deliver a true copy of the poll, signed by him. The scrutiny is then to begin within ten days after, and must be proceeded on day by day (Sunday excepted) to finish within fifteen days. Within four days after the scrutiny is finished, declaration is to be made which of the candidates is duly elected, with the number of legal voters on the scrutiny.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the boroughs of Hertford and Langport

Langport Eastover, in Somersetshire, on the late changes in the ministry, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

This morning William Martin, William Profser, Richard M'Donagh, and William Smith, for divers robberies, were executed before Newgate.

SATURDAY, 17.

This night's Gazette contains his Majesty's order in council, that there shall be the same drawbacks, exemptions, and bounties on merchandizes and goods exported from Great-Britain into the territories of the United States of America, or any of them, as are or may be allowed by law upon the exportation of the like goods or merchandize to any of the islands, plantations, or colonies belonging to the crown of Great-Britain in America.—Also an address to his Majesty from the county of Buckingham on the late changes in the ministry, signed by 1472 persons.

IRELAND.

THE Duke of Rutland, the new Lord Lieutenant, arrived at Dublin the 24th of February, and was received with the usual solemnities. On the 26th the Earl of Northington, the late Lord Lieutenant, set out on his return to England.

March 20. The bill to amend defects in the representation being read a second time, General Flood moved for its being committed, when after much debate it was thrown out by a majority of 74; there being for it 85, against it 159. Thirty-two petitions were laid on the table of the Commons in favour of it, and two against it.

March 31. In the new bill for regulating the Post-Office, which passed the House of Commons this day, it is required that the whole of the superscription of all franks be written by the members of either House, together with the month and day of the month thereon at which time the letters were put in the Post-Office, otherwise the letters are chargeable.

April 1. A motion for granting protecting duties, similar to those under which the British woolen manufactures were first brought to maturity, was proposed by Mr. Gardiner, as the only effectual means of relieving the distresses of the manufacturers all over the kingdom, which was lost.

This, with the rejection of the bill for amending defects in the representation, exasperated the people so much, that on Monday the 5th of April a riotous mob forced into the body and gallery of the House of Commons, threatening and insulting the members who had voted against the protecting duties. The newspapers had been previously filled with libellous and inflammatory paragraphs, some of which even went so far as to advise assassinations. As soon as the tumult was suppressed, the House proceeded against the printers, and next day the Lord Mayor of Dublin was censured for not exerting himself to prevent the riots.

April 8. Mr. Forster presented a bill to secure the liberty of the press, by preventing the publication of false, seditious, and slanderous libels.

The provisions of the bill were, that the name of the real printer and proprietor of every newpaper should be entered upon oath at the Stamp-Office, and the printer enter into a recognizance of 500l. to answer all civil suits that may be instituted against him for publication; and that, under a penalty, no money should be received by them, or by any person for them, for inserting or on pretence of leaving out any slanderous publications. This occasioned much clamour and ferment, which were not entirely subsided when the last accounts came over.

April 12. The bill was considerably amended in the committee, only that clause being retained which obliges the printer of a newspaper to put his name to it, and so much of the other clauses as are necessary to carry that principle into effect. It passed the House in this form.

EAST-INDIES.

Sunday, April 18.

THIS morning a packet was received at the India-House, over-land from Bombay, with letters as late as the 10th of December, containing the following intelligence:

That the cessation of hostilities between the English and Tippoo-Saib continued; that it had been confirmed by the governor-general and council, who had deputed commissioners to Tippoo-Saib, for the final conclusion of the peace. That the peace between us and the Mahrattas was inviolably adhered to by them, and that Madhaje Scindia had written to Tippoo-Saib, to inform him, that unless he strictly complied with the terms of the ninth article of the Treaty concluded between them and the English, they would invade his country, and never make peace with him in future. Tippoo Saib had consented to our effectually relieving Mangalore on the 26th of November.

Gen. Fullarton was on the borders of Tippoo's country, at the head of an army of 1700 Europeans, 17 battalions of sepoys, and 60 pieces of artillery ready to act, if Tippoo should not consent to peace upon equitable terms.

General Stuart sailed from Madras in the Fortitude packet, on the 16th of October, for England.

The Superbe man of war was lost in Tellicherry Roads in October; all her people saved, except two sailors.

The accounts that have been published of the pusillanimity of Tippoo-Saib but ill agree with the former despatches from the East-Indies, which represent that chief as inclined to continue the war with the English, though deserted by the French, and every one of the Asiatic princes. He is said to have published a manifesto, that now is the time to curtail the power of all European plunderers, who only solicit peace to begin a new war with recruited finances; and he concludes this manifesto with calling on the native princes to rescue themselves from the most humiliating slavery, and their country from oppression.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE blockade of Dantzick has been raised by the Prussian troops, on the Dantwickers permitting the passage of provisions to the Prussian territories.

territories, *salvo jure*. It was done at the request of the Empress of Russia. The order is dated the 20th of January, and the King of Prussia has published his reasons for raising the said blockade, in the following state paper which was published by the court of Berlin, January 20th, 1784:

WHEN her Majesty the Empress of Russia offered, in November last, her mediation to his Majesty the King of Prussia, in order to settle the dispute with the city of Dantzick concerning the free passage, and requested him to raise the blockade of that city, her Majesty assured the King at the same time, that she would have it signified to the magistrate of Dantzick to allow, in return, to the Prussian subjects a free navigation, unlimited, till the issue of the negotiation was known. The King of Poland's Charge des Affaires at Berlin, Mr. Zablocki, informed, likewise, the ministers, in a memorial dated Jan. 9, "That his Majesty the King of Poland had signified to the magistrate of Dantzick his pleasure to allow by all means to the Prussian subjects a *free passage*, for an unlimited time, till the final conclusion of the treaty, and without any other condition than that of *salvo jure*. His Majesty having reason to expect that the city would follow his directions he hoped his Majesty the King of Prussia would, in return, be so generous as to order the blockade to be raised." The aforesaid intimation of the Empress of Russia, and the said command of his Majesty the King of Poland, was so well followed by his always obedient city of Dantzick, that on the day before the departure of the Prussian Resident, Mr. Bucholtz, to Warsaw, he received from the Polish commissary, Count d'Unruh, a declaration of the city to the following purpose:

"That the several orders of the city would be found ready and willing to allow a free passage upon the Vistula and the high roads, for all kinds of provisions for the Prussian subjects living about Dantzick, *salvo jure tempore illimitato*, till the conclusion of the negotiation, which was to be carried on there under the mediation which her Majesty the Empress of Russia had graciously condescended to grant to the city." This arrogant declaration, not only contrary to his Majesty's most just demands, but framed in direct opposition to the desire of the Empress of Russia and the King of Poland, and containing not less than five restrictions, would have sufficiently justified his Majesty to continue the reprisals commenced against the city of Dantzick. However, his Majesty having considered that the Magistrate of Dantzick, according to all circumstances, is not able to form any well-digested resolution, nor to exercise any authority over the citizens; that their declaration respecting the free passage, whether limited or not, on account of the frost having put a stop to the navigation would be of no consequence; that the seat of the negotiation has been transferred from Dantzick to Warsaw, and that the continuation of the blockade during the same would fall too hard upon, and be the destruction of the country people inhabiting the territory of Dantzick, and make them suffer for the obstinacy of the citizens, who think them-

selves sufficiently sheltered behind their fortifications. His Majesty's well known generosity, and particularly his regard for the mediation of her Majesty the Empress of Russia and the King of Poland, induced his Majesty to order General d'Egloffstein to discontinue, for some time, the blockade, but at the same time to deliver to the Polish Commissary, Count d'Unruh, the following written declaration, to be forwarded by him to the Magistrate of Dantzick:

The commissary of the King of Poland, Count d'Unruh, delivered to the Prussian Resident, Mr. Bucholtz, the 9th of January, being the day before his return to Warsaw, a memorial to the magistrate of Dantzick, which should contain their acknowledgement of the *intermissione salvo jure*, and the purport of which is as follows: that the orders of the city of Dantzick would be found willing to allow a free passage upon the Vistula and the high roads, for all kinds of provisions for the Prussian subjects in the environs of the city, *salvo jure tempore illimitato*, till the end of the negotiation, to be carried on (at Dantzick) under the mediation of the Empress of Russia. This declaration contains no less than five restrictions; it allows the free navigation only

1st. To the Prussian subjects in the environs of Dantzick.

2d. Only for articles of provision.

3d. Only upon the high roads so called.

4th. Only till the end of the negotiation to be carried on under the mediation of the Empress of Russia.

5th. Only in so far as the negotiation is to be carried on at Dantzick.

It is obvious, and needs no explanation; that this declaration of the city of Dantzick is contrary to the just demands of his Majesty, and directly opposite to the assurances given him by the Empress of Russia and the King of Poland, that the city of Dantzick should allow to his subjects a free and unlimited passage till the end of the negotiation.

His Majesty, therefore, cannot accept on any consideration whatever this unbecoming and offensive declaration, and solemnly rejects the same. However, as a convincing proof of his Majesty's friendship and unlimited regard for the intercession, request, and mediation of their Imperial and Royal Majesties of Russia and Poland, and to alleviate the distress of the probably-innocent inhabitants of the Dantzick territory, his Majesty will for the present withdraw his troops from the territory of Dantzick, provided the city of Dantzick shall, without loss of time, send their deputies duly empowered to Warsaw, there to treat with his Majesty's plenipotentiary under the mediation of the Russian envoy, and to settle the matter finally within a short and fixed time, at least before the opening of the navigation upon the Vistula; but if such an agreement should not take place during that time, the two mediating powers, according to their own just way of thinking, will not blame his Majesty, if, in support of his well-founded rights, and the preservation of his subjects, he renews his reprisals against the city of Dantzick, and pursues them with greater rigour than before.

BIRTHS.

Feb. **R**IGHT Hon. Lady Louisa Macdonald, 14. a son.—19. Lady of the Right Hon. William Grimstone, a daughter.—27. Countess of Aylesford, a son.—*March* 13. Lady of the Hon William Irby, a son.—Lady of General Arnold, a son.—17. Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Audley, a son.—Lady of Sir Samuel Hannay, Bart. a son.—26. Lady of John Robinson, Esq. a daughter and a son.—31. The Baroness Kutschleben, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. **R**EV. Thomas Lund, rector of Barton, 24. near Malton, to Miss Lucy Disney, youngest daughter of Dr. Disney, of Pontefract.—26. John Boyd, Esq. son of Sir John Boyd, Bart. to Miss Harley, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley.—*March* 6. The Rev. Dr. Jubb, canon of Christ Church, to Mrs. Myddelton, of Windfor.—12. Sir Godfrey Turner, to the Hon. Miss Howell.—13. The Hon. Capt. Monson, of the 3d Regiment of dragoon guards, to Mrs. Smith, of Horkley.—16. William Esdaile, Esq. Banker, in Lombard-Street, to Miss Jefferies, daughter of Edward Jefferies, Esq. treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital.—18. Richard Masters, Esq. major of the 24th regiment of foot, to Miss Isabella Frances Egerton, youngest daughter of the late Col. Egerton.—18. Thomas Halsey, Esq. of Great Gaddesden, member of parliament for the county of Hertford, to Miss Sarah Crawley, youngest daughter of the late John Crawley, Esq. of Stockwood, Bedfordshire.—*Lately*, Lieut. Col. Downs, of the first reg. of dragoon guards, to Miss Jane Stockport.—The Rev. Mr. Gisborne, of Derby, to Miss Babington, only sister of Thomas Babington, Esq. of Temple Rhodeley.—*April* 2. In Scotland, Capt. Hay, of Mount Blairy, to Miss E. Robinson, of Banff.—3. Sir John Sheffield, Bart. to Miss Charlotte Sophia Digby, eldest daughter of the Dean of Durham.—11. George Spiller, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, barrister at law, to Miss Caroline Tinker, youngest daughter of the late Bladen Tinker, Esq. of Weybridge, in Surrey.—7. Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart. to the Hon. Miss Howell.—11. Osmond Beauvoir, Esq. of Downham, in Essex, to Miss Ann Maria Whirlidge, of Colcorton, in Leicestershire.—Benjamin Hunter, Esq. barrister at law, to Miss Hassel, of Hadleigh, in Suffolk.—13. Lord Napier, to Miss Clavering, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.—17. At East-Bourn, in Suffex, the Rev. Morgan Davis, to Miss Auger, of that place.—19. Walter Nisbet, Esq. of Grafton-street, Berkeley-square, to Miss Anna Parry, youngest sister of Richard Parry, of Llanrahaeaden, in the county of Denbigh, Esq. and niece to the present governor of Barbadoes.

DEATHS.

ON the 28th of September last, at Fort St. George in the East-Indies, Major Donald Mackay, in the East-India company's service, son of the late Robert Mackay, of Islandhanda, Esq.—Same month, at Madras, William Tierney, Esq. secretary to the late Sir Eyre Coote.—The Count of Albany (the Pretender, as he has been

commonly called for some time past) died at Florence of an apoplexy, on the 23d of January, in the 64th year of his age, having been born on the 31st of December, 1720, N. S.—Since the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, when he was obliged to depart out of France, he has had little opportunity of showing himself to the world—He married the Princess Louisa Maximiliana de Stolberg Gupderan, on the 17th of April, 1722, but they have had no issue; so that the male line of the royal family of Stuart is now reduced to the Cardinal alone, after giving kings to Scotland for three or four hundred years, and, by the princesses of it, sovereigns to almost all Europe.—*Feb.* 1. At Ravenworth-castle, near Durham, the Right Hon. Henry Liddell, Lord Ravenworth. By his death, the title of Baron Ravenworth, for want of male issue, is extinct; but his lordship being an English baronet, that honour descends to his brother, Thomas Lyddell, of the county of Durham, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Capt. Neil M'Lean, of the 9th regiment of foot.—The Rev. Mr. Brook, rector of Swainthorpe and Kirby.—4. At Sevenhampton, near Swindon, Wilts, the Rev. Dr. Warneford.—At Beccles, aged 102, Mr. Robert Boon.—6. W. Prinn, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of Gloucester.—7. At Fladbury, in Worcestershire, in a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Henry Vernon, upwards of fifty years rector of that place.—8. John Darker, Esq. one of the representatives for the town of Leicester, and Treasurer to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—11. Aged 100, Mr. Peck, musician, of Bath.—In the 100th year of his age, the Rev. Mr. William Stackwood, rector of Henley, Oxon.—At Hedge-erly, in Buckinghamshire, the Hon. Mrs. Stewart, relict of the Hon. Francis Stewart.—12. The Rev. Henry Sleech, A. M. Fellow of Eton college.—13. In the 71st year of his age, Dr. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter, and president of the Society of Antiquaries.—Captain Mofyn of the navy, killed in a duel with Lieut. Clarke of the African corps. The duel originated in a trifling dispute in a coffee-house.—The 18th, at Great Ousey, near Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, the Rev. Mr. Gervas Jones, minister of that parish, and also of King's-Walden, and Hollwell. He was a good christian and a very worthy man, and died universally lamented. He came from Cowbridge, in Glamorganshire.—19. At his house on Turnham-Green, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Morell, the learned and industrious improver of Ainsworth's dictionary, &c. &c.—21. The Rev. Dr. Gough, rector of Wrabness, and vicar of Little Clacton, both in Essex.—Sir Robert Harland, Bart. admiral of the blue. He was made a lieutenant in the navy, Feb. 25, 1742, a captain, March 19, 1746, and an admiral, October 28, 1770. On the 19 of March, 1771, he was created a baronet of this kingdom, and appointed to the command in the East-Indies in the same year. He is succeeded in title by his only son, now Sir Robert Harland, Bart. a cornet in the first regiment of dragoons.—22. The Rev. Mr. Lowry, M. A. late fellow of Queen's-College, and upwards of 31 years rector of Charlton-upon-Otmore, in Oxfordshire.—In the 79th year of this age, the Rev. Owen Jones, prebendary of Sutton, and brother

brother to the late Arthur Jones, Esq.—25. The Right Hon. Lady Caroline, Baroness Forrester, relict of the late George Cockburne, Esq. comptroller of the navy. Her ladyship is succeeded in title by her only daughter Anna Maria, now Lady Forrester.—28. At Southampton, aged 97, the Rev. Richard Moodie.—Lately, the Rev. Robert Vanbrugh, A. M. rector of Buckland, in Gloucestershire, and late head master of the King's school at Chester.—At Castle Caldwell, in Ireland, Sir James Caldwell, Bart. Count of Milan, and of the holy Roman Empire.—Her Royal and Serene Highness Princess Frederica Louisa, Margravine Dowager of Anspach, mother to the reigning Margrave, and sister to his Prussian Majesty, in the 70th year of her age.—*Mar. 3.* At Romney, aged 108 years, the Widow Poore.—4. At Lord Camelford's, at Peterham, in Surrey, aged 90, Pinckney Wilkinson, Esq. of Buriham, in Norfolk, member of parliament for Old Sarum.—5. Prince Frederick Ernest of Ysemburgh and Budengen, in the 75th year of his age.—6. The Right Hon. Lady Holmes, of the Isle of Wight, relict of the late Lord Holmes.—At Garfould, in Lancashire, Sir Robert Gerard, Bart.—The Honourable the Champion, John Dymocke, Esq. who is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, Lewis Dymocke, Esq. now Champion of England.—Right Hon. Sir Thomas Sewell, Knt. Master of the Rolls, to which office he was appointed the 27th of Nov. 1764, on the death of Sir Thomas Clarke.—7. At Pershore, in Worcestershire, Mrs. Perrot, relict of the Hon. Mr. Baron Perrot.—At Canterbury, aged 75, John Darkyn, Esq. M. D.—8. The Right Hon. Catharine, Countess Dowager of Lichfield, relict of Robert Earl of Lichfield, and sister of Sir James Stenhouse, Bart. of Radley, in the county of Berks.—9. Charles Garth, Esq. one of the commissioners of the Excise, recorder of the Borough of Devizes, and formerly one of the representatives of that Place.—10. In the parish of Walton, in Somersetshire, Elisabeth Broadmead, aged 117.—12. at Kirby Beddon, the Rev. Mr. Knipe, vicar of Guilest, in Norfolk.—15. The Rev. Dr. Franklin, rector of Braisted in Kent, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, and formerly fellow of Trinity-College in Cambridge, and Greek professor in that university.—16. In the 100th Year of his age, Mr. Barret, of Yarmouth.—18. Charles Bromfield, Esq. late land surveyor in the Custom-house.—19. At Worktop, near Nottingham, George Dunston, Esq. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, when hunting with Lord Monson's hounds, on Budby forest.—At East-Bergholt, in Suffolk, aged 62, the Rev. Thomas Money, rector of Stratford St. Mary, in the same county, and of Bracon-Ash, in Norfolk.—21. the Rev. Mr. Hawes, prebendary of Chichester, and rector of Berwick, in the county of Sussex.—24. At Maitmore, near Gloucester, the Rev. Mr. Pitt, rector of little Barrington.—At Kennington, in Surrey, Mathew Morley, M. D.—27. Ralph Bigland, Esq. principal King of Arms.—At Chewton Mendip, Thomas Pope, aged 101: He could walk ten miles in a day in his 100th year.—29. In London, aged 63, the Rev. Robert Bernard Grant, president of the Scotch college,

at Douay, and brother german to the late Robert Grant, at Rome.—Lately, Thomas barrister at law, and steward of Court.—At Darlington, in the county of Durham, aged 107, John Nicholas Henry Dangerfield, vicar of Gillingham, in Herefordshire.—At Alnwick, in Northumberland, John Hughes, Gent. aged 114 years, and 27 Days. He married, Mary Williams, by whom he had 12 children. In the year 1721, he married Margaret Roberts, and had 12 children. In the year 1735 he married Mrs. Prys, of Dulas, in Anglesea, and had 12 children: and in the year 1748, he married a second time, a great aech Robert Evan, of Caerphilly, who left her a widow with seven children, five men and two women.—In the year 1748, John Haldane, lost off Scilly on his way to the East-Indies, Mrs. Cargill, late of London, celebrated singer. She was requested to sing on her passage to India, and her performance was inserted in our last volume (p. 37) and is requested to correct.—At London, a young Esq. who served for the borough of Blandford, in several successive parliaments, and was principal storekeeper of the Navy.—Lately, Capt. Broderick Harcourt, governor of Greenwich Hospital, and of the county of Montgomeriethire, of his age, Mr. Lewis Jones, of London.—At St. Asaph, aged 89, the Rev. Mr. Jones.—*April 1.* In Salisbury, Sir John Knut. many years deputy recorder of the county of Blandford.—2. At Blandford, the county of Meath, the Right Hon. Lord Blayney.—3. At Blandford, the Right Hon. Lady Anne, to the Earl of Marchmont.—4. At Blandford, the Right Hon. Baron Annaly of Tenelick, Longford, lord chief justice of the Bench in Ireland, and one of the most honourable privy-council in Ireland.—His Lordship dying without issue.—The principal part of his estate was left to the Malone family.—4. At Blandford, in Suffolk, as he was called, having spent a cheerful and useful life, the Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Blandford, in Suffolk, a grammar-school at Framlingham, wife of John Wilkes of Farringdon-ward Without, of this city.—5. At Lewes, in Sussex, D. D. canon of Winchester, and secretary and domestick chaplain to the Duke of Newcastle.—At Blandford, the Rev. John, at Rouen in Normandy, John representative in the three last parliaments of the county of Monmouth, and fourth time for the said county, Leyson Lewis, vicar of Cayo, in the county of Devonshire.—8. At Selbourn, Hampshire, Andrew Etty, B. D. rector of St. Andrew's Church in Oxfordshire.—9. At Blandford, in Suffolk, the Rev. Mr. Bell, vicar of Clare, in Suffolk, and in the gift of the crown.—A

76, the Right Hon. the Countess of Mansfield, sister to the late Earl of Winchelsea, and 48 years wife of the Earl of Mansfield.—14. At Prior's Marston, Warwickshire, Thomas Bafely, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for that county.—15. At Bath, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, and rector of St Stephen, Wallbrook.—18. At Hammer-smith, the Rev. Dr. Weale, vicar of St. Sepulchre's.—Lately, at Little Grimby, in Lincolnshire, in the 44th year of his age, John Nelthorpe, Esq. who was high sheriff for the county of Lincoln, in the year 1775.—Charles Buckle, Esq. many years recorder of Southwold in Suffolk, and Steward of Norwich.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

GAZETTE, Jan. 31, 1783.

THE King has been pleased to grant to his Grace Hugh Duke of Northumberland, during his natural life, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Lord Lovaine, baron of Alnwick in Northumberland; with remainder to his grace's second son, Algernon Percy, Esq. (commonly called Lord Algernon Percy) and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.—To the Right Hon. Henry Frederick Carteret, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a baron of Great-Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Carteret, of Hawnes, in the county of Bedford; with remainders to the Hon. George Thynne, second son, the Hon. John Thynne, third son, and the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and every other son and sons severally and successively, of the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten.—To Edward Eliot, of Port-Eliot, in Cornwall, Esq. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the like dignity of a baron of Great-Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Eliot, of St. Germain's, in the said county of Cornwall.—Richard Gammon, Esq. to be one of his Majesty's commissioners for the management of the duties on salt.—Thomas Astle, Esq. to the office of keeper of the rolls and records of the court of Chancery, in the Tower of London.—Feb. 9. The Right Hon. George Lenox, commonly called Lord George Lenox, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.—19. The Earl of Effingham, to the office of master and worker of his Majesty's Mint.—The Right Hon. George Henry Lenox (commonly called Lord George Henry Lenox) to be constable of the Tower of London, and also to be his Majesty's lieutenant and custos rotularum of the Tower hamlets.—Sir Edmund Affleck, Bart. promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue.—11. His Grace Charles Duke of Rutland to be Lieutenant-General and General-Governour of his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland.—13. Colonel Hulke, comptroller of the household.—Col. Stephens and Lieut.-Col. R. Leger, grooms of the bed-chamber.—Major Churchill and the Hon. Captain Ludlow, equerries to the Prince of Wales.—21. Lieutenant-General William Augustus Pitt to be

commander in chief of his Majesty's land forces in Ireland.—23. Benjamin Thompson, Esq. colonel of his Majesty's regiment of American dragoons.—And James Patey, Esq. sheriff of the county of Berks.

BANKRUPTS.

STEPHEN Northouse, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, innholder.—Tho. Laundry, of St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, grocer.—John Elworthy, of Chard, in Somersetshire, linen-draper.—Mary Dare, of the Minories, in St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, oil and colour woman.—Thomas Thomas, now or late of Llandoverly, in Caermarthenshire, mercer.—Samuel Harrison, of Bath, dealer in wines and spirituous liquors.—Richard Fielding Moyle, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, linen-draper.—Thomas Robson, of Pall-Mall, Westminster, Middlesex, hatter.—Moses Harris, of Brown-End, Northchurch, Hertfordshire, paper-maker.—Marmaduke Teafdale, of Scotland-yard, Middlesex, money-scrivener.—Isaac Ivory, late of Bishopgate-street Without, hat-maker.—Matthew Pagan, late of Bell's-Buildings, Salisbury-square, London, merchant.—James Brown, of Sudbury, in Suffolk, crape-maker.—Joachim Famin, late of Moorfields, merchant, but now a prisoner in the King's-Bench prison, late partner with Peter Rodolphus Utermarck and James Lewis Adam, of Moorfields, merchants.—William Jackson, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, carpenter and builder.—Ambrose Moore, of Noble-street, Foster-lane, London, stocking-trimmer.—John Fraser, of New-court, Swithin's-lane, London, merchant (carrying on trade under the firm of John Fraser and Co.).—Peter Collins, of Ilip, Northampton, merchant.—Thomas Peter Foxlow, of Manchester, Leacaler, merchant and cotton manufacturer.—Edward Bagleton, of Bishopgate-street, London, tea-dealer.—Callington Ward, of Birmingham, gun-maker.—William Ward, late of Biddeford, but now of Winckleigh, in Devonshire, shop-keeper.—Henry Edwards, of St. Thomas in the Cloffe, near Lewes, in Suffex, timber-merchant.—Henry Morris, formerly of Fleet-street, London, silversmith, but now of Hammer-smith, in Middlesex, dealer.—John Evans, of Broad-street, Ratcliff-Highway, dealer.—Samuel Leman, of Hoxne, in Suffolk, grocer.—William Walker, late of Sudbury, in Suffolk, factor.—Richard Chaney, of Old-street-road, St. Luke, Old-street, soap-maker.—William Walter, of Oxford-street, Middlesex, haberdasher.—Matthew Haynes and Matthew Samuel Haynes, of High-Holbourn, warehousemen and copartners.—Robert Aldridge, of Cookham, in Berks, mealman and barge-master.—John Sanders, of St. Paul, Shadwell, mariner.—Edward Gamman, of Carey-street, stable-keeper.—Mark Ridgeway, late of Ironmonger-lane, London, but now of Hoxton, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Irish factor and broker.—Owen Meredith, of Glyn-Malden, near Doleilly, in Merionethshire, timber-merchant.—John Hudson, of East-Retford, in Nottinghamshire, innholder.—Joseph Colon, of Stratford, in Essex, plumber.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in APRIL, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 93, Cornhill.

| Day | Bank Stock. | 3 per C reduced | 3 per C conols. | 4 per C. conols. | Long Ann. | Short An. | India Stock | India Ann. Shut | India Bonds at dif. | S. Sea Stock | Old Ann. Shut | New Ann. | Navy Bills. | Exch. Bills. 3 Dif. | Wind Deal | Weather. |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|
| 26 | 119½ | | 58½ a 58 | 77 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 126 | | 20 | 65½ | | 58½ | 16½ | | N | London |
| 27 | Sunday | | 58½ a 58 | 77 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | | | | | | | 16½ | | N | Rain |
| 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | NW | Snow |
| 29 | 119½ | | 58½ a 58 | 77 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | | | 19 | | | 57½ | | | NW | Fair |
| 30 | | | 58½ a 58 | 76 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 125½ | | 18 | | | | | | NW | Rain |
| 31 | | | 57½ a 58 | | 17½ | 12½ | 125½ | | 18 | | | | 19 | | NW | |
| 1 | 118½ | | 58½ a 58 | | 17½ | 12½ | 125½ | | 17 | | | | 18½ | | NW | |
| 2 | | | 58½ a 58 | | 17½ | 12½ | | | 17 | | | | 18½ | | SE | Fair |
| 3 | | | 58½ a 58 | 76 ½ | 17½ | | | | 20 | | | 57½ | 18 | | SE | |
| 4 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | NW | |
| 5 | 119½ | | 58½ a 58 | | 17½ | 12½ | 126 | | 13 | | | 58½ | 18 | | NW | |
| 6 | 120½ | | 58½ a 59 | | 17½ | 12½ | 126 | | 17 | | | | 18 | | NE | |
| 7 | | | 59 a 58½ | | 17½ | 12½ | 126½ | | 22 | | | | 18½ | | NE | Rain |
| 8 | | | 58½ a 59 | | 17½ | | | | | | | | | | NE | |
| 9 | Holiday | | | | | | 126½ | | | | | | 18½ | Par. | NE | |
| 10 | | | 59 ½ | | 17½ | 12½ | | | | | | | | | SW | |
| 11 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SW | |
| 12 | Holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | NW | |
| 13 | Ditto | | | | | | | | | | | | | | NE | Fair |
| 14 | Ditto | | 59½ a 58½ | | 17½ | 12½ | 126½ | | | | | 58½ | 18½ | 3 Dif. | NE | |
| 15 | | | 59½ a 59 | | 17½ | 12½ | | 54½ | | | | | 18½ | | NE | Rain |
| 16 | | | 58½ a 58 | | 17½ | 12½ | 124 | | | | | | 18 | | NW | Fair |
| 17 | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | W | |
| 18 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | W | Rain |
| 19 | | | 59½ a 58½ | 75 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 125½ | 53½ | | | | | 18 | | E | |
| 20 | | | 59½ a 58½ | | 17½ | 12½ | | 54 | | | | | 17½ | | E | Fair |
| 21 | 116 | 57 ½ | 59½ a 58½ | 75 | 17½ | 12½ | | 54½ | | | | | 17½ | Par. | SW | |
| 22 | 116 | 57 ½ | 59½ a 58½ | 75 | 17½ | 12½ | 125 | | 11 | 65½ | | 58½ | 17½ | Par. | SW | Rain |
| 23 | 116 | 57 ½ | 59½ a 58½ | 75 | 17½ | 12½ | 125 | | 10 | | | | 17½ | | SW | Hail |
| 24 | | 57 ½ | 58½ a 58 | 75 | 17½ | 12½ | | | 9 | | | | 17½ | | SW | Fair |
| 25 | | 57 ½ | 58½ a 58 | 75 | 17½ | 12½ | | | | | | | | | SW | |

N.B. In the 3 per Cent Conols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE

LONDON MAGAZINE,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR MAY, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

AS the questions and expostulations of individuals, although seeming to carry the general sense of the House, were found ineffectual to draw from the minister an explanation of the King's answer respecting a dissolution, it was thought expedient to propose a resolution, declaring the meaning which the House understood it to convey. It is difficult to account for Mr. Pitt's persisting in a silence so unusual and so unconciliating.

Jan. 26. Mr. Eden, after some remarks on the humiliating uncertainty under which the House was obliged to exercise its parliamentary functions, and the fullen and indignant silence of the minister, said that it was necessary, instead of soliciting a respite from day to day, to adopt some resolution, that might remove the anxiety and suspense, which filled both the House and the public. He, therefore, moved, "That it appears to this House, that his Majesty's answer" contains assurances, upon which this House cannot but most firmly rely, that his Majesty will not, by the prorogation or dissolution of parliament, interrupt this House in their consideration of proper measures for regulating the affairs of the East-India Company, and for supporting the public credit and revenues of this country; objects which, in the opinion of his Majesty, and of this House, and of the public, cannot but be thought to demand the most immediate and unremitting attention of parliament." Mr. Marham seconded the motion.

Though Mr. Pitt had resolved not to pledge himself to any specific declaration with regard to a dissolution, when called upon by an individual member, he felt no objection to answer a question proposed in the shape of a resolution, and countenanced by the House. He denied that the King's answer promised any thing more than not to prevent the meeting of parliament after the adjournment; but owned that the resolutions since passed by the House had rendered a dissolution unadvisable. He opposed the resolution as precipitate and indefinite, and as forcing a construction upon the answer, contrary to the express meaning of the words, and the intent of those who framed it, because it bound down the King to an unqualified promise, that he would not resort to his prerogative, and dissolve or prorogue the parliament, in any possible situation of affairs. In his own opinion, how-

ever, the distracted state of the country, at the present juncture, had rendered such a measure totally inexpedient, and he would not advise his Majesty to interrupt the proceedings of the House, either by prorogation or dissolution.

Mr. Fox professed himself satisfied with this assurance: but accused Mr. Pitt of considering himself as superior to the House of Commons, and holding their resolutions in contempt. He called upon him to fulfil his promise, and explain why he continued in office, in open defiance of the House and its resolutions, without the power to carry on any public business, or to serve his country in any shape.

Mr. Pitt denied the imputation. He admitted that his situation was new, but new and extraordinary circumstances might justify new and extraordinary conduct. In critical times, it was incumbent on a minister, who found that he was not approved of by that House, to look to the probable consequences of his immediate resignation; to consider who were likely to be his successors; and whether the country might not receive more detriment than it could possibly derive advantage, from his leaving it without any executive government, and thus making way for an administration, in whom the crown, the parliament, and the people could not equally repose confidence. To have resigned immediately after the resolution adopted by the House on Friday se'ennight, would have been to let in the late ministers, who, however they might enjoy the confidence of the House, had not the confidence of the nation. Such a change, therefore, could have done no good to the country. This consideration alone had kept him in office: he considered himself as performing an act of necessary duty to his King and to his country; and, as long as that continued to be the case, he should persevere.

Mr. Fox did not acquiesce in this reasoning. What was the result of the honourable gentleman's argument, but that he opposed his private opinion to the resolutions of the House. The House had voted his continuance in office contrary to constitutional principles, and injurious to the interests of his Majesty and the people, but he had thought proper to fly in the face of their opinion, and to say it was not. Sacrifices had been called for as the price of an union. Whatever concessions he might make

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on points that concerned his own honour, and the honour of his friends, the honour of the House was more deeply concerned, and could not be given up without the basest treachery, the most scandalous dereliction of public principles. "If a treaty were entered into, while the present ministers continued in power, the House might justly say to him, 'You wanted place; you sold us for power.'" He did not mean to say that a minister was never justifiable in differing from the House. No man, in the situation of a minister, would be more likely to do so than he himself; but then he would adhere to his opinion, he would resign his office, and say to the House, "Chuse another instrument to conduct the public business, I am no longer fit to serve you."

Mr. Pitt did not think proper to divide the House, and the resolution passed without further debate.

Jan. 29. Some observations were made on a late creation of peers, from which, it was said, the public would learn this lesson, that the good opinion of the House of Commons was not the most effectual recommendation, in the eyes of his Majesty's secret advisers, to the highest honour which the King can bestow on a subject.

Feb. 2. Those gentlemen who considered an union of the two contending parties as the only means of healing the distractions of the country, finding the remonstrances of individuals of no avail, had now formed an association for that purpose, and continued to meet at the *St. Alban's Tavern** by regular adjournments. It was thought necessary to strengthen their recommendation by the authority of the House. A resolution was drawn up agreeable to the general sense of the meeting, and proposed for the concurrence of the House, by Mr. Grosvenor, the chairman:

"That the present arduous and critical situation of public affairs requires the exertions of a firm, efficient, extended, united administration, entitled to the confidence of the people, and 'such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unfortunate divisions and distractions of this country.'"

Captain James Luttrell seconded the motion, but entertained sentiments very different from those of the meeting in which it had originated. He argued that the resignation of the present ministry was unnecessary as a sacrifice to the honour of the House, and improper as a gratification of party vengeance. That the House might give up the point without degradation, and that it would be expedient to do so, as the best means of forwarding the union so much desired.

There were some who, having disliked the former coalition, were not desirous of seeing another. They considered the addresses from various parts of the country as convincing evidence that the people were satisfied with the present ministry, and that, whatever divisions might prevail within the walls of the House, without doors there was but one opinion. They objected to the motion under this idea, and as tending to encroach on the prerogative of the crown.

Mr. Powys replied to these objections. Since the truth of the proposition contained in the mo-

tion could not be controverted, since the House adhered to its declaration, that it could not confide in the present ministry, a general coalition was become a matter of necessity, and not of choice.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt assented to the motion, but on very different grounds; the former, because he considered it as a direct confirmation of the resolution already on the journals, and amounting to an express declaration that the present ministry must resign, to make room for such an administration as the motion declared to be necessary; the latter, because it did not make the resignation of him and his colleagues by any means a preliminary to a treaty for an union, but saved the honour of the House, without exposing the country to the anarchy that must ensue from its being left without any government. It was voted without a single negative.

Opposition having obtained so good a foundation lost no time in raising a suitable superstructure. Mr. Coke immediately moved,

"That the continuance of the present ministers in power, after the resolutions of this House, is an obstacle to a firm, efficient, extended, and united administration, which can alone save this country."

This was seconded by Mr. Minchin.

Mr. Dundas desired to know what motion was next to be proposed, and receiving no answer, he considered the present in the light of an address, as a matter by some means or other to be carried up to the foot of the throne. Having laid down this position, he admitted the right of the House to advise his Majesty as to the appointment or removal of ministers. Nothing could be more certain than that the Commons were the constitutional guardians of the people, against the encroachments of the crown, or the other branch of the legislature; but it behoved them to make a discreet and wise exercise of their power at all times, lest they should provoke the people to implore the interference of the crown, to rescue them from the tyranny of the House of Commons. Now, though he was fully persuaded, that, constitutionally the voice of the people could only be collected through the medium of their representatives, yet it was evident, from the numerous addresses which had already been presented from different parts of the kingdom, that the present ministry had the public confidence in a very eminent and honourable degree. He thought also that, if carried, it would render an union still more impracticable, inasmuch as it would disgrace Mr. Pitt, and lower him in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Fox denied that the sense of the people could be collected from addresses unfairly and partially obtained. The present motion ought to be agreed to, as the best means of giving effect to the preceding. It contained nothing personal: it condemned nor proscribed no individual; and even if it had, the House had been forced into it by Mr. Pitt. If ministers were determined to push the House to the utmost extremity, an address must ultimately be proposed. It was not now a question about this or that man, but a question between the House of Commons and the secret advisers of the crown.

The

of the House must be satisfied, and for punctilio of an individual ought not in the way of it.

Forry observed, that Mr. Fox stood upon dangerous ground; that he had a right to them of the resolutions already passed; and upon them to support the present appeals to their passions, their pride, and honour. He himself had opposed the same, as grounded on doubtful and uncertain premises, and holding out unfair terms; but still he was clearly of opinion, ought not to remain on the journals of the House, and the present administration continued. If, therefore, Mr. Pitt would raise a serious question, with a view to have the resolutions reconsidered and rescinded, he would do so with him. On any other terms, the House could not with consistency carry the motion.

Mr. Fox, though he wished to have the resolutions reconsidered, with a view to their being carried, could not content himself with moving a question, but thought it necessary to carry the motion his direct negative. The House was artfully kept from considering the various questions lately proposed, on proper merits. They had been introduced from one resolution to another, leaving whether they were to be carried, at what degree of violence they were to be carried to stop. This last he could not do otherwise, than as an effectual bar to the motion as much desired. He insisted particularly on his personal honour, and that of those who were to be acted. He would never consent to go out with a halter about his neck, and his armour, and meanly beg to be received as a volunteer in the army of the House. He contended warmly, that those who carried the former resolutions were bound, as a duty, to resist the concision, which the House intended to establish as the natural consequence of them.

The motion was carried by a majority of 19.

Mr. Coke having desired the two resolutions of yesterday to be read, moved, that the said resolutions be humbly laid before His Majesty, by such members of the House as are of His Majesty's most honourable council.

He produced a repetition of the arguments so often urged on both sides of these and the former resolutions, and was carried by a majority of 19.

The House of Commons was thus strengthened in the resignation of the ministry, it was expedient that the House of Lords, as their chief strength lay, should not be mediators of the contest, but should, as means or other, stand forth in their own name for this purpose.

The Earl of Effingham, agreeable to a resolution, called the attention of their Lordships to some resolutions of the Lower House, which were considered as extraordinary, and particularly dangerous to the constitution. Having read the resolution of the 24th of December, rescinding the Lords of the Treasury

in the exercise of their discretionary power, with regard to the acceptance of India bills, be read, and also the clause in the act of the 21st of the present King, investing them with that power, he stated the alarming consequences that might ensue, if the resolution were suffered to pass unnoticed, and his intention to move;

"That an attempt in any one branch of the legislature to suspend the execution of law, by separately assuming to itself the direction of a discretionary power, which by an act of parliament is vested in any body of men, to be exercised as they shall judge expedient, is unconstitutional."

As soon as this should be disposed of, he meant to propose another motion, grounded on the resolution of the 16th of January, declaring the continuance of the present ministry unconstitutional, and injurious to the public interest.

"That according to the known principles of this excellent constitution, the undoubted authority of appointing to the great offices of executive government is solely vested in His Majesty; and that this House has every reason to place the firmest reliance in His Majesty's wisdom in the exercise of this prerogative."

The first motion being read from the woolsack, Earl Fitzwilliam declared his dissent. He defended the resolution against which it was pointed, as a salutary and timely piece of advice to the Lords of the Treasury, on a subject which fell particularly within the province of the House of Commons.

The Earl of Fauconberg recommended it to their Lordships to support the just prerogative of the crown, with moderation and firmness, against the violence and intemperance of the other House. They were the hereditary representatives of the people. Their seats in parliament did not depend on borough jobbing or corruption. They held them as their birthrights. They were, therefore, doubly bound to stand forth in times of public danger, and to act in a manner becoming their rank and their high character.

The Duke of Manchester regarded the motion as big with danger to the country, because it was likely to create a breach between the two Houses of parliament, at a time when every step, that tended to add to the internal distractions of the country, must be peculiarly unwise, from the dangerous and critical situation of our domestic and foreign interests.

The Duke of Richmond said it was evident that the House of Commons had run riot, and lost sight of the boundaries which the constitution had marked out for it. It assumed the actual direction of the discretionary powers vested in the Lords of the Treasury, by the act of 1781. It was, therefore, highly necessary for their Lordships to interfere, and prevent the possibility of a second attempt, equally unconstitutional. The resolution proposed was a truth incapable of question or denial, and to vote it could not possibly disturb the harmony between the two Houses. The second resolution was not less necessary, for attempts had been made in the House of Commons to assume the right of creating ministers. The constitutional means of removing ministers were either by an address or

X. 2 2

an impeachment; and he had advised Mr. Pitt not to resign, till the one or the other of these methods was resorted to, declaring at the same time, that the minister who should pay any regard to the resolutions of the Commons, in their hours of heat and violence, would deserve to be turned out for his want of spirit.

Lord Loughborough explained the nature of the discretionary power vested in the lords of the Treasury, and the extent to which the legislation imagined it likely to be exercised. As it was impossible to ascertain the exact amount of the bills, that would be presented at each given period of time, the sum of three hundred thousand pounds had been inserted, in order to draw something like a line; and a discretionary power was lodged with the Treasury, to authorise the acceptance of five, ten, or fifteen thousand pounds above that sum. This was clearly the intention of the legislature, and the meaning of the clause in the act. But, instead of the sum specified, bills to the amount of millions were sent from India, which totally altered the nature of the Company's application to the Treasury. Upon this ground he justified the resolution of the House of Commons as a wise and necessary interference. He contended that, to fetter parliament with any resolutions, tending to check the free exercise of that power of controul, which it had an undoubted right to exert over the servants of the crown, would not only be felt a most galling and irksome inconvenience, but would subject the publick to loss and to fraud.

The Lord Chancellor left the woolpack to answer Lord Loughborough. He considered the question in the very opposite point of view, and affirmed that the resolution neither was, nor affected to be a hint or piece of advice to the lords of the Treasury, but an assumption of the right to direct the exercise of a discretionary power, vested in a body of men by the three states of the realm. He treated the conduct of the House of Commons with great asperity, and recommended the motion as necessary to correct the wildness of that mad ambition, which, by talking in a high and nonsensical tone of the dignity and honour of parliament, persuaded men to come into measures at once childish, absurd, and extravagant.

The Earl of Mansfield viewed the motion in a very serious and alarming light, as obviously tending to create a difference between the two Houses, which would naturally lead to a dissolution of parliament, a measure utterly inconsistent with any regard to sound policy, or the safety of the state, in the present critical and pressing circumstances. He declared he had never spoken on any subject with so much anxiety. He was indifferent as to this or that administration, but thought the strongest must be the best. A resolution of the House of Commons, every man knew, could not suspend the law of the land. It might be disobeyed with impunity, of which there were repeated and recent instances. He could not, therefore, see the necessity of voting abstract and self-evident propositions, that could do no good, but might do much harm, and wished the motion might be got rid of, without taking the sense of the House upon it.

Lord Stormont coincided in opinion with his noble relation. He considered their lordships' present proceedings as a weak attempt of Mr. Pitt's friends to support his tottering and impotent administration. Perhaps the address, which he understood was to follow, was meant to make his political dissolution easy, and to serve as flowers to strow on his funeral bier, for, notwithstanding his respect for the House, he knew that its support alone was not sufficient to prop a falling ministry.

The Earl of Coventry, Lord Sydney, and Lord Gower supported the motion, which was carried by a majority of 47. The second resolution was also carried, and an address to the King*, in the same spirit. In the course of the debate, high encomiums were bestowed on the present ministry, especially on Mr. Pitt, and keen invectives on their immediate predecessors.

Feb. 5. Lord Hinchinbroke informed the House of Commons that their resolutions had been laid before his Majesty on Monday, and that he would take them into consideration.

Lord Surrey asked leave to present a petition from Colchester, praying leave to prove, that Sir Edmund Affleck had not that estate, which the law declares necessary as a qualification to sit as a burgess in the House. The Speaker informed the noble lord that the petition could not be received, as any petition affecting the seat of a member must be presented within fourteen days after the return of the writ, and not after the member has taken his seat, as Lord Surrey conceived.

Lord Beauchamp moved, "That a committee be appointed to examine the journals of the Lords, and to see if any, and what proceedings had been had by them, on the subject of a resolution agreed to by this House on the 24th of December last; or any other resolution; and that they make a report to the House."

Mr. Fox remarked that the resolution which gave so much offence to their lordships had passed the 24th of December, and had remained unnoticed till the House of Commons laid their resolutions against the ministry before the King. From this procedure, this curious and alarming lesson might be collected, that as long as the House of Commons should agree in opinion with the ministers of the crown, so long they might pass what resolutions they pleased, unheeded by the Lords; but that, no sooner should they differ from ministers, and advise the crown to dismiss them, than the Lords would stand forth their champions, and commence hostilities against the House of Commons. It was the constant practice of ministers, when they found themselves supported by the House of Commons, to exaggerate its power and its consequence; but when it happened to be in opposition to ministers, then it was cried down, the prerogative of the crown was mentioned in high and lofty strains; and the Lords were called upon to vindicate their rights, which they were prompted to believe invaded, by the exercise of the most constitutional powers of the House of Commons. Thus praised when they supported ministers, vilified and traduced when they opposed them, the Commons must at last be rendered contemptible

in the eyes of their constituents and the public, and consequently unfit for any of the purposes, for which they formed a branch of the legislature. He said it was well known, that in his Majesty's cabinet there were not wanting those, who were not the warmest friends to the constitution in its present form, and accused the Lord Chancellor, in pretty direct terms, of holding and avowing principles the most abhorrent from the constitution.

Mr. Pitt treated these observations as idle and absurd, and founded on no evidence direct or circumstantial. He reprobated the insinuations against the public principles of the Lord Chancellor, but said, until some specific charge was produced, he would not attempt to defend a character, which stood equally above censure and panegyric.

The motion was agreed to, and a committee appointed.

Feb. 6. The House of Lords heard counsel and examined witnesses on Nibbett's divorce bill, which was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, Lord Beauchamp brought in the report of the committee appointed to inspect the journals of the Lords.

Mr. Dempster's bill for granting the privileges of natural born subjects to the children of British mothers, though born out of the King's dominions, was read a second time.

Lord Beauchamp moved, "That a committee be appointed to search the journals for precedents relative to the usages of the House, touching the exercise or non-exercise of any discretionary power vested in the servants of the crown, relative to the expenditure of public money," which passed without any debate. Mr. Fox then said, that as the House had thought proper to lay some resolutions before his Majesty, it would be but decent to pause for a while, to allow him sufficient time to take these resolutions into consideration. He, therefore, moved to adjourn the committee on the state of the nation to Friday, which was done accordingly.

Feb. 10. Mr. Eden stated, that by the delay of the bill to explain and amend the receipt tax, the revenue sustained a loss of 5000*l.* a week. Lord John Cavendish was still ready to take his share of the odium that had followed the tax, as he was satisfied that it was a good one. Mr. Hussey was of the same opinion, but thought it material to know the intentions of the present administration respecting it. Mr. Pitt said he would speak his sentiments concerning the bill when it came before the committee, and thought it not a little strange that he should be questioned on the subject then. It was determined that the House would resume the consideration of the bill on Thursday, which had already been read a first and second time.

Mr. Pitt then moved to bring up the report from the committee on the Ordnance estimates. Mr. Fox objected to granting any supply, before the House received some answer from his Majesty, on the subject of the two resolutions, that had been carried up to the throne. Mr. Pitt admitted that the House ought to be informed what line of conduct his Majesty meant to pursue, and promised that such information should be given.

Feb. 11. Mr. Eden reminded the House, that the report from the committee appointed to enquire into the illicit trade carried on in this country had been long upon the table, and deserved the most early and serious attention. From the report, it appeared that the losses to the revenue on the articles of tea, wine, and brandy amounted to two millions annually. To bring this money into the Exchequer, it would be necessary to adopt measures that probably would not be popular, and which none but a strong administration could enforce. In the actual state of affairs, he did not mean to propose any thing, upon which there could be a diversity of opinion, but he wished to proceed so far in the business of the report, that whenever such an administration should be formed, as the exigencies of the country required, it might be in such readiness as to be taken into immediate consideration. He, therefore, moved, "That the illicit practices used in defrauding the revenue have increased in a most alarming degree: That those practices are carried on upon the coast, and in other parts of this kingdom, with a violence and with outrages, which not only threaten the destruction of the revenue, but are highly injurious to regular commerce and fair trade, very pernicious to the manners and the morals of the people, and an interruption of all good government: That the more secret illicit practices in the internal excise of this kingdom have also greatly increased: That the public revenue is defrauded to an extent of not less than two millions per annum—and that these enormities and great national losses well deserve the earliest and most serious attention of parliament."

This brought on a conversation on the necessity of an union between Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt, which was earnestly inculcated by those members who composed the meeting at the St. Alban's.

Mr. Fox hoped that no one who recommended union would think of excluding his noble friend (Lord North) whose weight and abilities were necessary in the formation of a strong and firm administration. The honourable gentleman at the head of the Exchequer must be reconciled to the constitution, which his continuance in office had so grossly violated, before he could unite with him. A difference of opinion, on subjects that no longer existed, was no obstacle to union; but it was impossible for men to think of coalescing, who differed on points that might occur every day. The right honourable gentleman held that a minister may remain in office, after the House of Commons has declared its want of confidence in him, while he maintained the very reverse. This was a great and essential difference, which might every day be the cause of division; for he should be looking to the House of Commons for their confidence and support, while the right honourable gentleman might be looking for both to the crown. Since the right honourable gentleman could not expect that the Commons would give up their opinion to him, it would be more decent to sacrifice his opinion to theirs. He did not wish that business should cease during a negotiation. Let it only be declared that the present administration

was virtually at an end, and then he should have no objection to treat. On the affairs of India, the right honourable gentleman and he might differ, but the House could decide between them. Though he meant not to recede from the principles of his bill, that the government should be at home and the system permanent, he hoped to modify every other part in such a manner as to give general satisfaction.

Mr. Pitt was equally desirous of union. He thought a minister ought to possess the confidence of the crown, as well as that of the House of Commons. He and his colleagues were ready to resign the moment there was a prospect of an administration being formed, by whom the country might be effectually served. There were, however, persons, against whom he had no personal dislike, whose private characters he respected and revered, whose abilities were eminent, with whom, notwithstanding, he could never bring himself to act in the cabinet.

Lord North, who was not in the House at the commencement of the debate, conceiving himself alluded to by Mr. Pitt, said, that though he felt not the least disposition to gratify the right honourable gentleman's opinions or prejudices, which were not founded in reason or in justice, he loved his country too well, to suffer his personal expectations to stand in the way of its good: if, therefore, he was deemed an obstacle to union, he was ready to withdraw his pretensions.

This declaration was generally applauded, as disinterested and patriotic, and the hopes of an union were considerably increased. The motion passed unanimously. The House then went into a committee of supply on the Ordnance estimates, and the sums for new fortifications, and the purchase of Sir Gregory Page's house being withdrawn for further consideration, the remaining sum of 324,964*l.* was voted without debate.

Feb. 12. The House divided on the order of the day for going into a committee on the receipt tax, which was carried by 167 against 33. The minister divided with the majority, and such of his friends as had been most vehement in their opposition withdrew before the division.

Lord Beauchamp brought up the report of the committee appointed to search the journals for precedents relative to the usages of the House, &c. It began with precedents as far back as the year 1626, and proceeded regularly on to the end of the session in 1783. It was ordered to be printed, and considered on Monday.

Feb. 16. A doubt having arisen whether the office of Constable of the Tower, to which Lord George Lenox had been lately appointed, was a civil or military office, Lord Maitland moved "for an account of all fees, perquisites, and allowances payable to the Constable of the Tower, and the form of the warrant for paying the same."

Lord Beauchamp then read the various precedents from the journals, respecting the privileges of the House, and having commented on each, he moved the six following resolutions, which, he said, were meant not to reprimand, but to vindicate the rights of the House:

1. "That this House hath not assumed to itself any right to suspend the execution of law.
2. "That it is constitutional and agreeable

to usage, for the House of Commons to exercise their sense and opinions, respecting every discretionary power, act of parliament or otherwise, by a body of men whatever, for the service of the public.

3. "That it is a duty upon this House, entrusted with the sole and separate management of the money, to watch over, and to prevent the rash and precipitate expenditure of public power, however vested, which with any danger to public credit, would be a loss to the revenue, and a burden upon the people.

4. "That the resolution passed on the 11th of December last, which declared the non-acceptance of this House, 'That of the Treasury ought not to be the acceptance of any bills, drawn from India, until it shall be the sense of the House, that sufficient means for the payment of the same, will be found, by a regular application of the effects of the Company, after the regular course, the customs and duties of the Company to the public, and the customs of the Company: or until this House shall be satisfied, by a direct vote, that the Company's duty towards the public, and dictated by a becoming regard to the preservation of the revenue, and the public credit.'

5. "That if this House shall be satisfied that the East-India Company is under the necessity of forming a bill, in order to form the relief of that Company to the public, neglected to pay the dividends of the 24th of December, to the charge, to a very considerable sum, which has been rashly incurred, before any bill has been introduced, it had been stated or provided, that the Company should have been justly and highly responsible, for the increase of the public debt, which are already incurred.

6. "That this House will maintain inviolably the prerogative of the House, and will persevere in the conscientious discharge of its duty, and will owe to their constituents an equally solicitous to prefer the public interest, and to avoid any encroachment on either of the other branches of the Government.

These resolutions were proposed by Sir Grey Cooper and Mr. Fox, and were opposed by Mr. Macdonald, and Mr. Dundas, the last of whom moved an amendment to the fourth, word direct, "being only of this House, touching the certain circumstances, of the discretionary powers given by act of parliament, not as binding the lords, but as binding the House, to forbear the exercise of the subject the same to the separate House." Mr. Fox and Mr. Fox supported the resolutions, and opposed the amendment. Mr. Pitt said that, unless the House

amendment, he would move the previous question, which having done, it was negatived by a majority of 29, after which the resolutions were severally put, and carried.

Feb. 18. The order of the day being read for taking into consideration the report of the committee on the Ordnance estimates, Mr. Pitt, according to promise, acquainted the House with his Majesty's sentiments respecting the resolutions that had been laid before him; "That, upon consideration of all the circumstances of affairs, his Majesty had not thought proper to dismiss his ministers, nor had they resigned." As Mr. Pitt explained this not to be a formal message, but merely an intimation of his Majesty's pleasure, it was not entered on the journals of the House.

Mr. Fox observed, that this was the first instance, since the accession of the House of Brunswick, of a direct refusal on the part of the crown to comply with the wishes of the House of Commons. Almost all the money voted by the House was voted in confidence. Could the minister then expect, that the House would proceed to vote a supply, which fell more particularly under that description, in the very moment that it had been insulted by a message, which his Majesty had been so ill advised as to send. To postpone a supply was not to refuse it. He hoped, therefore, the House would agree with him in the propriety of putting off the vote of supply for forty-eight hours, that their indignation might have time to cool, and that there might be time to reflect, and determine what measures ought to be pursued.

Mr. Eden and Mr. Powys approved of the delay. Mr. Pitt insinuated, that under the mask of delay was concealed an intention to withhold the supplies. He admitted the right of the House to refuse supplies in cases of great public danger, but contended that his Majesty's having refused to dismiss his ministers, because the House had condemned them without a trial, was no reason whatever for exercising it. He stated, that his Majesty had proposed a plan for a new administration, and had endeavoured to bring about a conference on that subject, between the Duke of Portland and himself, but his gracious intentions had been frustrated by the noble Duke's refusing, in the first place, to have any conference with him previous to his resignation, and secondly, refusing to treat, unless his Majesty would send for him, and give him authority to form an administration.

Mr. Fox replied, that the Duke of Portland had not objected to a conference from personal considerations, but because he thought it inconsistent with the honour of the House of Commons, to confer with a set of men, who avowedly were ministers, in open defiance of its resolutions: that if Mr. Pitt would admit the words *new administration* to imply the virtual resignation of the present, he did not doubt but the Duke of Portland would think such a declaration a sufficient ground for entering into a negotiation.

To this Mr. Pitt made no reply, and after a debate of considerable length and some acrimony, the consideration of the report was postponed to Friday by a majority of 12.

Feb. 19. A short conversation took place respecting the vote of last night, one party contending that the other had withheld the supplies, while they affirmed, that they had simply voted a postponement of a single supply for two days, without ever meaning to withhold it.

Feb. 20. Mr. Powys complained of this imputation. He denied that the idea of withholding the supply had been entertained, for a moment, by any one of those who voted to postpone it. When a dissatisfactory and ungracious answer had been given to their resolutions, a naked and unexplained vote of supply would wound the dignity of the House. If the resolution, which he was about to propose, should be adopted, he would then most cheerfully vote for the supply. The contest now looked serious. The standard of prerogative seemed to be erected on one side, and that of privilege on the other. As one of the people, he could not hesitate to which it was his duty to resort. He concluded with moving

"That this House, impressed with the most dutiful sense of his Majesty's paternal regard for the welfare of his people, relies on his Majesty's royal wisdom to take such measures, as may tend to give effect to the wishes of his faithful Commons, which have been most faithfully represented to his Majesty."

Mr. Eden compared the addresses of the present time to those which poured in from all quarters, towards the close of Charles the Second's reign, when the court was attacking all the charters of the kingdom by *Quo warranto*, in order to command the returns of members to parliament. He attributed the odium that had been excited against the India bill to the agents and connexions of the overgrown delinquents, whom it was meant to restrain, who had every advantage of abilities, activity, industry, and money. He charged ministry with endeavouring to keep up the false blaze of their popularity, by misrepresenting and calumniating the measures of the House. He moved to insert after the word "measures," "by removing such obstacles as the House has declared to stand in the way of an extended, efficient, and united administration, such as the House has resolved to be necessary, in the present arduous and very critical situation of his Majesty's dominions."

Of the friends of ministry some objected to the original motion, and some to the amendment. What was a small majority of that House, compared with the other two branches of the legislature, and the voice of the people? But the chief part of the debate lay between Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt.

The former pursued a vast extent and variety of argument. He complained that he and his friends had been studiously loaded with all the obloquy that art could imagine or malice impute. New colours for their conduct were daily held out, all equally foreign from the true motives of their proceedings, and all equally calculated to confound and delude. He distinguished most accurately between the money appropriated to pay the interest of the publick funds, and the money voted to defray the charge of particular services, and shewed that the worst ministers, or the most unconstitutional monarch must not be refused

refused the one, but that it might be highly expedient to withhold the other from the best of princes, if that House could not confide in his ministers. He contrasted the magnanimous and disinterested conduct of Lord North with that of Mr. Pitt; asked how he dared to put his honour in competition with the honour of the House; and dehed him to point out a single instance, since the Revolution, of a minister retaining his situation, a single moment, after he had lost the confidence of that House. He defended the resolution and the amendment, as a kind of necessary *salvo jure* to the House, before it could vote the supply, in the present situation of affairs.

Mr. Pitt replied with animated and haughty eloquence. He repeated his declaration, that he was ready to resign on the most distant prospect, that his resignation would contribute to restore solid peace and happiness to the country; but was firm in his resolution not to resign as a preliminary to a negotiation, or to throw himself on the mercy of Mr. Fox. By so doing he should become the ridicule of his opponents, and forfeit the good opinion of those who now supported him; for when he should have sacrificed his honour for Mr. Fox's protection, and bartered his reputation for his great connexion, he should become the slave of those connexions, the mere sport and tool of a party; for a while, perhaps, a minister appointed by that party, but no longer useful to his country, or independent himself. He treated the delay of Wednesday as an useless and ineffectual bravado, and asked if there was any thing in his character so flagitious, as to render him suspected of alienating the public money, or unfit to be trusted with the ordinary issues. He avowed himself the champion of the King's just prerogative, which had been justly called a part of the rights of the people, and a part of which they were never more jealous than at that hour. He warned the House against suffering an individual to involve his own cause in its resolutions, If the constitutional independence of the crown were reduced to the verge of annihilation, where would be the boasted equipoise of the constitution? Where that balance among the three branches of the legislature, which our ancestors had marked out with so much precision. Dreadful, therefore, as the conflict was, his duty, his conscience, his country, called upon him to defend the castle. He was determined, and would still defend it.

The motion with the amendment was carried by a majority of 20.

Mr. Fox then said, that, as the minister and his friends had met the resolution with such high language, and had treated the House in every respect so cavalierly, he would move, without further delay, to convert it into an address* to the throne, to be presented by the whole House. The House divided again on this motion, which was carried by a majority of 21.

The report of the committee on the Ordnance estimates was then brought up, and unanimously agreed to.

Feb. 23. The Attorney-General moved for accounts of all public monies in the hands of the Right Honourable Richard Rigby, on the 13th day of November last, and also on the 19th day of November last.

It appeared that Mr. Rigby, from the diffi-

culty of calling in the balance before in his hands, found himself obliged to apply to the board of Treasury for 140,000*l.* to answer the necessary demands upon him, which had been granted by the Duke of Portland. Mr. Rigby justified himself in this by the example of former paymasters, and expressed his willingness to pay interest for the public money in his hands, until he could call in the principal, and pay it into the Exchequer.

The Attorney-General then moved for copies of the minutes of the Treasury, respecting the issuing of money to Mr. Rigby, on the 1st of November last, and also an account of the payments made by him since that time.

Feb. 24. Mr. Dempster's naturalization bill was lost in a committee.

The report of the committee on the bill to amend the receipt tax was brought up and read a second time.

Feb. 25 Being the day appointed to carry up the address to the King, Lord Beauchamp moved to adjourn to Friday, that gentlemen might have time for consideration, before they proceeded to business after receiving the King's answer.

Feb. 27. His Majesty's answer† being read from the chair, Lord Beauchamp moved to adjourn the consideration of it to Monday, that the minds of men might have time to cool, and intimated his intention to move, that the House should adjourn till then, since, when ministers advised the crown to stick so closely to prerogative, it behoved the House to take measures for defending its privileges, in preference to every other business. This was opposed by the friends of ministry, as a factious and vexatious delay. Lord North ascribed whatever dangers resulted from delay to the obstinacy of the minister, who might, by resigning, remove them all in twenty-four hours. The adjournment was carried by a majority of seven.

March 1. The King's answer being again read, Mr. Fox took an extensive retrospect of the origin and progress of the contest, from the rejection of the India bill. He lamented the interruption of that harmony between the sovereign and the House of Commons, by which the nation had risen to such an envied pitch of glory, since the accession of the Hanoverian line. Before the present time, the personal confidence of the prince had never once been mentioned as sufficient to support a minister, against the sense of the House of Commons. This conduct of Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Grenville evinced, who had both retired from office, though possessing the most ample confidence of the late King. He enlarged on the intention of the secret advisers to render the House of Commons contemptible in the eyes of the people, as the mere appendage of the court, the obsequious instrument of every minister; or, failing in that, to shew its insignificance, by keeping ministers in power in contempt of its opinion. He maintained that the House possessed an undoubted constitutional negative on the appointment of ministers, and that, though in general this negative was not to be exercised before trial, yet there were cases, in which the House ought to interfere, before any measure whatever was proposed by a minister. He contended that the nomination of the present ministry constituted such a case, from the very circumstances which attended

attended it. He next adverted to an union, the formation of which two obstacles were said to impede—the honour of the House, and the punctilio of the present minister. When such points came in collision, which ought to give way? Unquestionably the minister, and not the House. Now that the prospect of union was no more, he would venture to say, that, though for the sake of his country, he had expressed his readiness to unite, neither the system of the present ministry, nor their characters as statesmen, would make him very ambitious of joining in administration with them. He knew the value of Mr. Pitt's abilities. He might be a formidable opponent, or a powerful friend; but still he would not despair of carrying on the business of the public without his assistance.—*Genium ejus non ita laudabo ut pertimescam*—and he did not doubt but his faithful services would obtain all the confidence from his gracious master, that is necessary for a minister. The House could not be expected to vote supplies, to be managed by ministers, in whom it had no confidence. It might be dangerous to refuse them entirely, while ministers manifested so little regard for the public good; and if the House should be driven to that necessity, he would advise to put off so alarming a measure to the utmost stretch of forbearance. He concluded with moving a second address, which lamented the ill success of the former, infused with firmness on the right of the House to advise the crown, and prayed for the removal of the ministry, in direct and express terms.

Mr. Pitt's reply was brief. He explained Mr. Fox's doctrine to amount precisely to this; that no ministry ought to be appointed, until the sense of the House of Commons were previously consulted, and consequently, that no administration could be dismissed, till it was known whether the Commons would consent to their dismissal; by which means both the executive and legislative characters would be united in the House. He held the King's answer to be extremely proper. The address had not recommended the absolute dismissal of ministers, but merely the removing of such obstacles, as might stand in the way of an union. Now the King knew that to have dismissed his ministers, so far from removing an obstacle, would have been an insuperable bar to union; for he himself adhered to his former declaration, that if he should be removed from his office, as a preliminary, to a treaty, no treaty should ever take place, as far as he was concerned. He had never yet admitted that the dismissal of ministers ought necessarily to follow an address: for that purpose, from the House of Commons, and denied that the doctrine was sanctioned by any law. The address was carried by a majority of 12.

March 2. Lord Mahon brought in a bill to prevent bribery at elections.

The Solicitor-General brought in a bill to provide a temporary reception for criminals under sentence of death, and respited during his Majesty's pleasure, or under sentence or order of transportation, and also for sick prisoners.

Passed the bill to amend the receipt-tax.

March 3. On reading the commission appointed.

pointing Lord Cornwallis constable of the Tower, it appeared that the salary was made payable at the Exchequer. This, it was said, was an error, which had been copied into one commission from another, for eighty years past; whereas, in fact, it was never paid at the Exchequer, but voted annually in the provision made for guards and garrisons. It was then voted that the acceptance of the office of constable of the Tower by Lord G. H. Lennox, he being a military officer, did not vacate his seat in the House.

The House, in a committee of supply, voted 701,257l. for the ordinary of the navy.

March 4. The Speaker, attended by the members, went up to St. James's with their second address. As soon as they were returned, Mr. Fox moved to adjourn the consideration of the King's answer* to Monday, which was agreed to without debate.

Mr. Welbore Ellis then observed, that it was the practice of the House not to enter on any public business, until questions that concerned the privilege and dignity of the House were first disposed of, and moved to adjourn to Monday. Mr. Pitt objected to this, as of a piece with the delay of last week. As the mutiny bill was so near expiring, and was the first order of the day for to-morrow, he thought the House too thin to discuss a question of adjournment. It was, therefore, agreed to adjourn till to-morrow, to debate the propriety of postponing the mutiny bill to Monday.

March 5. The usage of the House, and respect to the King were urged in favour of the adjournment, and that there was time enough to pass a new mutiny bill, before the expiration of the old. It was intimated also, that it might be expedient to pass a short mutiny bill. To this it was answered, that it would be imprudent to run the bill to a day, and risk the consequences that must follow, if by any accident it should miscarry; and that if a short mutiny bill should be sent up to the Lords, and they should think proper to alter it, the present bill must expire before the difference could be settled between the two Houses. The adjournment was carried by a majority of 9.

March 8. Mr. Fox arraigned the King's answer, as containing such gross contradictions, and such scandalous duplicity, as had never been put into the mouth of Majesty. He could not have believed, that the minister would dare so far to insult the House, as again to ask the reasons of their resolutions. The meanest beggar, in the most arbitrary government, had a right to petition the King, stating the reasons of his petition; and was this the whole mighty privilege, that the King was advised to allow the British House of Commons. The House of Commons had often petitioned without stating their reasons, and he should think himself warranted by former precedents to move a resolution, declaring him an enemy to his country, who should advise the continuance of the present administration. But he had yielded to the advice of his friends, and meant only to move an humble representation † to his Majesty, to which no answer was customary. He defended the conduct of Mr

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Powys and Mr. Marham, and animadverted with much severity on those who had deserted the cause of the constitution, towards the issue of the contest.

Mr. Dundas observed, that it was high time to ask themselves, whether it was the House, or all the world beside that had been deceived. Their constituents, instead of catching that raging fever, to which they had worked themselves up, by haranguing perpetually about their dignity, had thought proper to apply phlebotomy to their veins, in hopes of relieving their phrenzy a little. He defended the King's answer, as fair, manly, decided, and explicit, and hinted that the meeting at the St. Alban's had caused much procrastination, and had answered no good purpose.

The representation was carried by a majority of one.

Such was the issue of a contest, which had suspended all public business from the 16th of December. Opposition no longer threatened to stop the supplies, an attempt that, in all probability, would now have exceeded their power; and the idea of preventing a dissolution of parliament, by a short mutiny bill, to be renewed from time to time, was abandoned.

March 9. A bill for the usual time was agreed to in a committee, without debate. On this occasion, the fallen dignity of the House of Commons was lamented, and the ministers complimented on having triumphed over it and the constitution. A deluded people had been taught to desert their natural guardians, and to seek protection from the crown; but the alliance was too unnatural to be lasting, they must soon be freed from the illusion, or they would have cause to repent having lent their assistance to degrade their own representatives. Had those, who advised his Majesty's late answers, recollected, that he held his crown by a vote of parliament, they would hardly have advised him to treat a vote of the House of Commons, with so little ceremony. The House was indeed conquered, for though its vote could once bestow a crown, it could not now procure the dismissal of a minister. But let ministers, by a long mutiny bill, be permitted to dissolve the parliament; though a dissolution would evidently be ruinous—though they themselves had acknowledged it to be improper. Let them now display the bent of their genius, and have scope to run their mad career.

March 10. The report of the committee on the mutiny bill was agreed to, and 1,100,000*l.* voted in a committee, for the extraordinaries of the navy.

March 11. The royal assent was given by commission to the receipt-tax, and fifteen other bills.

In the House of Commons, a motion was made to bring up the report of the committee on Lord Mahon's bill to prevent bribery at elections. Lord John Cavendish thought the bill carried its principles to such an extent of scrupulous nicety, that it would hardly be possible for a candidate to avoid subjecting himself to the penalties of it, and, therefore, wished it to be printed, before bringing up the report. It was

ordered to be printed, and recommitted on Friday the 19th.

The order of the day was then read for bringing up the report of the committee on the bill to provide a temporary reception for criminals, &c.* but some doubts being started, concerning the legality of changing sentences already pronounced, it was also ordered to be recommitted.

The next order of the day being for taking into consideration the report of the court of directors of the East-India company, on the state of the company's finances. Mr. Eden objected to it, as founded entirely on conjecture and speculation, and, in many instances, on premises absolutely false. He, therefore, moved to refer it to a select committee of fifteen members, to be chosen by ballot, which was agreed to.

March 12. The bill for the removal of convicts, &c. was recommitted and amended.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, having some days before undertaken to bring forward some proposition on the subject of parliamentary reform, which Mr. Pitt, for the present, had thought proper to decline, renewed the original motion for a committee to enquire into the state of the representation.

Mr. Fox was of opinion that those who had lately despised and insulted the House of Commons, as speaking a language different from that of the people, were bound to promote such a reform, as would make the representatives truly speak the sentiments of the represented.

Mr. Eden, on the contrary, thought the motion a gratuitous revival of a dangerous question, tending only to let loose the minds of the multitude, to instill into them mischievous jealousies of the legislature, to create alarms, and give no satisfaction, to excite expectations, and produce certain disappointment.

Mr. Pitt argued for a reform with his usual eloquence, indulged himself in a sneer at the manner in which the business had been now brought forward, and called upon Lord North to deliver his sentiments.

Lord North said his opinion was of less consequence, since the right honourable gentleman had eased him of great part of that majority, which had supported it on a former occasion. It was, however, still the same, and he thought the conduct of the present House of Commons an additional proof, that the established form of representation was fully efficient. The motion was negatived by a majority of 48.

March 16. A bill to continue for a limited time the act of last session, giving his Majesty certain powers for the better carrying on trade and commerce with the United States of America, was read a first time.

March 17. In a committee of supply, the Secretary at War moved that the sum of 173,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty for the pay, &c. of Chelsea Hospital.

Sir Cecil Wray said the above estimate was, at an average, 51*l.* 5*s.* per man; and at the evil could not be remedied while the hospital remained, he sincerely wished to see it pulled down.

March 18. In a committee on the bill for granting a bounty on linens and calicoes exported, Mr. Eden observed that, as Great-

Britain

Britain and Ireland seemed to be out bidding each other in bounties, it would be proper to insert a clause, limiting the duration of the bill to that of the last Irish act on the same subject, that on the expiration of both, the business of bounties might be settled by mutual agreement between the two countries.

The blank in the American intercourse bill, for the space of time it was to last, was then filled up with the words "twenty-fourth of June next."

March 19. The report from the committee on the bill to prevent bribery at elections being brought up, several members wished to get rid of the bill, as thinking the laws against bribery already too voluminous and too severe. On a division, there appeared a majority of 21 for going on with the bill.

March 22. The Secretary at War moved for the House to go into a committee of supply on the army estimates. Sir Grey Cooper said it was now generally understood that the parliament was to be dissolved, but he could not conceive how ministers could venture upon so daring a measure, without an appropriating act, at least for the pay of the army. To pay the army, without the authority of parliament, would be a manifest infringement of the bill of rights, would disturb the title to the throne itself, and would lead to infinite mischief. To these and several other observations and questions from other members Mr. Pitt made no reply, and the sum of 2,360,992*l.* was granted for the extraordinaries of the army. The House divided on the third reading of the bill to prevent bribery at elections, which was passed by a majority of 7.

March 23. In the House of Lords, the said bill being brought up and read, Lord Mansfield objected to it, as tending rather to contract the law against bribery than to enlarge and enforce it. He reasoned on the ill policy of multiplying statutes unnecessarily. What the statute and common laws had already declared criminal, it was idle and inconvenient to pass new statute laws to declare criminal; and so strong, so extensive, and so effectual, were the laws already in being against bribery at elections, that the

bill appeared to him totally unnecessary. It was ordered to be printed, and of course lost, by the dissolution of parliament.

In the House of Commons, the report from the committee on the army estimates being brought up, Mr. Eden and Lord North made some observations on the impropriety and hazard of a dissolution of parliament. The pay of the army for the month of May could not be issued, a respite of duties to the East-India Company, for which they would soon have occasion to apply, could not be granted, without the sanction of parliament. It might be said that ministers might venture to do both, because an act of indemnity might be obtained from a succeeding parliament; but if ministers were found daring enough to break the law, through a necessity of their own creating, and a parliament should be found mean enough to indemnify them, the country was no longer governed by law, and there was an end of the constitution. But it was not enough for ministers to disregard the House of Commons, they added insult to contempt. They went through the mockery of voting supplies, for which they were determined that the House should not provide. Mr. Pitt deigned not to reply. Lord North rose again. He supposed that, in future, there was to be a parliament of questions and a parliament of answers, in like manner, as one parliament was to vote supplies, and another was to find ways and means. Not, therefore, expecting any answer in this parliament, he would ask upon what principle of law written or common, on what principle of the constitution, could money be issued without an act of appropriation, and contrary to the express resolutions of the assembly that has the right of voting money. The question on the report was then carried, without a division.

March 24. His Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the militia bill, the militia pay bill, and fourteen other public and private bills: after which he made a speech* to both Houses, and prorogued the parliament, which was dissolved by proclamation on the 26th.

THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT-BRITAIN,

BEGUN *and* HOLDEN at WESTMINSTER, on the 18th of MAY, 1784.

THE circumstances, which led to the premature dissolution of the late parliament, are so recent in the mind of every reader, as to render a minute recapitulation altogether unnecessary. A majority of the House of Commons, attached to an administration, whom his Majesty had thought proper to dismiss from his service, refused to acquiesce in the nomination of the crown, or to place confidence in men, who had been called into office in an unusual manner, and continued in open defiance of their declared opinion. The King, supported by the House of Lords, and relying on the spirit manifested by the people, who, according to their custom on all occasions when their minds have not been heated by religious zeal, took part with the crown against their representatives, had recourse to the exercise of his undoubted prerogative, which, however, had lain dormant for many years, and appealed to the great body of the

people, the fountain of all power, for a confirmation of the appointments which he had made.

The short space of time, that intervened between the dissolution of the old and the meeting of the new parliament, left little room for alteration in the state of affairs, either foreign or domestic. Things remained nearly in the same situation as at the opening of the last session. The attention of the court, and of opposition, was equally occupied by the general election. Both sides pursued their respective interests with such indecent ardour, and often by such unworthy means, as disgusted all moderate men, excited the contempt of the wise, and the pity of the virtuous. The appeal to the people in such circumstances, far from opening a prospect of unanimity and moderation, served only to disseminate more widely the principles and licentiousness of faction. Men's minds were exasperated by the vehement personal contentions, in

which they were universally engaged; and the violence of party was inflamed by the rancour of private animosity.

Success declared very generally in favour of the ministry, and they opened the session with a much greater majority than Lord North could command in 1780. The electors seemed animated with uncommon zeal against the adherents of the coalition; and, in the fervour of their resentment, it is not surprising that they were more solicitous about whom they should reject, than whom they should choose.

The old expedient of curbing the exorbitant or formidable power of the Commons, by calling up a number of those possessing the greatest property and most extensive influence to the House of Peers, was liberally exercised. The Peers, both from habit and from interest, will always be found more attached to the crown. The remedy is, therefore, at all times, easy and obvious.

No new regulations were adopted with regard to American commerce. The same intolerant spirit seemed to prevail in most of the United States against all who had borne arms against them, or come under the protection of the British troops, and served to counteract the dilatory conduct of England, in providing proper settlements for the numerous exiles who sought shelter in Nova-Scotia.

The definitive treaty between this country and the States-General was signed at Paris, instead of being concluded at London or the Hague. This was a concession which the former ministry refused to make, and shewed the influence of France over the councils of that once haughty republic.

Though the ministry had experienced no decline of popularity in England, it was hardly possible that they should be equally successful in Ireland. But though the rejection of the long agitated question of parliamentary reform, the refusal of protecting duties, and the distresses of the poor in most parts of the kingdom, had excited murmurs against their system of government, complimentary addresses were voted to the Lord-Lieutenant by both Houses of parliament.

The Turks, partly by unlimited concessions, and partly by the expert negotiations of France, had diverted for a time the torrent of war, that threatened to overwhelm their tottering and unwieldy empire. The Empress of Russia was busy in improving the advantages she had gained.

The Emperor of Germany was prosecuting, with liberal and steady policy, the cultivation and improvement of his extensive dominions, and gradually stripping the Dutch of the emblems of their former greatness; while the great Frederick, *senectuti necius cedere*, was still on his guard, armed and watchful, and overawing their internal dissensions by the terrors of his resentment.

France, with her characteristic diligence and ardour, was restoring her finances, re-establishing her marine, extending her commerce, interposing in the disputes of her neighbours, and neglecting no means to attain the great object of her ambition, a pre-eminence over the other nations of Europe.

An inconsiderable revolution had taken place in the administration of Denmark; and Sweden was sunk into that dejected state of tranquillity, which generally succeeds the total oppression of a free government.

Such was the situation of things at the opening of the session on the 18th of May, 1784.

The Commons being summoned to attend his Majesty in the House of Peers, were remanded, as usual, to their own House, to choose a fit person to be their Speaker. Their choice fell unanimously on the Right Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall, their late Speaker. Mr. Fox hailed as a happy omen, that the Speaker of the last parliament, which posterity, he said, would pronounce the most glorious that had ever met in this country, had been called to the chair by the friends of administration; and, giving way to his natural impetuosity, he arraigned in the severest terms the conduct of the high-bailiff, in having refused to make any return of members for Westminster. He observed that the representation being thus incomplete, it might even be urged that the House was incompetent to the choice of a Speaker, and that, if the returning officer for Rye (the place for which Mr. Cornwall sits) had acted in as unbecoming a manner as the high-bailiff of Westminster, the House must have been deprived of the abilities of the gentleman, who was acknowledged the best qualified to fill the chair. The ceremony of conducting the Speaker to the chair concluded the business of the day.

May 19. The Commons being again summoned to attend his Majesty in the House of Peers, and the ceremony of presenting the Speaker being ended, his Majesty opened the business of the session by the following most gracious speech from the throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I Have the greatest satisfaction in meeting you in parliament at this time, after recurring, in so important a moment, to the sense of my people. I have a just and confident reliance, that you are animated with the same sentiments of loyalty, and the same attachment to our excellent constitution, which I have had the happiness to see so fully manifested in every part of the kingdom. The happy effects of such a disposition will, I doubt not, appear in the temper and wisdom of your deliberations, and in the dispatch of the important objects of public business which demand your attention. It will afford me peculiar pleasure to find that the exercise of the power, entrusted to me by the constitution, has been productive of consequences so beneficial to my subjects, whose interest and welfare are always nearest my heart.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I Have ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you; and I trust to your zeal and affection to make such provisions for their further supply, and for the application of the sums granted in the last parliament, as may appear to be necessary.

"I sincerely lament every addition to the burthens of my people; but they will, I am persuaded, feel the necessity, after a long and expensive war, of effectually providing for the maintenance of the national faith and our public credit, so essential to the power and prosperity of the state.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The alarming progress of frauds in the revenue, accompanied in so many instances with violence, will not fail on every account to excite your attention. I must, at the same time,

recommend

recommend to your most serious consideration, to frame such commercial regulations as may appear immediately necessary in the present moment. The affairs of the *East-India* Company form an object of deliberation deeply connected with the general interests of the country. While you feel a just anxiety to provide for the good government of our possessions in that part of the world, you will, I trust, never lose sight of the effect which any measure to be adopted for that purpose may have on our own constitution, and our dearest interests at home. You will find me always desirous to concur with you in such measures as may be of lasting benefit to my people: I have no wish but to consult their prosperity, by a constant attention to every object of national concern, by an uniform adherence to the true principles of our free constitution, and by supporting and maintaining, in their just balance, the rights and privileges of every branch of the legislature."

His Majesty being withdrawn, Lord Macclesfield rose to move an address of thanks. He recapitulated the circumstances which led to the dissolution of parliament; expatiated on the popularity of the ministry, descended on the merits of the King's speech, touched on the different topics of it, and concluded with moving an address, which, as usual, re-echoed the sentiments it contained.

Lord Falmouth seconded the motion, bestowed a panegyric on administration, and expressed his full confidence in them.

Lord Fitzwilliam could by no means concur with that part of it, which thanked his Majesty for the late dissolution of parliament. He thought the exercise of the royal prerogative, at the period of the dissolution, unnecessary and unwarrantable; but having no desire to disturb the unanimity of the House, he forbore to propose an amendment.

In the House of Commons, the time was taken up in swearing in the members, and other necessary forms, till Monday.

May 24, When the Westminster election, as a matter of privilege, became the first object of discussion. Mr. Lee introduced the business. He contended that the high-bailiff, according to act of parliament, ought to have made his return immediately on the final close of the poll, notwithstanding a scrutiny had been demanded by Sir Cecil Wray, and quoted several statutes to confirm this doctrine; and that, if any candidate thought himself aggrieved, the legal mode of address was by a petition to the House. On these grounds, he thought the conduct of the high-bailiff culpable, and, therefore, moved, in substance, that Thomas Corbett, Esq. high-bailiff of Westminster, ought to have returned two members for that city, on or before the 18th of May, 1784.—In support of this motion, it was argued by Lord North, Mr. Fox, and Sir Thomas Davenport, that to delay the return was contrary to the established law of the land; that it was the duty of the returning officer to see that no unqualified persons voted at the election; that, in this instance, a scrutiny was merely an appeal from Thomas Corbett to Thomas Corbett, who had no better means of determining on the legality of votes, than during the election; that a decision of such moment ought not to be

trusted to the returning officer, who might be influenced or prejudiced; and, lastly, that his authority expired on the 18th of the month, when the writ was returnable, from which time he had no more right to interpose with his opinion than any other individual.

On the other hand, it was urged by Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Lord Mahon, Mr. Pitt, and the Attorney-General, that previous to passing a vote of censure, the person accused ought to be heard in his defence; that it was incumbent on the House, according to every principle of equity and justice, to hear the high-bailiff's reasons for acting as he had done; that a case might occur, in which the returning officer might be justified in delaying the return; that, since a scrutiny had been demanded, it was his duty to grant it; that the poll having been continued till the very eve of the meeting of parliament, constituted a new case, and might justify a new mode of proceeding; and that the returning officer was not *functus officio* when the writ became returnable. Sir Lloyd Kenyon having moved the previous question, it was carried by 283 against 136.

This point being settled, Mr. Lee moved, "That the high-bailiff be ordered to appear at the bar of the House on the morrow," which was agreed to.

The Speaker then called the attention of the House to his Majesty's speech, which being read, the Hon. Mr. Hamilton amplified on the various topics upon which it touched. He dwelt on his Majesty's paternal attention to the sentiments of his people on the late dissolution. It had become absolutely necessary to dissolve a House of Commons which, in opposition to the sentiments of the nation, and the principles of the constitution, patronized the views, and countenanced the measures of men who had rendered themselves equally obnoxious to the prince and to the people. He trusted that the present House of Commons would justify, by their patriotic conduct, the decision of a gracious sovereign in so important a crisis. He launched forth into an encomium on the present minister, and concluded with moving, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to thank him for his most gracious speech from the throne, and to express the satisfaction and gratitude of the House, that in the exercise of the powers vested in him by the constitution his Majesty had been graciously pleased to recur to the sense of his people, at a conjuncture when the situation of public affairs called loudly for such an exertion."

Sir William Moleworth seconded the motion.

Lord Surrey wished that ministers had come forward with such an address as might have passed unanimously; but he could not assent to that part of it, which thanked his Majesty for the late dissolution; nor could he join in the praises of men, who had prostituted the royal name, in a manner unprecedented, and crept into power by means which a virtuous House of Commons had reprobated. A dissolution of parliament under the present extended influence of the crown, and the state of the constituent body, was no appeal to the people. It was only an appeal to royal influence, and to desolated towns. He saw, therefore, no necessity for the exercise of that prerogative, and moved to leave out the clause in the address, expressive

of thanks to his Majesty for the late dissolution.

Colonel North seconded the motion for the amendment.

Mr. Powys saw nothing in his Majesty's speech which called for such an expression of thanks. It would have been more manly in ministers to have brought the question distinctly and fairly before the House, and not in this oblique manner. After thanking his Majesty, it would be impossible to refuse an act of indemnity to ministers, for having advised a dissolution.

Lord Delaval had formerly opposed the minister, because he conceived he had come into office by indirect means; and he would now support him, because he was convinced that he enjoyed the confidence of the people.

Lord North said, that, regarded as a matter of convenience to themselves, ministers were not to be blamed for the dissolution; but it was a dangerous precedent to establish, that ministers might adopt a measure of such danger and importance, merely for their own convenience.

Mr. Fox considered calling upon those who

had sitted in the last parliament for their own condemnation, Majesty for the dissolution and indecent exercise of censure, and defended the India bill, the popularity, and exulted in having done it. He charged ministers with the royal word, and of doing nothing to the House, while they were in office. He warned Mr. Pitt of the consequences of such majorities, and cautioned him against the wanton use of his victory.

Mr. Pitt would not censure any minister by veiling the truth, and the House was as competent to do so, as it could be at any other day, as it could be at any other time, any trifling irregularity that might be covered in the conduct of the present address would, no doubt, be censured for such irregularities, and prevent any capital criminal from being investigated, and punished. The amendment was agreed to against 114.

IRISH REPRESENTATION

(Continued from our last, page 281.)

FRIENDLY HINTS TO THE COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT IN IRELAND.

BY THOMAS NORTHCOTE.

S I R,

I Have just now perused with infinite satisfaction the Duke of Richmond's truly admirable, and, in my opinion, unanswerable letter to Colonel Sharman of the Lisburne Volunteers. My own ideas on this important subject have the honour, as far as they go, to coincide with his Grace's general principles, and decisive plans.

The enclosed thoughts, thrown out in consequence of Dr. Price's letter, after so elaborate a performance as the noble writer's, must appear to great disadvantage; but, as we see objects in different points of view, some new argument or useful hint may arise in the most casual and imperfect production of men who are used to think for themselves.

The rights which our common Creator made inherent in, and unalienable from our nature, as free, moral agents, cannot lawfully by any delegated authority be taken from us, or *granted* to us. It is, therefore, giving up the point of right to petition usurped powers for the exercise of such rights. It involves gross absurdities and contradictions, in making the prior and original right, to depend upon the authority which is subordinate and derived, and the natural powers which belong to all men to be at the disposal of a few.

Dr. Price, in this letter, seems to have forsaken his old ground of general principles, to offer incense to expedience, and resign the great body of the people a sacrifice to the interest and the safety of an aristocracy. From the elevated philosopher and patriot he appears to sink into the state partizan, when on the greatest occasion that could flatter the liberal mind, and elevate the ideas, he stoops to adopt the selfish maxims of partial reformation in this corrupt and slavish kingdom, to apply them to an armed

nation, able to perfect its government, and true principles of the constitution in future on a basis of "equality, liberty, and justice." It is a false and extended and firm to be shaken. It is situated, it was enough to say, that the House of Commons, Gentlemen, you come to this country—if you are armed, you are to every man the rights of man, and not be lawfully withheld from him who *eats* and is *clothed* at his own expense; and, by his labour and his humble lot, is an useful member of the community—who shall dare to what authority to reduce the rights of man to brutality, by depriving him of his inheritance, the dignity of a citizen?

If such a line of exclusion be drawn against particular classes and it must be only by the government. But who will permit a line of civil excommunication against a majority itself? For it is thus outlawed and proscribed, and could owe the government nothing. It might be justified in meeting with the right of self-defence, or portion in the laws or government, not ruled as free men; and in this state that can treat men as instruments of other men's ambition. Under such circumstances, a revolt of all the non-electors could not be deemed treason, but the government with regard to tyranny, as being not only tyrannical in their equal rights.

As no man can be supposed to be a citizen, and no man can be supposed to be a citizen under the flag

community, so no one can be secure under it who has the virtue of unity with his rights. And when groaning under the oppression of rights, hath the means of null remedies, shall we insinuate the slow and cold caution, to chill the ardour of enterprise, and frustrate a glorious cause leaving it ineffectual? A work carried equally out of the reach of power. It must go all the way off. It must trample tyranny under foot, or it will be the scorn of government. Prudential maxims may suit a Yorkshire commission, shame upon them! are (rights) but for a nation where adopted strength, and perfection is of valour, a single chance must be the power of fate, were it possible. A single vote must not be lost: the vigilant and encroaching nature of every inch of political ground, is guarded and guarded by the people, and fortified by their opposition. Subjects are never safe, but when they are to guard their rights, and their suffrages. An Englishman, or a *musketeer*, is stripped more defenceless than the savage in the forest. His person and property are at the disposal. It is high time then the fundamental principle of liberty should be asserted and established upon the equal rights of men and citizens, instead of those of rank and qualifications which have been substituted in the room of nature. It is the gift of God, and demands the moral and social freedom of the individual. Until this be effected, it is vain hopes to expect that representation be so far reformed as to answer the end in producing an incorrupt, and a virtuous government. They have usurped the power over the people, and hold without a desperate struggle all other robbers? Shall we in the name of petitions or upon pistols? Shall we be beaten off the freebooters, and shall our business without molestation. Shall we rescue herself from foreign spoilers; while North's Bagshot is usual to bully poor Old England, and her freedom. Shall we see all reformation as innovation; and any becomes established government is the most mortal sin against the progress of innovation the most civilized of Europe had been as savage as America or America. But the truth is dangerous to the state that

is so to ministers, or to those who contend for the power. Even a Burke, who boasts of his philanthropy and love of liberty, would have bound America to unlimited subjection. He hath published his doubts, whether statutes enacted by the people's deputies may not bind the very consciences of their masters? And he holds septennial parliaments to be a fundamental of the constitution, of which they are the grave, because "the permanent virtue of the whole house of Cavendish" continues to defend what the treason of their ancestor usurped. The English of all which is, that he, and all such adventurers for the power and the plunder of the people, had rather have the honour and benefit of *taking care of them*, than resign to them such usurped powers as would enable them effectually to *take care of themselves*; and consequently to get rid of all such knavish intruders upon their rights, privileges, and property. It would be difficult to say whether this man's hypocrisy, or a North's barefaced tyranny, reflect the greater credit on the alliance.

With regard to Catholics voting in Ireland for representatives, they are the best judges who live among them as neighbours and fellow-citizens. Certainly, no man ought to be persecuted for his religion, unless his religion be intolerant to others. Nothing can, or ought to disqualify him from exercising the rights of a man and a citizen, but his having actually resigned his own judgement and will, and consequently his freedom, to the guidance and direction of others, who may abuse the trust to the public detriment. In that case, not being a free agent, but the puppet of other movers, he could have no reason to complain of his own voluntary ex-slavery. Self-preservation is the first duty and concern of the individual and the community. Men who will not do in the like case as they are done by are certainly not entitled upon any principle of policy, of common-sense, or justice, to exercise the privileges of a community. There may be exceptions from the general rule, of which they are to judge who risk the indulgence. Let the free, honest, and good citizen be indemnified from the abuse of his liberal confidence, and not a doubt can remain about the equal rights of all to enjoy this great public benefit, which renders every man the guardian of his person, family, and property. And this I take to be the true line of conduct with regard to the civil rights and privileges of Papists under a Protestant government. In a word, I consider the extension of election rights beyond the possible reach of corrupt influence from any quarter, to be the only effectual barrier of liberty and the constitution against every mode of attack.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

THOMAS NORTHCOTE.

Oct. 15, 1783.

AS BY JOHN CARTWRIGHT, ESQ. TO LIEUT. COL. SHARMAN.

ious friend to the cause of a parliamentary reform, in which both Ireland and England are equally interested, I trust you

will excuse the freedom I use in addressing you on this occasion. I cannot doubt but that the principles of the constitution, and that the means necessary

necessary to restore freedom to the people, as well as purity to parliament, are well known to the gentlemen who in Ireland have taken a leading part in this great work: but yet, as amongst others of their countrymen, that knowledge may not be so generally diffused as might be wished, and as the humblest essays in that line may be of some use, I have taken the liberty to order some copies of different tracts, which have employed my pen, to be directed to you at Lisburn, for the disposal of the Committee of Correspondence, over which you preside; the acceptance of which on their part I should esteem a particular honour.

In those writings I have thought it my duty to adhere inflexibly to what appeared to me to be the rights of men; and much thought has convinced me, that in proportion as those rights shall be departed from, the reform itself will not only be clogged with difficulties and inconsistencies in the execution, but that, when accomplished, it will proportionally fail in its proposed effects. I confess that in England we have not yet had, at any period, a prospect of effecting a complete reform; but in Ireland, your volunteer army—the most glorious production of public virtue that ever adorned a nation!—have perfection or imperfection wholly in their option. The conduct of that army has hitherto manifested too much wisdom and too much patriotism to leave it doubtful which choice it will make. It would ill suit with the splendour of what is past, that a reform in the parliament of Ireland should bear marks of material defectiveness. Such an event would greatly lessen that dignity of character to which she hath attained, and which I trust she means to transmit to latest posterity, by henceforth securing equal justice to her citizens, and to her parliament that purity which alone can insure the permanency of her freedom and her glory.

A close adherence to the genuine principles of freedom would introduce into her elections, as well as into the frame of her representative body, that which surpasses all human inventions for guarding against the insinuating properties of corruption: I mean simplicity. In providing for the purity of a parliament, every thing depends on the elections; and the freedom of elections rests on these two pillars:—first, The multitude of electors; and 2dly, The short duration of power. These two principles necessarily conduct us to universality of suffrage, and parliaments of a single session; and so sacred, in my humble opinion, are these rights, that on no account or pretence whatever can they become the subject of voluntary concession. It is time enough to accept of any thing short of these rights, when attainment is impossible, or the contest not attended with any hope of success. These, however, are cases which the magnanimity of Ireland has not left applicable to her. How, then, can she act as though they were? She cannot. Her honour demands of her a complete enfranchisement. A free state, without free citizens, is a solecism in terms. But it is worse than a solecism. It is folly; it is corruption; it is misery; it is disgrace. It is freedom to vice, and chains to virtue.

What has occurred to me as expedient to add to the essentials above noticed will be seen at large in the several details of which I have treated in the barrier; but as one of those expedients appears to me to merit a distinguished preference to the rest, I will trespass a moment longer on your time, to say a few words upon it. The ballot is that to which I allude. It has its enemies. Their arguments certainly deserve attention. I have heard, I believe, the most forcible; and with much truth can say, that I considered them with the utmost impartiality. At one time, indeed, I was prepared to renounce the idea as publicly as I had before expressed myself in its favour. I returned, however, to my original opinion, and with additional decision of mind. To this latter change of sentiment conversations with Mr. Laurens not a little contributed. From him I learned that in South-Carolina the ballot in their elections was introduced about forty years ago; that its good effects were immediately observable, that it was ever afterwards considered as a wise measure, and that it was thought to have been particularly serviceable during the most critical periods of the late revolution in that country. These proofs of its happy effects instantly outweighed all that I had heard advanced of its tending to abate the virtue and courage necessary to freedom. I have since been further confirmed in my favourable opinion of the ballot, by numerous conversations with tenants and tradesmen; who, for the most part, have laid even as much stress upon this security, as upon the other two; nay, more.

With respect to the universality of suffrage, it may perhaps be observed, that the states of America, in their new constitutions, have thought fit to require qualifications. But, although I reverence the wisdom so conspicuous in those constitutions, I cannot, however, admire any rules in practice, which contradict the noblest and clearest of their political reasonings, and which needlessly violate the eternal principles of truth and justice. In sterling money, some of their qualifications are not equal to ten shillings a-year. So trifling an exclusion is the very nonsense of inveterate prejudice.

Since there can be no union between two countries on terms of entire equality, and for a common interest, unless both those countries are equally free, I trust that the friends of the constitution, in both Ireland and England, will hold a regular intercourse, and consider a reform in their respective legislatures as a common cause. I hope, too, they will each have their society for constitutional information, and that those societies will correspond and co-operate in their generous scheme.

With that high respect which is due to one who is chosen to preside where all are great, and with my warmest prayers to the Author of all good, that he may give you success in your efforts to establish his laws of human government, I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your well wisher,

JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

Marnham, Aug. 26, 1783.

C H E M I S T R Y.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I Have observed in your Magazine for January last some remarks by an anonymous writer on Mr. Henry of Manchester's method of preserving water at sea. A proper sense of Mr. Henry's merit, and a desire of rendering service to the community, by investigating a subject of material consequence to our navy, have induced me to offer my sentiments on this subject. I hope you will do me the favour to insert them in your useful work.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Manchester, March, 1784.

CHARLES TAYLOR.

MR. HENRY, of Manchester, in 1781 published an ingenious essay on a method of preserving water at sea. It consists in adding to such water as may require to be long kept quick-lime, in the proportion of two pounds to one hundred and twenty gallons of water, and precipitating the calcareous earth when the water is wanted for use, by impregnating it with fixed air separated from marble or chalk, by the diluted acid of vitriol.

The process may naturally be considered under two heads: 1st, The preservation of the water from putrefaction by the antiseptic influence of the quick-lime. 2dly, The means of rendering the water potable by separating the lime originally dissolved therein.

The first part of the process has been so well discussed by Dr. Alston, Dr. Macbride, Mr. Henry, and others, and not being disputed in the remarks I allude to, I think the fact ought to be admitted.

In respect to the second part of the process, I beg leave to enter more minutely into the subject, referring my readers to your Magazine for January last for the particulars, by which it is asserted *Mr. Henry's theory did not hold good in practice.*

The author of those remarks observes: *if, indeed, just so much fixed air could be added as would be sufficient to precipitate the lime, the water would be fit for use, but THAT POINT it would be very difficult in ordinary practice to hit.* This is certainly confirming, rational.

LOND. MAG. May 1784.

ther than refuting Mr. Henry's theory, and only points out an apparent difficulty in the practice, which in reality is no greater than in any common culinary preparation. The taste of the liquor, from time to time, will be a certain criterion when the operation is complete.

But we will suppose the operator has no taste at all, in order to give place to the next objection made by the author of those remarks: that *if the water be further impregnated with fixed air it will dissolve the lime which had just been precipitated, and a nauseous liquor will be produced, which, as a common beverage, will be unwholesome.*—Respecting this assertion I shall proceed to deliver my sentiments.

That the water over-saturated with fixed air will dissolve a small part of what was originally quick-lime I will allow; but it must be considered that it is then in a very different state from lime, being deprived of its acrimony, and reduced to the state of a mild calcareous earth, resembling common chalk.

The purest spring or river water (and such is but seldom obtained for sea service) is always impregnated with heterogeneous substances. On ship-board it speedily runs into the putrefactive fermentation, smells and tastes very offensively, and frequently swarms with myriads of insects. It is in this state generally drunk by the greatest number of the crew, introducing into the animal system a putrid ferment, productive of the scurvy, and other dreadful disorders.

Z z

This circumstance has engaged the attention of various naval powers.—The French government, in their directions for preserving the health of their seamen, have adopted the use of quick-lime in the water used at sea, adding at the time it is drawn off for use some vinegar.

I have heard well authenticated instances in the Guinea trade, where water impregnated with quick-lime, without any correction, has been used as the common beverage of the ship, in preference to the common water of the ship, and that the crew were more healthy than usual.

I have only advanced the above instances to prove, that even if a redundancy of calcareous earth or quick-lime is suspended in the water, it will not be unwholesome in comparison with the water usually made use of at sea. The water prepared by Mr. Henry's method is perfectly transparent and colourless; retains little or no calcareous earth if properly impregnated with fixed air; and, as a gentleman who has been much at sea observed to me on tasting some I had prepared myself from lime-water, agreeably to Mr. Henry's method, it would be a luxury at sea, which would bring a blessing on its author.

To determine the effects of combining with water and fixed air as much calcareous earth as could possibly be held in solution, I recalined in a crucible eight ounces of quick-lime: whilst red hot I threw it into two quarts of spring water; and when the water became clear, and very caustic, I poured about a quart of the clear liquor into one of the glass machines made by Mr. Parker for the purpose of impregnating water with fixed air. On supplying the liquor with fixed air from powdered marble and the acid of vitriol the calcareous earth began to precipitate copiously. I continued for three days to throw in large quantities of fixed air, in order to redissolve as much of the calcareous earth as possible; however, a small quantity only of the calcareous earth was redissolved, though I frequently violently agitated the vessel. I tasted the liquor from

time to time; it was very strongly impregnated with fixed air, and had a peculiar taste, which I imputed to the calcareous earth redissolved in the water; but even in this state, in which it may be considered under every disadvantage which the ignorance or inattention of seamen might make it liable to, it was infinitely superior to water which I have drunk at sea even in short voyages.

On evaporating the liquor in glass vessels to dryness, it yielded only a small quantity of impalpable powder, with little, but rather inclining to an acid taste. This suggested to me a circumstance which I think will merit an enquiry: whether a greater quantity of fixed air is not retained in water containing a small quantity of mild calcareous earth than can be retained in any other liquid proper for medicinal exhibition? and whether the peculiar taste of the above-mentioned liquor is not owing to a concentration of the fixed air, rather than the earthy matter?

The author of the remarks in your Magazine further declares: *Mr. Henry says that the water being impregnated with more fixed air than is necessary to precipitate the lime will be an excellent antiscorbutic, and of course, besides a wholesome beverage, will prevent and even cure the sea scurvy. This is a proof he never made the experiment.* This declaration I believe is not to be found in Mr. Henry's essay, and I am at a loss to think what could have been the motive of the author of the remarks to adduce such an assertion as a proof that Mr. H. never made the experiment.—That Mr. H. has frequently made it, I and many others in this town can evince, from having been repeatedly personally present.

Though I do not recollect that Mr. Henry has made the declaration above-mentioned, yet that Mr. H. might have done it with great justice I shall next endeavour to prove.

Dr. Hales first, and Dr. Macbride since, in his excellent paper on the power of antiseptics, draws the following conclusion from his experiments: viz. that putrefaction ensues in conse-

quence

quence of the escape of fixed air; therefore, whatsoever hath the power to restrain the flight of this element, or hinder the intestine motion, must of course prevent putrefaction.

This doctrine seems fully confirmed by the health of the sailors in the late long voyages in the southern hemisphere, and other distant parts; where the precautions in consequence of it have been used, and have pointed out that fixed air, in every method in which it hath been hitherto admitted and retained in the animal system, checks putrefaction.

The experiments of Dr. Black, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Percival, Dr. Macbride, Mr. Henry, in his experiments and observations on various subjects, and other authors, prove the antiseptic powers of fixed air; and that the fixed air of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances is of the same nature.

It has been long known that a small quantity of calcareous earth may be dissolved in water by means of much fixed air, yet I do not recollect a single instance in which it has, from this circumstance, been considered unwholesome.

How far this water may be like the mineral water of Rathbone-Place I cannot determine, having never tasted that water.

The author of the remarks further observes: *Mr. Henry might have recollected that Dr. Hulme's method of dissolving the stone depends on this very supersaturation of calcareous earth with fixed air, by which it is rendered soluble in aqueous vehicles. This will account sufficiently for Mr. Henry's method not having been adopted by the lords of the Ad-*

miralty.—I believe Mr. H. was acquainted with the effects of fixed air on the human calculus long before Dr. Hulme published on the subject. The idea was first indirectly communicated to Mr. Henry by Dr. Saunders, and Dr. Percival published his experiments, some of which were made at his request in Mr. Henry's own house by Mr. Smith, of Newington, who was then his pupil, long before Dr. Hulme's treatise appeared.

How the above may have influenced the lords of the Admiralty not to adopt Mr. H.'s method, I cannot see; nor did I ever hear that they had made any material objection against it, or given it a fair trial. I have not the honour of being so well known to any of them as to ask the question. I wish, for the satisfaction of the public, the experiment might be tried on board some of the East-India ships, or others. The late dreadful ravages made by the scurvy on board the fleet under Commodore King, sufficiently indicate the necessity of making it.

I fear I may have already trespassed too far on your paper, I shall, therefore, only add the following hints; that when the water is super-saturated with fixed air, its taste, if disagreeable to any person, may in general be corrected by exposure for some time to the atmosphere, or by the addition of some more of the lime-water not impregnated with fixed air. In the first case, the fixed air flies off; in the last, it is absorbed, and precipitates with the calcareous earth. I refer the public to Mr. Henry's ingenious essay for a fuller explanation of the process. It appears to me clear and satisfactory.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE OIL OF VITRIOL.

BY M. DESAIVE, DE LA SOCIÉTÉ D'EMULATION, DE LIÈGE.

Translated from L'Esprit des Journeaux.

IT is long since the celebrated Gausius, professor of chemistry in the university of Leyden, complained that in general oil of vitriol, if in any great quantity, was not pure enough to serve for those chemical operations in which the vitriolic acid should be employed.

He, therefore, recommends the redistillation of it, in order to separate it from the substances which diminish its purity. By the process of this learned chemist it appears, that on the redistillation of oil of vitriol, he found vitriol of zinc, ferruginous vitriol,

and a species of alum. He does not, however, mention the exact quantities*.

M. Macquer observes, " that the vitriolic acid which is now sold wholesale at a low price is quite impure, not only on account of the enormous quantity of lime, lead, and nitrous acid, but also by many other heterogeneous substances with which it is mixed, which is very injurious to the manufactories for which it is intended; and what is worse, since these acids have been introduced into trade in large quantities, it is very rare that we find this acid prepared in the old method of distillation, after which the chemists could easily, by one rectification, bring the vitriol to that degree of purity which is absolutely necessary for exactness in operations. It is, indeed, very much to be wished that a house should be established for the preparation of oil of vitriol after the ancient manner, even although the price should be much greater than that of the adulterated vitriol, for which it is neglected."

I have seen oil of vitriol bought in Holland which had at least the sixth part of its weight a sharp tasted, saline, crystallized substance. This oil of vitriol, though in appearance very concentrated, acted weakly on indigo, and occasioned less heat with water than that of England. I have found by different experiments that they had added to it a neutral salt with earthy basis, which being dissolved in vitriolic acid, without altering its transparency increased its weight according to the quantity which was put in. The other heterogeneous matters which generally alter the pureness of the oil of vitriol are found in it, through the fault of the men who are employ-

ed in the preparation acid in large quantities. men do not pay proper they kindle the matter deflagrated, in order iron in the middle of contains the mixture; they pass it all over which means part of the liquor. We are that as each distiller o pretends to have a par the composition of th pens that their oils o ferently adulterated. white lead is discover been prepared with th

Notwithstanding the which are necessary to tageous idea of the p vitriol of commerce in not make the proper tween these and the v pared in certain manu the precautions which suggests, in order to ration of a certain p make the products p those operations in w employed. That wh in the manufactories o a particular preference, fesses those qualities w the good oil of vitric more concentrated, ar rent than that of ma factories. We ought till now the artists of use of ballons and t separate the sulphur, and the acid which it pro far from being susp ing white lead. Th which the artists cond tions does not contri the pureness of their o

* Consult on this subject *Nonnulla de Oleo Vitrioli. Adversaria varii argu*

M A T H E M A T I C S.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

36. QUESTION (I. Jan.) answered by Mr. JA. WILLIAMS, of I

THE given equation is readily resolved into $x^2 - 2 \times x \times x + x^2$
 $x^2 + 2x - 8 \times x^2 + 2x = x^2 + 2x \sqrt{2} - 8 \times x^2 + 2x$, a quadratic
 ing resolved, gives $x^2 + 2x = 4 \pm \sqrt{4 + 16}$, a quadratic equation

being again resolved gives $x = -1 \pm \sqrt{5 \pm \sqrt{a+16}}$, an expression which
gives the four values of x , required.

SCHOLIUM.

If the 2 be written instead of 2 in the first of the equations given above, we shall
have a general expression for the continual product of four numbers in arithmetical
progression, of which the product and common difference are given; and the value

resulting from that expression will be $-\frac{b}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{5b^4}{4} \pm \sqrt{a+b^4}}$.

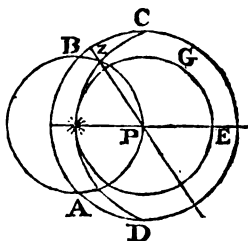
This question was also answered by *Caput Mortuum*, *Taffo*, the proposer, and
James Webb.

77. QUESTION (II. Jan.) answered by Mr. JAMES WEBB, the proposer.

This question being rather obscurely expressed, we received no answers to it but
the following, and one from Mr. James Williams. It ought to have stood thus:
What latitude will the star Arcturus have its azimuth the greatest possible
when the altitude is $38^\circ 43'$."

PROJECTION.

Describe the primitive circle ABCD to represent
the equinoctial; also with the semi-tangent of the
distance of Arcturus, describe its parallel of
declination *GE, in which suppose the star to be
at *. Describe the great circle C*D to touch
the parallel in *, and round *, as a pole, at the
distance of $51^\circ 17'$, the given zenith distance of the
star, describe the small circle BZA, cutting C*D
in the zenith of the place required; and if ZP be
drawn it will be the complement of the latitude
of the place.



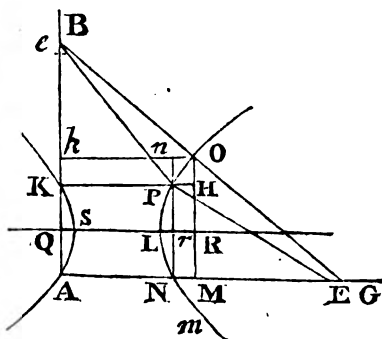
CALCULATION.

In the right angled triangle P*Z, as radius is to the cosine of P* ($69^\circ 40'$)
as the cosine of Z* ($51^\circ 17'$) to the sine of $12^\circ 33'$, the latitude sought.

78. QUESTION (III. Jan.) answered by Mr. GEORGE SANDERSON.

From the given point P draw PK and
perpendicular to AB and AG; draw
and bisect it in O; join PO, and
the rectangles AMOk, ANok, AM
also draw QR to bisect AK and
in the points Q and R.

Because Ee is bisected in O, and EP
PO is perpendicular to Ee, $ek =$
 en ; and $kO = HK = ME$: the
angles OME and OPn ($= POH$) are,
therefore, similar. Hence OM ($= nN$):
($= PH$) :: ME ($= Ok = HK$): nP
($= OH$). Therefore, $nO \times Ok = Pn \times$
 $= OH \times OM = PH \times HK$; or, by
making $Mm = OH$, $OH \times Hm = PH \times$
consequently, the points m, N, P, O ,
and A, K , are in an equilateral hyper-



bola, whose principle axis is QR, by *Emerson's Conics*, B. II. Theor. 37, or the locus
of the point O, the middles of Ee, c, C, &c. is an equilateral hyperbola. If the radii
AP, PC, Pc, &c. be less than AP the opposite hyperbola, KA is the locus of
the point O.

REMARK I. If the given point be in one of the given lines, that line will be
the principal axis of the curve, the given point P will be the vertex, and A the
focus of the opposite hyperbola.

REMARK II: If a line, joining the given point P, and A, the point of the two given lines, bisect the angle GAB, it is manifest that the locus required in that case: and, moreover, the center of the hyperbola bisect this line.

An algebraical Answer to the same, by Mr. THOMAS TODD,

Let $NA, = PK, = nk, = a$; $HM, = PN, = KA, = b$; $OM, = k$; $HK, = Ok = x$; and, by the question, $EO = eO$: then $EM = M$. Moreover, $Kk, = HO, = y - b$; $MN, = HP, = x - a$; $EN = 2x$. Then, *Euc. I. 47*, $eK^2 + KP^2, = PN^2 + NE^2$; that is, $4y^2 - 4by - 4ax + a^2 + b^2$; or $y^2 - by = x^2 - ax$, an equation to the equilateral principal axes of which are $\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$. For, by completing the square $\sqrt{y^2 - by + \frac{1}{4}b^2}$; which, when x becomes $= LQ$, and consequently $= \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$, and $Lr, = QS, = Qr - QL, = \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$. ly, $SL (Qr - QS - Lr, = Qr - 2Lr) = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$. Moreover by a principle to all hyperbolas, $\frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \times \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} (Sr \times Lr) : b^2 (\overline{SL^2}) : a^2 - b^2$, the square of the conjugate axis, which is therefore

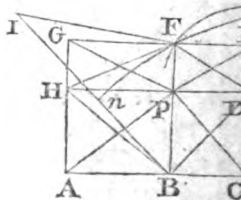
Elegant geometrical solutions were given to this problem by Mr. M. and Mr. William Richards, of Chacewater, in Cornwall.

39. QUESTION (IV. Jan.) answered by Mr. ISAAC DALBY,

A N A L Y S I S.

Suppose ACEG to be the rectangle, P the point, and PA, PC, PE, PG, the given lines; draw $HD \parallel AC$, and $FB \parallel GA$; join HB, BD, DF, FH. Then, because the diagonals of parallelograms are equal, HB, BD, DE, FH will be respectively equal to the given lines; and, consequently, the trapezium HB DF is $=$ half the rectangle ACEG: the problem is, therefore, To make a trapezium of a given magnitude, with the sides given so, that the diagonals may intersect each other at right angles.

Perpendicular to one of the sides BD draw BI, and make the \angle then, because the \angle PBD is the comp. of each of the angles PDB, one, they must, therefore, be equal; and, by construction, the \angle consequently the \angle FIB $=$ BHD; and so the triangles FIB, BHD hence $BD : DH :: BF : BI$, and $BI \times BD = DH \times BF$; that is, BI to the area of the rectangle GC: but BD is given; consequently And, because HB, BD are given, the ratio of IF, FB is given have this



C O N S T R U C T I O N.

Make the rectangle $BI \times BD =$ the given rectangle, and divide B given ratio of HB to BD. Then, by the lemma at pag. 336, Sin describe the arc nm so that lines drawn from B and I, to meet in be in that ratio. From D, as a center, with the radius DF ($=$ P arc Fm , cutting the former arc in F and m ; join DF, Dm , FB; a parallel, and HD perpendicular to FB; take also $Db = DB$; then, if mb be made equal to the other sides of the trapezium, DH, FB, and be the sides of two rectangles answering the conditions of the problem well known that if the diagonals of a trapezium intersect at right angles of the squares of the opposite sides are equal, and the contrary; therefore the angles are varied, if the sides are connected in the same diagonals will intersect at right angles; whence the construction is manifest.

If the arcs nm , Fm touch, instead of intersect, the problem evidently has but one answer; and, in that case, the area of the rectangle will be

and a circle will circumscribe the trapezium; which circle, and consequently the rectangle, may be determined thus: *Make either of the two opposite sides of the trapezium the legs of a right-angled Δ , then a circle described about that Δ will be the circle required.*

The foregoing problem is the same as *Quest. 386, Ladies Diary, 1754*: and it may be remarked of the algebraic solutions, given the following year, that the final equations admit of two roots. It is said that *Mr. O'Cavannah (Mr. Simpson)* had given a construction, which was omitted on account of its length; perhaps he did not reduce it to that of constructing a trapezium of a given magnitude under 4 given sides, as he might have referred to *prob. 36 of his Select Exercises*, published in 1752, where the construction is general for any trapezium.

This question was also elegantly constructed by *Mr. George Sanderson*.

40. QUESTION (V. Jan.) answered by Mr. GEORGE SANDERSON.

The answer to this question will be greatly facilitated by premising the following

L E M M A.

Of all the triangles CDB , CAB , Cab , standing on the same base Cb , and having equal vertical angles, CDB , CAB , Cab , the isosceles one, CDB , has the greatest perimeter: and that, the vertex A of which, is nearer to D , has a greater perimeter than one which has its vertex a more remote from the point D . This is demonstrated at p. 111, of *Simp. Geom.* 1st edit. and in several other books.

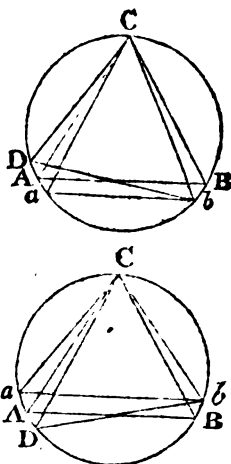
CONSTRUCTION of the PROBLEM.

In the given circle $ABCD$ inscribe the equilateral triangle ABC , and the thing is done.

DEMONSTRATION.

Draw ab parallel to AB either below it, as in Fig. 1. or above it, as in Fig. 2: join Ca , Cb , and Ab ; bisect the arc Cb in D , and draw CD and Db . Then, because the arch CB is bisected in A , and Cb in D , it follows that DA is less than Da , whence, by the lemma, the triangle CAB has a greater perimeter than the triangle Cab , and a less perimeter than the triangle CAB (because CB is equal to AB by construction) much more then is the perimeter of the triangle CAB greater than the perimeter of the triangle Cab .

Q. E. D.



MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

56. QUESTION I. by TASSO, of Bristol.

Given $1410x^2 + 1 = z^2$, to find x and z in whole numbers.

57. QUESTION II. by J. L.


It is required to determine a point in one of the sides of a given plane triangle, so that if lines be drawn from thence to make given angles with the other two sides of the triangle, the sum of their squares may be equal to a given square.

58. QUESTION III. by NUMERICUS.

Two numbers (47 and 71) which are prime to each other, being given; it is required to find the least multiple of each of them, exceeding a multiple of the other by a given number (19).

59. QUESTION IV. by ANALYTICUS.

The fluent of $\overline{a+cz^n}^m \times z^{pn-1} z$ being given, from p. Fluxions, it is required to find the fluent of $\overline{a+cz^n}^{m-1} \times z^{pn+pn}$.

 The answers to these questions are requested before t and may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster

THE MISCELLANY
TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE
ON THE STYLE OF CONVERSATION.

Age vero, ne semper forum, subsellia, rostra, curiamque meditare, otio aut jucundius, aut magis proprium humanitatis, quam sermone in re rudis? Hoc enim uno præstamus vel maxime feris, quod ceteris & quod exprimere dicendo sensa possumus.

SIR,

THE paper in your last miscellany has given birth to the following reflections, so do not disdain them. While you are learnedly commenting on the style of writing, give me leave, Sir, to throw in a word or two on a matter of more immediate consequence to the comfort and happiness of life; the style of conversation. I do not mean the rounding of sentences, or saying pretty things prettily, or fine things finely, or backing your horses, like Mrs. Flourigig, in the midst of a speech, for the sake of turning the corner of a period; but the downright communication of our thoughts to each other, the life and soul of all social intercourse, the first purpose of meeting and company, and the great distinction between our species and the rest of the animal creation.

"Speak, that I may know thee," said the wise man of old; but according to the prescribed use of speech in polite company, it is impossible for us to come at the least knowledge of each other; not on account of our using speech for the purpose of dissimulation, but because it is ungentle, forsooth, to discover in company that you have any knowledge at all; or for any one person to speak above five seconds at a time, or above five words in a breath.

Tediousness and prolixity in conversation is an abominable practice, I allow; but no man ever dealt half so disagreeably in that figure of rhetoric,

which, I think, Swallow, as the present age now in a snip-snap manner of speech before three fly, said upon it; flying from one subject to another, as if each word were for the sake of quitting the subject, or as if the very sense was to be laid down in company. Conversation is a kind of traffic of men, but nobody now dares to get: and left nature to her tongues a-going, the world have, from time to time, tried to put a kind of stop to mouths, by inventing rules calculated to turn out of the cule who will vent their sentiments, or disclose the information or the company. If you say a story, one puppy will nip at his cheek, and cry, "it seems, that the tale it smells of *Joe Miller*." Continue your narration half, another puppy will nip next him, and whisper, "or *boar!*" for I do not they spell their non-sense in which way you will convey an idea of the compare the speaker let: but sure, Sir, themselves the great

company; mere dampers to the mind, wet blankets to the imagination, and extinguishers of good sense and good humour. Taciturnity is the great vice of Englishmen, and it would be more expedient to devise methods to prevail on them to throw off that reserve which freezes their conversation, than to study these poor meagre inventions to shut up every man's light, like a dark lanthorn, within his own bosom. A bold free spirit, it is true, will leap these fences; but it is hard, methinks, that a plain modest man should be stopped in the high road of conversation, and not suffered to go on without interruption.

I love humour and pleasantry, Sir, as well as the merriest man in the kingdom; but, give me leave to inform these fine gentlemen, that it is a melancholy symptom, when they cannot bear the serious pursuit of any subject for two minutes together. Humour itself, if good for any thing, is serious at the bottom; but what provokes me, is, that these cuckows are as grave as stoics, and hold it a kind of treason to laugh; for the old folly is revived, which almost began to grow obsolete in our ancient comedies, of being gentleman-like and melancholy. Conversation being a kind of short extempore composition, all severe censure of what falls from us, prophaneness and indecency excepted, is ridiculous: not only sense, but, for the sake of sense, even nonsense, should be tolerated; for a man who is always afraid of uttering what may be interpreted to be nonsense, will not give his understanding fair play; and he will often let the immediate occasion, that would have given grace and force to his observations, pass by. He will seem, like an awkward militia-man, discharging his solitary blunderbuss long after the rest of the corps; or at best, supposing his words to have real weight and sterling value, they will come upon us untowardly, like distant thunder, which does not reach our ears till long after the flash has taught us to expect it.

By attending and observing modern conversation, one would be tempted

to imagine that it was one of the first principles of politeness to drive all sentiment and science out of society. Every thing relative to a man's peculiar concerns, in which he might suppose his friends and acquaintance to take some little interest, is deemed impertinent; and every thing relative to knowledge is deemed pedantic. Formerly the honest bottle forced some rational and spirited conversation, even from the most riotous company; but the milkops of our age keep themselves sober, till the cards or dice relieve them from the cruel necessity of endeavouring to amuse each other by conversation. In the mean time, to put a curb on the fancy, lest the little genius they have should grow restive, and run away with them, they devise these miserable mechanical pieces of ridicule, as restraints on the freedom of society. I am rather an old fellow, perhaps somewhat peevish, and I confess it often puts me quite out of patience: when a man cries *Hem!* at one of my stories, I am almost provoked to give him a slap on the face; and when a puppy seems to measure my words with a stop watch, and at the end of a few seconds cries, *Bore!* I am almost ready to call him out, and run him through the body for his rudeness and impertinence.

We have lost the noble art of antiquity of writing elegant compositions in the form of dialogue. No wonder: for what dialogue can appear natural, when supposed to proceed from the mouths of men who will discourse on no subject, who preclude all pleasantries as vulgar, and supercede all knowledge as pedantic. As to sentiment, it might find as much quarter in a modern comedy from a modern critic, as from our puny establishers of the laws of conversation. The heart and the head are equally unconcerned, and to seem to know any thing, or to feel any thing, are alike breaches of politeness. But surely, Sir, all this is directly opposite to the warmth and plainness of our old national character: we were wont, like Shakspeare's Claudio, to speak home and to the purpose. If a man's mind is full of ideas, why not

let them run over, and water the barren understandings, or refresh the fruitful wits of the company? Besides that, a man himself scarce knows what stuff he has in his thoughts, till he has drawn them out into discourse, and often forms his own opinion according to the impression that his words seem to make on his hearers. Answers too are produced, frequently given with more shrewdness on the spot than on further consideration; and truth, as well as wit, is struck out by collision. I don't mean to turn every society into a tinder-box, and to set argument and repartee, like flint and steel, perpetually striking against each other; yet, if a spark is now and then lighted up, why should the officious hand of dullness be authorized, by supposed politeness, to extinguish it? Conversation is mentioned by Lord Bacon (as wise a man, Sir, as the wisest of our macaronies) among the chief benefits of friendship, "making day-light in the understanding, out of darkness and confusion of thoughts;" and as the paper on style was adorned with an extract from a learned modern, give me leave to wind up the bottom of my loose thoughts on *Conversation* with a passage transcribed from that great chancellor and philosopher.

"Whoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another; he tosseth his thoughts more easily, he marshalleth them more orderly, he seeth how they look when they are turned into words: finally, he waxeth wiser than himself, and that more by an hour's discourse, than by a day's meditation. It was well said by Themistocles to the King of Persia,

That speech was like cloth of arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery doth appear in figure, whereas in thoughts they lie but as in packs. Neither is this fruit of friendship, of opening the understanding, restrained only to such friends as are able to give a man counsel; (they indeed are best) but even without that a man learneth of himself, and bringeth his own thoughts to light, and whetteth his wits as against a stone, which itself cuts not. In a word, a man were better relate himself to a statue or picture, than to suffer his thoughts to pass in smother."

"Conference, says Lord Coke also, is the life of study." "Conference, says Lord Bacon again, makes a ready man, and if he confer little, he had need have a present wit."—In short, Sir, conversation is the great source of pleasure and information in society, and whoever contributes to dam it up should be strenuously opposed by the rest of mankind. But to suffer a bye word, a low cant term, to deprive us of the means of entertainment and intelligence is the meanest pusillanimity, and sacrificing good sense at the shrine of folly and nonsense.

I must beg leave, therefore, by an *index expurgatorius*, to expunge *Hem*, without a person really wants to clear his throat, and *Bore*, from the modern vocabulary; not merely on account of the barbarity of the terms, but for the evil tendency of the ridiculous something, or less than nothing, implied by them; for they are not only framed by blockheads destitute of meaning in themselves, but calculated to kill the seeds of good sense and humanity in other people.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

R. L.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. ON ABSENCE.

Ut si quis cum caussam sit acturus, in itinere, aut in ambulatione secum ipse meditetur, aut si quid aliud attentius cogitet, non reprehendatur: at hoc idem, si in convivio faciat, inhumanus videatur inscientia temporis. Tull. Officiorum, Lib. 1.

THERE are certain cares which intrude upon the mind on all occasions and in all places; nor can we

prevent them. The strong influence which they exercise over us will not suffer our attention to be long bestowed on things

things which have no relation to themselves. Have we ought to do which remains undone, or have ills of any kind befallen those whom we sincerely regard: our own condition, or that of our friends, will be a subject from which our thoughts cannot, for a long time be wholly abstracted.

We are not to be surpris'd, therefore, nor ought we to be offended, if by those who are under these or similar circumstances a becoming observance of time, place, and person should, without intention, be often neglected.

In these cases the *inscientia temporis* may admit of excuse: but the wilful disregard of that particular decorum which the present occasion may demand surely deserves severe reprehension; and especially as the practice of it daily becomes more and more frequent.

This inattention to the place in which, and to the persons with whom we are, and to the occasion on which we are met, is called, whether it be with or without cause, whether with or without intention, absence; the chief discrimination in company, as it is now a-days thought, between men of superior intellectual strength, and those who possess only common understanding.

No doubt they who have the most knowledge have the greatest employment for their thoughts, and certainly do think the most: moreover, in those who have been accustomed, during the whole of their lives, to spend much of their time in the pensive occupation of solitary study, and have delighted more in books than in men, the habit of thought may be so powerful, that they may scarcely ever be long and thoroughly free from it; and, therefore, cannot but have in company frequent though unconscious relapses into the absent state.

And, because in this manner some men of learning and genius have been observed to behave, a conclusion has been made, that the behaviour of every

one of superior parts must be the same; and, therefore, that by this we should at all times be enabled to distinguish in company those who have knowledge from those who have none. The error, however, of this conclusion will shortly appear; for now there is hardly a man who wishes to be considered in any wise learned that does not affect to be frequently absent.

If men confessedly great have ever, and it is to be suspected that they sometimes have, been guilty of the affectation of absence, such their conduct could only proceed from a notion, which must excite contempt for those by whom it is held, that common conversation has nothing in it worthy their notice, and, therefore, that it would not become them to be attentive to it.

Certainly in this they are sadly deceived; and such a mistake cannot but prove, that the greatest weakness will sometimes be shown by those who are esteemed the wisest of men*.

That philosophy, however, which is of a more genuine kind, which has a consideration for others as well as for self, thinks and acts in a different manner; at all times adapts itself to the society in which it may be; and to the merest trifles, provided the pleasure of others can be promoted thereby, readily gives the most patient attention.

When men in genius or in knowledge greater than others are inattentive to the company at which they are present, they surely forget the end of their visit: they forget that we retire to the closet for meditation and study; but that we come into society for relaxation and amusement: to be absent, therefore, on these occasions is, as it were, to fall into slumbers when we should keep awake: it is committing a rudeness which sinks us at once to the barbarian level: it is giving an offence which cannot but sometimes be of hurt to those from whom it proceeds, and which all but the desipient or insane would wish to avoid. P.

3 A 2

FOR

* " — Il conversoit gaiement avec eux (les gens de la campagne) il leur chercoit de l'esprit, comme Socrate; il paroissoit se plaire autant dans leur entretien, que dans les societes les plus brillantes — says d'Alembert, in his "Eloge de Montesquieu," who had too much sense to suppose that no attention is to be paid to the less enlightened part of mankind by those whom nature

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. DESCRIPTION OF A TURKISH BATH.

THE Turkish manner of bathing is infinitely superior to any thing of the kind that is now known, or at least practised, in any part of Europe, for even most of the inhabitants of Italy, once so famous for the magnificence of their baths, have long neglected this luxurious but salutary custom.

The following description of a Turkish Bath may be applied to the bagnio of the common sort in every city in the Levant:

The first room is the undressing chamber, which is lofty and spacious, about twenty-five feet long and eighteen wide; near the wall is a kind of bench raised about two feet from the floor, and about seven or eight feet wide, so that after bathing a person may lie down upon it at full length; the windows are near the top of the room, as well that the wind may not blow upon the bathers when undressed, as for decency's sake. After undressing a servant gives you a napkin to wrap round you, and also a pair of slippers, and thus equipped you are conducted through a narrow passage to the steam room or bath, which is a large round building of about twenty-five feet diameter, paved with marble, and in the center of it is a circular bench where you are seated until you find yourself in a profuse perspiration; then your guide or attendant immediately begins rubbing you with his hand covered with a piece of coarse stuff called Kessay, and thereby peels off from the skin a kind of scurf, which cannot be moved by washing only. When he has rubbed you a few minutes he conducts you to a small room, where there is a hot bath about four feet deep and ten feet square, in

which he will offer to wash you, having his hand covered with a smoother stuff than before; or you may have some perfumed soap given you to wash yourself: after you have remained here as long as is agreeable you are conducted to another little side room, where you find two cocks of water, the one hot, the other cold; which you may throw over you with a basin, the water being tempered to any degree of warmth, or perfectly cold, if you prefer it. This being the last ablution, you are then covered with a napkin, and from hence again conducted to the undressing room, and placed upon the before-mentioned bench, with a carpet under you, and being extended upon it at full length, your attendant again offers to rub you dry with napkins. Some people have their nails cut, and also are shampoed;* the Turks generally smooke after bathing and the operation of shampooing, and in about an hour, a few minutes more or less, they commonly dress and go home.

It is to be wished that some able physician would take the trouble of informing us what would be the probable effects of the use of the Turkish baths in England. If we were to judge by a comparison between the endemical disorders of Asia and Europe, we should suppose that the moderate use of the bath might render the gout and rheumatism as uncommon in this part of the world, as they are in the other.

Very few Asiatics are afflicted with these complaints, although they eat their meat very highly seasoned with spices, and stewed in clarified butter; seldom take any exercise, and even many of them secretly indulge in other excesses,

* SHAMPOING is variously performed in different countries. The most usual manner is simply pressing the hands and fingers upon the body and limbs, particularly near the extremities, so as to compress, but not to pinch them. This is the general manner practised by the servants of the Asiatics, but the barbers and the guides at the baths make also the joints, and even the vertebrae of the back, crack by a sudden jerk, which to people unaccustomed to it in their youth is rather a painful affliction. The Chinese and Malay barbers particularly excel in this art, which, however, is very well known, and generally practised all over Asia, being by them thought a necessary substitute for exercise during the hot weather.

excesses, which with us are supposed to cause the gout. Why then may we not allow some degree of efficacy in warm baths and shampooing in throw-

ing off those humours, which not being removed, occasion the gout and other chronical disorders among the Europeans.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

I Have frequently observed the motto of this paper at the bottom of advertisements in the newspapers, and the other day I fell into the following train of reflections, of how many different sorts of counterfeits ought we to beware? In the first place, there is counterfeit *money*, in gold, silver, and copper; the counterfeiting the current coin of the realm, though a crime never pardoned in this kingdom, is daily practised, to the loss of many honest tradesmen who are not sufficiently aware of counterfeits. Secondly, there are counterfeit *bank-notes*, which cannot be too scrupulously examined into, or too carefully guarded against, especially by those who deal chiefly in such paper cash, if it may be so called; again, there are counterfeit *tradesmen*, if I may so term them, which have been the ruin of thousands of honest and industrious mechanics: I mean such who are generally called *swindlers*; of these we cannot be too circumspect or cautious; but further, there are counterfeit *gentlemen*, who may not improperly be stiled genteel pickpockets, witness *Barrington*, &c. of these we ought ever to be upon our guard, more especially when we are

in a crowd, or places of public resort. But of all the different kinds of counterfeits with which we meet, there are none more dangerous to society as well as individuals, and none more to be dreaded, shunned, and reprobated, than the *counterfeit-christian*, or religious hypocrite, who may be fitly compared to a shadow without a substance, a painted fire without heat, or an *Ignis fatuus* in boggy grounds at night.

Hypocrites of every denomination are despicable characters, and whether in high or low life, in the moral, commercial, or religious world, are a disgrace to humanity, the bane of honest industry, and enemies to their own souls, as well as to mankind in general.—They serve, however, in the *religious* world one good purpose, as they prove the *reality* of religion. Had there never been a *real Christian* there never could have been an hypocrite. Had there never been a *true* Christ, and *true* prophets, there never would have been *false* ones. May we be ever enabled to distinguish between the fallacious copies and the divine originals! Then shall we most cautiously

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

TO minds unbiassed by prejudice no appeals will be made in vain. All parties will be heard with attention, and the voice of reason only can prevail. To such do I address myself; and I flatter myself that my story may not prove uninteresting; as my situation is rather singular, and has arisen chiefly from contempt of vulgar prejudice and popular opinion. Perhaps my sentiments have in some points been particular; but I have ever acted

agreeably to their dictates; and my heart has been constantly actuated by a desire of rendering services to mankind. Notwithstanding, from want of paying that attention to trifles, which is the characteristic of little minds; from a neglect of ceremony; from a proneness (which I am too apt to indulge) of speaking too freely on both men and things, I have unhappily acquired an indifferent character.

It was my fortune to be placed, at an

early period of life, in a genteel employment in the mercantile life; here my diligence and regularity recommended me for a long time, but at length an unguarded expression undid what years had been performing, and although I endeavoured by *real service* to make atonement, yet being by nature unable to cringe and fawn, my efforts proved fruitless; therefore, to avoid the contemptuous frowns of arrogant superiors, which I could not patiently brook, I changed the scene of action, in other words, I quitted the service of my employers, and entered into another; here my ill fortune again pursued me, for being very quick in the dispatch of business, and my colleagues remarkably slow and negligent, my warmth of temper frequently caused me to reproach them on that account, this I soon perceived operated very powerfully to my prejudice, and though at other times they behaved with a deal of apparent cordiality, yet I was convinced that they hated me in their hearts, for words, as experience shews me, frequently make wounds that time itself can scarce heal.

During this period I contracted an acquaintance with a young married couple, which seemed to promise the utmost satisfaction, as I thought the husband possessed an excellent understanding, and his wife was a woman of abilities superior to most of her sex. However, they were indigent, and to relieve them from a temporary distress, I lent them a small sum of money. By this and other circumstances, a great intimacy took place between us; my visits grew, therefore, pretty frequent, till at last I was almost considered as one of the family. But, mark the event! One of my acquaintance—such a person as the world calls a GOOD YOUNG MAN, found his way to the husband; and with a malicious grin told him, that my visits were directed to his wife, and not him. Rage, jealousy, and every baneful passion took possession of his breast. Every thing I had said or done, was construed to my disadvantage. The money I had accommodated him with was con-

sidered as the price of seduction. He treated me with all the ingratitude of the basest of mankind; and pursued his vengeance to the utmost limits he was able without endangering his own safety. His innocent wife was likewise the victim of his brutality, for from that time he treated her with unparalleled cruelty. Thus, where I had flattered myself with the pleasing idea of restoring an embarrassed pair to comfort, I innocently became the destroyer of domestic peace, and afforded matter for conversation to wretches whom I held in the utmost contempt, who triumphed with a malignant pleasure at my ill success. These are not the only occurrences in which I have been unfortunate enough to displease; my sentiments on religious matters are reprobated, and I have been branded with the opprobrious name of Atheist, because I have sometimes asserted that mankind had suffered themselves to be too much priest-led: I have been rallied for enjoying the favours of women I have scarce seen; and by many I am looked upon as a debauched, unprincipled libertine, though on examining my own heart I can safely declare, that I possess not one quality that merits this censure. I shall not take up your time, Sir, in dwelling on any more particulars; suffice it, therefore, to say, that though for my own part, when I reflect that the applause of the many is in reality so little valuable, and that it is at any rate difficult to be obtained, without making such sacrifices as no man who acts from a conscious rectitude of principle can submit to, I hold them in contempt; yet there may be many whose situations are similar to mine, who entertain a different opinion. And as burdens grow lighter when they are shared, to persons of this description the narrative of a fellow sufferer may, perhaps, prove useful; and if you should deem it worthy of a place in your miscellany, every expectation with which it was written will be gratified. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

A, MAC BELLARSH,

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SECOND CHORUS IN THE MEDEA OF EURIPIDES.

IF we consider the structure of the second chorus in the Medea of Euripides as a detached poem, it seems at first sight liable to objections. It seems to trespass against unity of design. The poet treats of two subjects, namely, the woeful effects of immoderate desires, and the sorrows of exile. The first strophe and antistrophe are employed in the first part, the second strophe and antistrophe are employed in the second.

But view the poem in another light, and this seeming imperfection will disappear, in so far, that what seemed faulty in the ode will really merit applause. It is not to be considered as a detached and separate poem, but as a part of a tragedy, and in relation to the place in that tragedy with which it is connected. In the preceding scene we have a very interesting conversation between Jason and Medea. There we have a full view of the inconstancy, the ingratitude, the injustice, the perfidy, and inhumanity of Jason, all arising from unrestrained and illicit desire. We have also a striking display of the direliction, the forlorn sorrows, and distress of Medea. Now, the chorus, affected by the events incident in the representation, are to express such sentiments as they suggest. They must introduce nothing foreign or unconnected with the subject, else they transgress against the laws of their institution.

*Nec quid medios intercinat actus
Quod non proposito conducat et hæreat apte.*

They must also deliver themselves with dignity, and take part with virtue.

*Ille bonis faveat.—
Et amet peccare timentes.
— Ille salubrem
Justitiam, legesque, laudat.*

The chorus, of consequence, in the ode we are now considering, very strongly impressed with displeasure against Jason, and with a just sense of the guilt and infamy which such conduct as his,

and proceeding from such passions must necessarily entail, commence with the following lines :

Εἰωθες ὑπὲρ μὲν ἀγὰν
Ἐλθόντες, ἢ κ' εὐδοχίαν,
Οὐδ' ἀρετὰν παρίδμεν
Ἀνδράσιν.

This maxim is delivered in a very solemn manner. The chorus do not display the vehemence of strong resentment and indignation. Whatever they may have felt, they only express with reserve a sentiment of disapprobation. From the consciousness of inherent greatness of mind, and the importance of their function, and the respectable situation they held, it was not becoming in them to utter such violence and severity of invective as might suit persons of equal virtue, but not of equal dignity. They say negatively, but gravely, and with stately reserve, such conduct is not meritorious nor worthy of praise, ἢ κ' εὐδοχίαν. The loftiness and solemnity of manner is also held forth in the forcible brevity of the expression. It has not one needless epithet. Every word conveys an idea necessary to complete the sense, except the μὲν, which is necessary in another view, not as completing the sense of the passage, but as marking its connection with what follows. Strong and forcible, because briefly expressed, it is at the same time easy and perspicuous. If any thing might be objected, it is, that the ἀρετὰν ought to go before the εὐδοχίαν; the progress ought to be from merit to praise, or from demerit to censure, the one being the consequence of the other. But though the chorus spoke with dignified reserve in the opening of their song, and in expressing blame, their emotion increases as they proceed, and they think it less necessary to appear reserved in expressing admiration. Hence, contrasting moderate with immoderate desires, they contrast the manner also of delivering their observation: they do

do not say negatively, that well regulated desires are not unamiable; but express themselves positively, and present an amiable and graceful picture. In the spirit of increasing emotion they do not in plain, unornamented language give a mere moral maxim; but employ a beautiful image:

—Εἰ δ' αἰς εἰσοὶ Κυπρίσ,
Οὐκ ἀλλὰ θεὸς εὐχαρὶς ὕτω.

The progress of their increasing emotion is finely marked by its effects both on their sensibility and fancy; on their sensibility, by the ardent wish they express with an earnestness very different from the stately and sententious coolness of the first negative sentence; and on their fancy, by not only preferring but by displaying, by the addition of actions and attributes, the image of the Divine personage mentioned in the lines before:

Μὴ ποτ', ὡ δεοποιν', ἐπ' ἔμοι
Χρυσέων τρέων ἐφέλης,
Ἰμερὲ χρύσεον ἀφύκτον οἰζῶν.

In the following antistrophe we have the same subject continued, namely, the fatal effects of licentious and intemperate passions. We have also presented to us the emotions of the chorus expressed in earnest addresses.

Στεργεῖδ' ἐμε σωφροσύνα,
Δωρήμα καλλιστὸν θένω.

The ideal person whom the poet addresses first has her character marked, and her figure almost presented to us in the verb which the poet uses to express the actions he requires of her, *Στεργεῖ*. How admirable is his use of this word, which not only brings a clear meaning to the understanding, but an interesting picture to the imagination! What an excellent example of forcible but perspicuous brevity! Were any thing to be objected to this passage, it would be to the impropriety of calling a person summoned to discharge an important office, a gift *Δωρήμα*. Ought not the notion of a person to have been better supported? or is it not hurt by this neuter noun?

In the next strophe and antistrophe the poet changes his object, but it is in perfect consistency with his subject,

The chorus were not only affected in the preceding dialogue with Jason's perfidy proceeding from ungoverned desires, but with the sufferings of Medea. Betrayed, treated with ingratitude, insulted, and exposed to the sorrows of exile, she is justly an object of their compassion. They express their commiseration with symptoms of excited sensibility. They express themselves in wishes and pathetic addresses, with repetitions and interjections. The passage where they utter their abhorrence of a false friend is uncommonly striking:

Ἀχαμῖτος οἰοῖ', ὅτ' παρθεῖ
Μὴ φίλος τιμάν, καθάρην ἀνοίξαν
Τὰ κληῖδα φρενῶν· εἰ
Μοι μὲν φίλος ἔσ' ἐσθλῶ.

The expression of the wish announces the highest indignation. The same is denoted by prefixing the epithet to the verb. The two circumstances that mark the faithless friend, as they are briefly, they are strongly expressed; and the second with a force of metaphorical language not unlike the language of Shakspeare:

Μὴ φίλος τιμάν.

That is, who will not shew respect for his friend, in the time when expressions of respect and esteem are most necessary; at the time when his mind, cast down with sorrow, thinks humbly and with despondency of itself:

Μη—καθάρην ἀνελ. νῦν κληῖδα
φρενῶν· &c.

That is, withdrawing confidence; and presenting to the poor, dejected complaints of an afflicted mind, reserve and coldness.

Buchanan, in his translation of this tragedy, seems to have taken considerable pains with this chorus in particular. His verses are easy, flowing, and perspicuous. They are expressed with lyric emotion, and he has succeeded remarkably in the closeness of his translation. Some times, however, he has been obliged to substitute an image for the simple diction of Euripides. *Εἰωτες εἰδόντες*, for example, is translated by "*amores vulnereunt*." If in any part he has deviated from the sense of the original, it is in translating

flating *αἰετὸν χρίσας*, by the words "*amoris undam ne flare.*" It is not love, but strong desire, that seems to be meant by the poet. In translating the passage *Οὐφ' ὡν κ' ἔτι λελυγμένον γυναικῶν*, by the phrase

"*Pavata prompte expendere*

"*Lecti jugalis crimina,*"

though he has not quite departed from the meaning of the poet, yet he does not express the delicate sentiment of Euripides.—"Eager to judge the beds of women," no doubt implies the idea of punishing crimes; but it is only implied; the poet expresses himself in delicate and proper terms.

Those, however, who know how difficult it is to translate fine verses from one language into another, without losing their beauty, will be more disposed to give Buchanan praise for what he has done, than censure for what he has left undone. They will give him particular praise for the closeness and the simplicity of his version of the last strophe and antistrophe; but must feel at the same time that it is impossible fully to enjoy fine poetry, but in the language in which it was originally composed.

A. O.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

THE following little narrative is extracted from a small pamphlet, lately printed by the ingenious Mr. Wedgwood, on the subject of emigration, addressed to the workmen of his pottery. This little book, I believe, is not intended for publication, I have, therefore, transcribed this story for your Magazine. The whole, indeed, is written in a style so easy and so simple, and appears to be the production of so warm and friendly an heart, that it is to be lamented that it is withheld from public view.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

Clarges-street, April 30, 1784.

E.

STORY OF THE UNFORTUNATE MR. BARTLEM.

RELATED BY MR. WEDGWOOD.

ABOUT seventeen years ago, Mr. Bartlem, a master potter, who had been unsuccessful in England, went to South Carolina, and by offers made from that place, very advantageous in appearance, prevailed upon some of our workmen to leave their country, and come to him. They took shipping at Bristol, and after more than a quarter of a year spent in storms and tempests upon the sea, with many narrow escapes from shipwreck, they at last arrived safe, and began a work near Charles-Town. This adventure being encouraged by the government of that province, the men, puffed up with expectations of becoming gentlemen soon, wrote to their friends here what a fine way they were in, and this encouraged others to follow them. But change of climate and manner of living, accompanied perhaps with a certain disorder of mind

to be mentioned hereafter (which have always made great havock among the people who have left this country to settle in remote parts) carried them off so fast, that recruits could not be raised from England sufficient to supply the places of the dead men. In Mr. Godwin's own words to me, whose son was one of them, *they fell sick as they came, and all died quickly*, his son amongst the rest.

In this narrative, the fate of Mr. Lymer's family (Mr. Bartlem's brother-in-law) with that of young Mr. Allen, of Great-Fenton (whose sister Mr. Bartlem married) son of the Rev. Mr. Allen, and heir to a pretty estate, should not be forgot.

Lymer, at the solicitation of his brother-in-law, not only went over himself, but took with him his wife and two children, and all his effects. They met with very stormy weather,

LOND. MAG. May 1784.

and were at last shipwrecked near an island, of which I cannot learn the name. The ship was entirely lost, with all the effects of these passengers, but they themselves happily, and very wonderfully, got on shore, though most of the sailors were drowned.

After the first flood of joy was over for their deliverance from immediate death, they soon found themselves in a most comfortable situation. Thrown by the waves upon an unknown island (unknown to them at least, both the place and the people) and destitute of every necessary but the clothes that covered them. In addition to their distress, Mrs. Lymer, who was near down-lying when she left England, brought them forth another little sufferer, for whom they had not the least provision, but were left entirely dependant for all things upon the humanity of utter strangers: who, nevertheless, being a kind-hearted people, supplied them with clothes for their helpless infant, and meat and drink for themselves; otherwise, they had escaped death at sea, only to meet him in a more terrible form by land.

Young Allen, one of this unfortunate company; too impatient to wait for Mrs. Lymer's being in a condition to put to sea again, shipped himself in a vessel, which he found there, bound for Carolina. The rest followed as soon as they were able, but all the enquiries they could make after young Allen were in vain; neither he nor the ship have been ever heard of from that day to this, so that he was certainly cast away; and they were themselves, alas! reserved only for a more lingering death. Mr. Lymer, his wife, and the two children they took with them, all fell sick, and followed the rest of their countrymen into an untimely grave. The poor orphan, that was born in the island where they were shipwrecked, met with a good old lady then going to England, who, touched with its forlorn condition, and the fate of its parents, took the poor girl with her, and delivered up her charge to the

friends of the deceased, with which she is now living.

Mr. Bartlem, thus deprived of his whole colony, returned once more to England, in order to raise some supplies. In a little while, by great promises, he prevailed upon them to go with him; but the event of the expedition was only more labor and more lives lost. For though the people there were disposed to enter this infant manufactory, and the assembly of that state gave him a sufficient times five hundred pounds to keep him on his legs as long as he could; yet all would not do; the colony was abandoned, and only one man returned to England*; the rest, Mr. Bartlem himself, are either dead, or have not been heard of since.

Whilst these fruitless attempts were making in Carolina, another colony, equally fatal to the people (for they were chiefly employed in the iron works) was carried on in Pennsylvania. Here a sort of China ware was made, and eight men went over to see whether any more, or how many, might follow, I have not heard of the event. The event was nearly the same as in the others; the proprietors, finding that they had no chance of succeeding, not only gave up the undertaking, but silenced the just complaints of the poor injured workmen by clapping one of them (Thomas Gale) into a prison; the rest, who never received half the wages they were for, were left entirely to shift for themselves. Thus abandoned, and at a distance of some thousands of miles from home, and without a penny in their pockets, they were reduced to the hard necessity of begging in the public streets for a morsel of food. Some died immediately, of the shock occasioned by this great change in their prospects and manner of living, dashed at once from the highest of expectations to the lowest and most miserable. Mr. Byerley, a nephew of mine, who was then upon the spot, published in the newspapers a

* This person is William Ellis, of Hanley; who informs me that the wages promised were good enough, a guinea a-week with their board, but that they never received half of it.

in behalf of the poor survivors, stating the original agreement upon which they had been brought over, the injustice and cruelty of their employers, and the miserable circumstances to which the men were reduced. This had no effect in softening the hearts of their masters towards them, but a subscription was set on foot by the inhabitants

for their relief, by which those who had weathered the first storm were supplied with daily bread; but, like plants removed into a soil unnatural to them, they dwindled away and died, and not one was left alive, to return and give us any further particulars of this affecting tale.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ANECDOTE OF A YOUNG FRENCH LAWYER.

A Farmer-general, who had acquired immense riches, as most of them usually do, had a son, whom he was very desirous to bring up for the same business.

The young man, who had, during his residence at college, formed different connexions with other young men of opulent families, as soon as he was introduced into the world, launched into a variety of expence and extravagance, quite inconsistent with the plodding and circumpectful profession for which his father intended him.

Finding him incorrigible, and yet wishing to reclaim him, the father was advised to purchase for him the place of a counsellor in parliament, as the French stile it; that is to say, a seat on the bench in one of their courts of judicature.

In this he did no more than many opulent fathers do every day for their children in France, where the purchase of such places is as usual as of any post or employment whatever.

His son, though wild and dissipated, neither wanted sense nor learning; it was not indeed of that sort which would have qualified him for the post he held; but it was liberal, and precisely of that nature which enables young men to shine in gay and fashionable companies.

Among other qualities, he had a peculiar turn for the laughable and ludicrous; and never missed an opportunity of exercising it whenever it offered.

This of course made him very acceptable to those of the same cast; who form a large party among the young gentlemen in France,

As he added to this a humane and compassionate disposition, he was quickly noted by those who relied more upon that, than upon the goodness of the causes that brought them before the tribunal of which he was a member.

Being handsome as well as tender-hearted, and extremely devoted to the fair-sex, no young gentleman of the long robe had more frequent visits from the ladies, in the way of his profession.

His partiality to any cause that had a fair pleader to enforce it was conspicuous to all his brethren; and he was emphatically stiled the patron and advocate of beauty.

Among the many female solicitors that attended his levees, there came one on whom the hands of the graces had lavished all they could bestow, in such profusion, that she struck him at once with that admiration and wonder which so completely captivate and enslave the hearts of amorous young men.

I need not say that her requests were so many commands, which it was impossible for him to disobey, and her looks so many darts, which pierced him to the very soul.

He espoused her cause with so much warmth, that in a short time she came triumphantly out of her suit, which was a very important one, no less than a considerable annuity settled upon her by a man of high rank.

She had, it seems, been his mistress: but his parents, desirous of marrying him to a rich heiress, had prevailed upon him to forsake her; which he did very reluctantly, after making a handsome provision for her.

But his parents, who did not approve of this alienation, instituted a law-suit, in order to recover it; and would have succeeded, but for the zeal and activity of our young magistrate.

So important a service merited undoubtedly some returns: he became in his turn a solicitor, and was not refused.

But as, previous to the winning of her suit, her circumstances were very narrow, and as the fees of lawyers and attorneys were a continual drain upon her purse, she was fain to replenish it by the only means that were left, the sale of her charms to a secret admirer; who supplied her with what was necessary to defray the charges of the law.

This friend was a very debauched man: his riches enabled him to revel among the women that were venal; and his taste led him to seek them indiscriminately every where.

As people of this disposition are liable to an infinity of dangers, he did not escape them; he contracted a violent disemper, and communicated it to his fair companion.

She was ignorant of her situation, when the loving instrument of her success had been favoured with her embraces: he consequently became a sharer in her misfortune.

On the discovery of what had befallen him, instead of expressing any anger or ill-will to the damsel, he conceived the design of turning the

matter to a jest, and of making it a subject of public pleasantry.

In order to compass this end the more effectually, he merrily proposed to her to assist him in the scheme he had in view, as without her co-operation it could not possibly take effect.

This scheme was to bring into the same situation with himself two or three more young gentlemen of the law of his own degree, who had equally befriended her, by strengthening his decision in her favour with the addition of their own.

As they had done this through his intercession, and chiefly to oblige him, he jocosely argued that they had an equal right to the same recompence with himself.

But what was his astonishment, when the damsel told him, that though gratitude would have prevented her from coinciding with a proposal which she doubted not he made in mere jest, yet he needed not bemoan himself for want of companions in adversity: that the friends whom he wished to participate in the donation she had made him had already received it as unintentionally and innocently on her part as he had himself.

Our young judge was wonderfully elated with this news: he sent his compliments to his fellow sufferers, assuring them that he felt a particular satisfaction to hear that the rewards due by the lady for their exertions in her favour had been distributed so impartially.

P O E T R Y.

Translation of the second Odes of the Medea of Euripides.

Egrotas: 5-7, &c.

LICENTIOUS appetites were never known
To strengthen virtue and confer renown.
But Venus, cloth'd by Wisdom, shines supreme
Of all that heavenly, or that fair we deem.
O Venus, pierce not with thy powerful dart,
Dipp'd in immoderate desire, my heart!
But thou, the chief of heavenly gifts, with care
Mate'nal save me from the gulfed snare;
Save me, O Wisdom, from th' impetuous fires,
The rage and frenzy of impure desires!
Save me from jealousies and rancorous strife,
Doubts that perplex, and cares that harass life.

Mild Cyprian Queen, yet zealous to pursue
Those who dishonour thee, with vengeance due;
May gentle peace, on my domestic scene
Shed the soft influence of her ray serene.—
My country, O my country, and my home,
Never from you an exile let me roam!
Never, a stranger in a foreign land,
Bend under Want's unmerciful command!
Me let cold death in his embraces fold
Ere I the horrors of that day behold!
For of the woes that mortals deem severe
Exile from me would wring the bitterest tear.
We speak not from mere rumour, for we see
Those woes too well exemplified in thee:
Great are thy wrongs and marvellous thy grief;
Yet none regards thee, or affords relief!

and commiserates thy woe, no state
 or succours thy disastrous fate.
 The man who sees a friend's distress,
 will not render his affliction less!
 The hour when most he feels neglect
 on desponding grief with kind respect:
 to unlock the sympathizing heart;
 to bathe the balmy dews impart.
 And, unlamented be his end,
 he ne'er experience such a friend.

A. O.

ON THE ARTS.

English Gentleman resident at Rome.

When Arts first rose in Egypt's happy land
 No rival power could e'er her force withstand.

And empires equal periods know,
 when they rise, then these must cease to grow.
 When they ebb, behold the nation fall,
 and deaf to honour's call.
 Memphis, Greece the infant arts convey'd,
 and a novel lustre they display'd.
 When marble Egypt's sons could give
 to them—the Grecians bade them live.
 When such softness is express'd,
 and hands to press the swelling breast;
 when each bids admiration rise,
 knowing which to trust, our hands or eyes,
 when bosom, cold as Alpine snow,
 when breast bids unfeign'd ardour glow.
 For arts alone—in arms renown'd,
 and her fetters to the world around,
 when Egypt felt the chain,
 when her armies fought in vain,
 when Greece the imperial sceptre hold,
 when was subdued by lust of gold.
 When her venal statues come
 to the palaces of youthful Rome.
 When wealth the glowing sculpture buys—
 when Greece's fall, and Latium's rise.

X.

SONNET,

at Piercefield, in Monmouthshire,

By Dr. WARWICK.

Piercefield! the choice of Gods, if crime
 can tempt celestial ire,
 when bowers have nurs'd the themes of ancient rhyme,
 when caves resounded to the Druid lyre;
 when thy forests, as thy rocks sublime,
 could verse reflect the raptures they inspire,
 thy voice superior to the rage of time
 could call on endless ages to admire.
 When the reign of art—for see below
 the darkling veil the pallid ivy throw
 around the grass grown abbey's* roofless wall;
 when tall cliff, whose summit lifted high,
 the banner'd castle's† warlike symmetry,
 from his edge the fragments as they fall.

INVOCATION TO CLOE.

By the late DUKE of DORSET.

ET other bards invoke the tuneful nine,
 or call Apollo to their great design;
 while I, contented with my happier fate,
 from you, to crown my labours, wait.

Smile then propitious on my feeble lays,
 And make them equal to my Cloe's praise,
 In that just mean instruct my verse to flow,
 Not harshly rough, nor languishingly slow,
 But graceful easy numbers let me bring,
 Graceful and easy as the nymph I sing.

Then, when with envy future bards enquire
 What powerful charms such numbers could inspire,
 With pride and pleasure shall I own, that you
 Who made the lover made the poet too.

CUPID and SOPHIA.

Addressed to Mrs. W.

Ut vidi ut perii—

I am'rous mood, the God of Love, 'tis said,
 Drew back the curtains of Sophia's bed;
 The lovely maid, unconscious, slept serene,
 Nor dreamt the rosy boy so near had been:
 "What charms (he cries) what wondrous charms
 are here!

Venus, my mother, is not half so fair!"—
 Then gently stole to her soft snowy breast,
 Where soon he made himself a welcome guest;
 Each young desire her bosom's taught to know,
 And with Love's am'rous fires to burn and glow!
 Sportive they play'd till bright Aurora came,
 And caught his Godship with the lovely dame;
 Cupid, alarm'd, quick through the casement fled,
 His quiver'd arrows leaving in the bed;
 The prize Sophia saw, and straight secur'd,
 For pow'r to conquer all her soul allur'd!
 Arm'd thus with charms and Love's resistless darts,
 Hopeless the effort to secure our hearts!

J. W. W.

ELEGY.

Οηλω, θηλω Φιλησαι ANACREON.

AH me, depriv'd of every calm delight,
 I offer up my fervent pray'rs
 To every deity, to every sprite,
 That views with pity mortal cares.
 Say, ye, who know, why endless griefs annoy,
 And doom to woe, my youthful breast;
 Where every happy thought once seem'd with joy,
 And pleasure was a constant guest?
 O say, ye fairy elves, ye spirits, say,
 Who dwell in sacred grots, unseen,
 Or guided by the moon's more tranquil ray,
 Frisk blithesome o'er the margent green:
 Who near some chrystal stream, or flowery shade,
 In frolic, weave the mystic dance;
 Retir'd, where never mortal sounds pervade,
 Nor mortal footsteps dare advance;
 Say, o'er my bosom, what superior power
 Exerts his arbitrary reign,
 And, at his will, devotes my every hour,
 To pleasure now, and now to pain?
 Too well my mind declares it is the dart
 Of Cupid, a capricious boy,
 That wounds with poignancy my heart,
 And cancels every former joy.
 Yet I'm content—for see, how brightly glows
 My ever lovely Celia's face;
 And hear what solemn sense her lips disclose,
 Adorn'd with every mental grace.

For ah! conjoin'd to those exterior charms,
Which, soon as seen, the heart ensnare,
Her bosom every purer virtue warms;
For she's as generous as she's fair.

Then let me, raptur'd, own the nymph divine,
And with sincerity admire:
Oh! let me dedicate to her the line,
Which love and beauty join'd inspire.

Long since, by Beauty's powerful decree,
I gloried in the silken chain;
Still let me love, nor with my bosom free,
Nor ever of my fate complain.

Still let my passion every grief beguile:
Still let me hope she may approve;
And, blissful thought! perchance may favouring
Smile,
And with compassion blest my love.

With all perfections grac'd, would Celia deign
To smile upon my humble pray'r,
That smile should terminate my lovelorn pain,
That smile repel my every care!

That smile a balmy requiem should impart,
Which might the power of Fate defy;
Should animate my truly grateful heart
With love and joy, which never die!

The sculptur'd image yields to Time's rude hand:
In vain the tower its height uprears:
For not Art's noblest monuments withstand
The rage of self-succeeding years.

These perish—but that heavenly smile impress,
While life and memory remain,
By gratitude and honour fix'd, my breast
In fond remembrance shall retain.

EPIGRAM.

By AUSONIUS.

PERA, polenta, tribon, baculus, scyphus, arcta
fupellex,
Ista fuit Cynici: Sed putat hanc nimiam.
Namque cavi manibus cernens potare bubulcum,
Cur, scypho, te, dixit, geito fupervacuum?

TRANSLATION.

By the late Dr. ROBERTSON, of Wolver-
hampton.

A Bag, meal, threadbare cloak, staff, wooden dish,
Were all the goods Diogenes could wish:
But these he found too much, when on the brink
He saw Tim's hollow hand scoop up his drink.

EPITAPH on HENRY THRALE, Esq.

By Dr. S. JOHNSON.

Hic conditur quod reliquum est
HENRICI THRALE,

Qui res tibi civiles, seu domesticas, ita egit,
Ut vitam illi longiorem multi optarent,
Ita facras,

Ut quam brevem effet habiturus præscire videretur
Simplex, apertus, fibique semper similis,
Nihil ostentavit aut arte fictum, aut cura
elaboratum.

* We shall be obliged to any of our learned readers for a translation.

† We are not certain who was the author of these verses. They have been attributed to Whitehead
and to Horace Walpole.

In senatu, Regi, patriæque
Fideliter studuit.

Vulgi obstreptentis contemptor animosus,
Domus inter mille mercaturæ negotia
Literarum elegantiam minime neglexit.
Amicis quocunque modo laborantibus,
Conciliis, auctoritate, muneribus, adfuit.
Inter familiares, comites, convivas, hospites,
Tam facili fuit morum suavitatem
Ut omnium animos ad se alliceret,
Tam felici sermonis libertate,
Ut nulli adulatus, omnibus placeret.
Natus 1722. Obiit 1781.

Consortes tumuli habet Rodolphum patrem stren-
uum fortemque virum et Henricum filium uni-
cum quem spei parentum mors inopina decennam
proripuit.

Ita

Domus felix et opulenta quam crexit
Avus, auxitque pater, cum nepote decedit.
Abi, Viator,
Et vicibus rerum humanarum perspectis
Æternitatem cogita! *

IN TEMPLO VENERI DICATO.

QUISQUES es, O Juvenis, nostro vagus ad-
vena luo,
Cui cor est tenerum, cuique puella comes:
Quisques es, ah! fugias! hic suadent omnia
amorem,
Inque casa hic latitans omnia suadet Amor.
Aspice, flore capri quam circum attingitur illex,
Amplexu hærenti, et luxuriante coma.
Sylvæ tegit, tacitum sternit tibi lana cubile;
Aut tunc in vivos mollior herba toros.
Siquis adest, subitum dant tintinnabula signum,
Et strepit, in primo limine, porta loquax.
Nec rigidum ostendit, nostro de pariete, vultum
Aëthere senex, dimidiusve Cato:
At nuda aspirat dulces Cytherea torores,
Atque suos ritus consecrat ipsa Venus. †

INSCRIPTION on a Tablet in the Temple
of Venus, in Lord Jersey's wood at Middleton
Stoney.

Translated from the Latin.

WHOE'ER thou art, whom chance ordains
to rove,
A youthful stranger to this fatal grove;
Oh! if thy breast can feel too soft a flame,
And with thee wanders some unguarded dame,
Fly, fly the place—each object thro' the shade
Persuades to love, and in this cottage laid
What cannot, may not, will not Love persuade!
See to yon oak how close the woodbine cleaves,
And twines around its luxury of leaves.
Above, the boughs a pleasing darkness shed,
Beneath, a downy couch soft fleeces spread,
Or softer herbage forms a living bed.
Do spies approach? shrill bells the sound repeat,
And from the entrance screams the conscious gate.
Nor from these walls do rigid busts frown,
Or philosophic censors threat in stone:
But Venus self does her own rights approve,
In naked state, and thro' the raptur'd grove
Breathes the sweet madness of excessive love.

METEORS.

IN the first volume* of the London Magazine in its present form, a very full and accurate account was given of the various METEORS which had been observed by astronomers and others, during the last summer, and also an historical relation of the circumstances which have been recorded concerning these FIRE-BALLS during the last and present centuries. We were likewise favoured with a copy of Dr. Maskelyne's plan for observing these phenomena†.

As we have already entered so largely into these subjects, our readers may justly expect to find in this work every paper of importance which appears, relative to these meteors. On this account we present them with a copy of the following letter to the astronomer royal. It was publicly addressed to him in consequence of the plan and directions mentioned above, which were disseminated into every part of the island.

TO THE HONOURABLE NEVIL MASKELYNE, D. D. F. R. S.
AND ASTRONOMER ROYAL.

S I R,

HAVING met with an address from you to the community at large, to transmit what animadversions they might have made of the several meteors lately seen, I beg leave to favour you with the following, which I have gathered from an account given by the parties concerned.

1. The meteor, or fire-ball, which appeared on August the 18th, was seen by some fishermen off Barking, in Essex, who imagined it arose from out of a marsh by the sea side, as it passed directly over their vessel about three minutes after they first discovered it, bearing then N. N. W. from them, and traversed towards the S. S. E. At first it was very small, but increased in size the higher it ascended. When it was in a parallel with their vessel, they heard a noise like unto the fizzing of moist gunpowder when fired.

2. It was about twenty minutes past nine when they first discovered it; being within shore, they imagined it arose from out of the marsh.

3. Its figure at first was globular and small, not so large as a trap-ball, conveying a faint light, but, approaching higher, appeared considerably larger and brighter, about one foot in diameter; when directly over their vessel they heard the combustion, but the size of it then is not to be ascertained, the illumination being so great that they seemed enveloped in a blaze.

4. Shortly after passing by, it separated into many small globes, carrying a tail of a yard long. These fiery globes did not seem to separate from the main body, but others kindled by the fire-ball in its passage.

5. The tail disappeared first; at the time of its bursting the body seemed to be repulsed from it, and in about a minute after the body also burst, being at this time no larger than a cricket-ball. The manner of its bursting greatly resembled that of a fire-work, known by the name of a Roman candle abroad, which, after reaching the highest extent, bursts and separates into two or three drops, leaving a faint light behind. In the same manner the fire-ball, after gaining the greatest apparent altitude, burst, leaving a track in the elements. About twenty minutes after its disappearance an explosion was heard from the same quarter, like unto the rumbling noise of a clap of thunder, increasing and decreasing in the sound. It is to be observed that the ball burst ten minutes after it had passed them.

Observations on the Meteors or Fire-balls.

The more condensed the circumambient air or atmosphere, the more pure is that of the upper region, which being specifically lighter than the former causes a precipitation. Suppose the atmosphere to be in a state of conden-

city, it is a heterogeneous fluid, strongly impregnated with the sulphureous exhalations, &c. from the earth, rarefied by the solar heat or subterraneous fires, which, when higher sublimed, come in contact with dissimilar bodies. A commixture of this kind, viz. inflammable, being formed, when agitated by the winds a collision of its particles excites an intestine heat; it next expands and separates with explosion. From hence I determine the fire-ball to be a vaporous exhalation, or *ignis-fatuns* sublimed, forming a congeries with other vapours of an attractive quality, previously sublimed, and the many smaller globes a separation of the congeries, caused by the wind. From the time they first discovered it till its disappearance was about thirteen minutes.

The report heard after its bursting 20 minutes, as sound moves (according to you) only 13 miles in a minute, it must have been from them at the time of its bursting S. S. E. 260 miles, and when they first saw it 78 miles N. N. W. It is no wonder they imagined it so nigh, as its rapid course was no less than 26 miles in a minute. The computed distance between the two points mentioned being 10,800 geographical miles; the velocity of the meteor was so quick, that in six hours, 55 minutes, and 23 seconds, it would have passed from pole to pole.

The reason why from the same quarter seemed blended with increasing and different reports conveyable parts alternately, each palpation. I make exact time when it places, and the velocity and the sound convey to you in the manner your superior genius cover the longitude.

In confutation of this notion, that sound travels thirteen miles in thirteen minutes, I suppose an inflammable component parts mixture from another magnitude, will allow explosion; the tremor of the air must be sharper than one than the other any given account of the nature, as we may see an inflammable mixture of parts are not as to admit of the sound for the sound to travel 13 miles in a minute regions, against which

G. SAL

Gravefend, Jan. 1

INTELLIGENCE.

A New *arret* is issued by the King of France, concerning the opera of Paris, which is an additional proof of the liberality of the Grand Monarch, and of the wisdom of his ministers.—This *arret* provides a comfortable retreat for the actors and actresses of that theatre. It excites emulation among authors by the prizes which are to be adjudged to the best lyric productions, and it encourages the zeal of the principal agents in this rational amusement. We have too frequently seen that talents the most respectable, and exerted with the most laudable ambition, have been treated with so much

cool indifference instead of accumulation which they were in their possession to without resource, unhappy old age the performers of after fifteen years vice, and if they years on the stage titled to a furtherment of what they produced. Gold conferred on the ly encouragement is successful effort of

liberal procedure will ensure the opera of Paris an inexhaustible source of subjects, and a marked superiority over all the other theatres of Europe.

The persons who are appointed to be the judges for the distribution of the prizes, in the opera, to the author of the best lyric performances give the utmost satisfaction and confidence to the literati. Their number, their intelligence, their high character, and their elevated rank as members of the *Academie Française*, give the candidates for the royal honours full security that their efforts will be fairly estimated. The following is their advertisement announcing their acceptance of the office, and their arrangement:

“ M. M. Thomas, Gaillard, Arnaud, de Lille, Suard, Champfort, and Le Mierre, of the *Academie Française*, having been invited by the minister, in the name of the King, to take upon themselves the examination of the lyric poems which may be submitted in competition for the prizes established by the King, according to the article in the *arret* of the 3d of January last, they have accepted of this distinguished mark of the royal confidence, and they will best demonstrate their sense of the high honour, by the zeal, attention, and impartiality with which they shall execute the trust reposed in them.

“ The authors of the works submitted to the competition, must be set to music, and be the ordinary length of a theatrical piece. They are to send their poems before the 1st of December next to M. Suard, one of the examiners, who has accepted of the office of secretary. The pieces for every following year are in like manner to be sent before the 1st of December.

“ The authors are to be careful that they do not by any means, directly or indirectly, discover themselves; they must only put some motto or device at the head of their several productions, and inclose a sealed paper containing the motto, along with their address.

“ The examiners will meet in the month of December, at a convenient place, and will proceed to the judge-

ment of the pieces; and they will give their opinion, not only on the pieces which they shall consider worthy of the prizes, and which they shall adjudge to receive them: but also on those which with corrections appear susceptible of exhibition on the theatre with applause.

“ When the examiners have concluded their examination, and pronounced their judgement, they will transmit the decision to the secretary of state for the department of Paris, who will publish, in the daily journals, the names of the successful pieces, and the prizes will be delivered by the minister to their authors. The examiners will return to the authors their works, along with the observations which they have made, and by which, in their opinion, those who are not intitled to the prizes may be improved and rendered fit for the theatre.

“ The examiners, desirous of dedicating a part of their time to second the views of the Sovereign in giving to the *Academie Royale de Musique* the desired perfection for the entertainment of the public and the progress of the arts, have procured free admission to a box set apart for them in the opera, and mean to be present as often as possible at the representation of the new pieces, according to the invitation they have received, that they may contribute by their suggestions and advice to the success of the performances.”

THE useful establishments that are every day fixing in France are the greatest disgrace to this kingdom, where we have none by which young men may become acquainted with arts and sciences not taught at the universities. The present King of France last year established a *School of Mining*. The royal edict appoints two professors with ample salaries, one charged with teaching publicly chemistry, and mineralogy. The other teaches physics, subterranean geometry, hydraulics, the art of piercing, and the whole that pertains to the renovation of air. The course of study is three years, each lecture is of three hours, and each professor gives three a week. No scholars

are admitted that are under sixteen, or that have not been well instructed in geometry, design, and the elements of the German language. Each scholar must submit to two public examinations, one in the theory of mines, and the other in the practice, in presence of the *Intendant General des Mines*. The *eleves* that appear best instructed are then sent by the intendant to undertakings that are carrying on with most activity throughout the kingdom, and maintained a certain time at the royal expence; and the King promises that the various places in his gift belonging to the mine department shall in future be distributed amongst those who by their industry and acquisitions in this establishment shall possess the most merit: and some of them are to be sent abroad, to study the improvements that are made in other countries.

Such establishments in various arts and sciences, which are constantly taking place all over Europe, shew what exertions are every where making to push all sorts of natural advantages to the utmost; whereas in England, nothing is active but the operations of party. The time will soon arrive, when the consequences of such different conducts will clearly appear.

Abstract of a Plan for an Order of Military Merit.

A B S T R A C T .

An order of Military Merit, to be established to distinguish such as shall signalize themselves by any remarkable action of valour, or by their courage and good conduct.

The Sovereign to be Grand Master, and, as well as the heir apparent or presumptive to the crown, to wear the insignia, together with those of the order of the Garter.

The order to be divided into three classes, viz.

The first to be called "Commanders of the Order."

2d. "Knights of the Order."

3d. "Companions of the Order."

Admission not to be obtained by birth, favour, nor even by long and irreproachable duty; but those entitled

to the order must have been *distinguished* in the service.

The commanders must have served with distinction at least five campaigns, or have *taken* or *defended* some fortresses, being chief in command; or have invented and contributed to introduce some useful military project or improvement.

The Knights and Companions must have served three campaigns, the former with a command equal to a battalion in action; but in every case the performance of some distinguished service to make all other restrictions unnecessary.

The above rules to be perpetually and invariably fixed.

The commanders to wear, from the right shoulder to the left side, an orange-coloured ribband, three inches and a half broad, edged with blue, having a gold cross or badge hanging thereto, embossed or enamelled, with a sword crowned with a glory, and ornamented with laurel, motto, *Bellicæ Virtuti*. The reverse, a cross of St. George enamelled red, with an helmet in the center, and the words Geo. III. instit. An.

The Knights to wear round the neck a ribband, striped orange and blue, with the same cross.

These two classes to wear likewise on the left arm a white band or ribband, edged with gold, having a cross or badge, and the motto *Quæsitum Meritis*.

The companions to wear the cross hung at the button-hole.

The commanders may likewise wear round the escutcheon of their arms the ribband of this order, with the words *Quæsitum Meritis*, having hung thereto the cross of the order.

The Knights may have the same motto, with the cross hung by a knot of the same colour under their arms. And the companions the cross, hung in the same manner.

All the three classes may wear, as an additional crest, an helmet, with the word *Tutamen*, or the name of the place where they may have distinguished themselves.

The candidates to send to the secretary

secretary of the order a memorial of their pretensions and necessary proofs, which will be laid before the chapter, and the president to report the result to his Majesty, for his approbation.

British officers serving with our allies to be equally entitled to this order.

Nine officers, not under the rank of major-generals, to be chosen by his Majesty, as commanders in the first instance, in order to form a chapter for the election of the rest; such, therefore, of the general officers as may think themselves qualified may send memorials to his Majesty, or to the commander in chief.

First class to consist of commanders, besides the Sovereign and heir apparent or presumptive.

Second class of Knights.

Third class of Companions.

The chapter to consist at least of six commanders and the president. In cases of necessity, three of them may be companions; the majority to determine, and the president, in all cases of equality, to have the casting voice.

This order not to be worn with any other, unless by the Sovereign and heir apparent or presumptive of the crown. The insignia to be given to each Knight and Companion, and no expence whatever incurred on admission.

If the investiture be at St. James's, the Knights elect to be introduced by four Commanders or Knights, attended by the rest of the order present.

The knighthood to be conferred on them kneeling on one knee, the Sovereign with his own hands investing them with the insignia of the order.

In camp or garrison, the investiture to be performed as above by the commander in chief on the spot, with the addition of military honours.

If a commander, he is afterwards to ride along the line, the officers and colours saluting.

If a Knight, the same, with his own brigade; only the colours are not to salute.

And if a Companion, his own regiment; the officers saluting only with their hats or swords.

BIOGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF the following memoir, which is a translation from the French, be thought worthy a place in your biographical department, it is much at your service.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

Lincoln's-Inn, May 3, 1784.

S.

MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM JAMES 'SGRAVESANDE,
LATE PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY AT LEYDEN.

WILLIAM JAMES 'SGRAVESANDE was descended from an ancient and honourable family of Delft, in the province of Holland. He was born in the year 1688. Nothing was spared in his education, and he discovered a very early turn for mathematical studies; to which his talents were so happily adapted, that it is said he kept his tutor perpetually employed by the rapid progress he made.

In 1704, he was sent to the university of Leyden; where, though he

made the civil law professedly his study, that of his favourite science was not neglected. It was here that he composed his well-known treatise on perspective; which, though not published till many years after, was finished before he was nineteen years of age.

Notwithstanding all the marks of a juvenile production were conspicuous in this piece, it was greatly admired by some of the most eminent mathematicians of the time; particularly by the celebrated John Bernouilli, whose opinion of it, soon after published in

a letter to the author, conferred no little honour on so young a mathematician.

In 1707, our student took his degree, as doctor in the civil law, his thesis on that occasion, entitled *Autocheiria*, being a treatise on suicide, in which the most prevailing arguments against that unnatural crime are judiciously chosen and supported.

He removed soon after from the college, and settled at the Hague; where, together with his two brothers and fellow-students, he applied himself to practice at the bar. In this situation, he soon cultivated an acquaintance with men of science and letters; and in the year 1713 made one of the principal members of the society that composed a periodical review, entitled *Le Journal Littéraire*. His associates in this undertaking were Mr. Marchand, author of the dictionary before us, Messrs. Van Effen, Salengre, Alexandre, and St. Hyacinthe; at that time all young men, and no less distinguished for their knowledge and ingenuity, than for that friendship and esteem which mutually subsisted among them.

The publication of this Journal began in the month of May, 1713, and continued without interruption till 1722; Mr. 'SGravefande enriching it with many curious and valuable articles. Indeed, the manner in which this undertaking was carried on was such as bid the fairest to reach the utmost perfection a work of this nature is capable of, the articles furnished by every member being read, and examined, in a general meeting of the society, and nothing being inserted but what was universally approved. At the same time, however, it must be acknowledged, that nothing less than that moderation and regard which these gentlemen actually possessed toward each other was requisite to preserve an harmony absolutely necessary to the prosecution of a work carried on by men of such different sentiments on various occasions. An instance of this is given us, in what is related of Mr. 'SGravefande's account of Ditton's book on the Resurrection of our Sa-

viour. This article being read to the society, St. Hyacinthe, who was a rank Deist, objected to the critic's having taken the side of Christianity; whereas, in his opinion, as an impartial journalist, he ought to have appeared totally indifferent. This opinion, however, was over-ruled, and St. Hyacinthe prudently submitted.

The parts of this journal written or extracted by Mr. 'SGravefande were principally those relating to physics and geometry. There are also inserted several original pieces, entirely of his composition; particularly in the fourth volume, a paper, entitled *Remarks on the Construction of Pneumatical Machines*; and in the fifth, a moral essay on Lying; in which the ingenious author enquires into the obligation we are under to speak truth, and how far that obligation binds us on most occasions in life. This piece is written in form of a letter, and seeming to be produced by a genius of a very different turn to that of Mr. 'SGravefande, it was long before he was suspected to be the author.

There are also several other letters and pieces of less note, scattered up and down in the first ten volumes; and in the beginning of the twelfth was first printed his celebrated Essay on the Collision of Bodies; wherein he sides with the partizans of Leibnitz, in ascribing the force of moving bodies to be as the quantity of matter multiplied into the square of the velocity; in opposition to the doctrine of Newton, who maintained it to be as the quantity multiplied simply into the velocity.

This essay, with a supplement soon after published in the same work, made much noise in the physical world. Hitherto Leibnitz, who was the first that publicly maintained this theory, had made no converts of note out of Germany, except the Bernouillis in Switzerland, and Poleni in Italy. In France and England, the old theory was still adhered to; and it was a matter of some surprise, that Mr. 'SGravefande, who had adopted every other part of the Newtonian philosophy, should dissent from it in this. His treatise was attacked accordingly on all sides; Dr.

Clarke

Clarke entering the lists among others, and, with a very indecent warmth, casting reflections on the author, very unbecoming himself or the occasion.

Mr. 'SGravefande did not fail, however, to make his party strong; and the dispute, after having engaged the attention of the most celebrated mathematicians and philosophers in Europe, ended not a little to his honour. For, though he had not the satisfaction of obtaining a complete victory over his antagonists, he appears to have had by much the best of the contest.

If a writer at this distant period may venture to give his opinion of this controversy, he must confess, he thinks the experiments made and repeated on

each side, in a great degree justified the conclusions drawn from them, while the reasoners on both went on the supposition of the existence of the *vis inertiae* in all bodies, or in all matter, without distinction. Every body that could come under their examination in the way of mechanical experiment was, doubtless, possessed of that power; but it did not thence follow, that all matter, or the primary impenetrable solids, of which such bodies were supposed to be compounded, would be so too: nor has it yet appeared from experiment, that the *vis inertiae* of compound bodies is in all circumstances the same, or always directly proportionable to their quantity of matter*. But to return

* Sir Isaac Newton, indeed, lays it down as one of his *regulae philosophandi*, that "the qualities of natural bodies which cannot be increased or diminished, and agree to all bodies in which experiments can be made, are to be reckoned as the qualities of all bodies *whatsoever*. Thus, because extension, divisibility, hardness, impenetrability, mobility, the *vis inertiae*, and gravity, are found in all bodies which fall under our cognizance or inspection, we may justly conclude they belong to all bodies whatsoever, and are, therefore, to be esteemed the *original* and *universal* properties of all natural bodies."

This rule, however, is a mere *ipse dixit*. For sure they may be properties of whose increase or decrease we are ignorant, that are yet the effect of a combination of elements, or smaller bodies; and, therefore, are not the properties of those elements or bodies themselves. But, supposing the above rule to be just, we do not know that it has been ever demonstrated, that the *vis inertiae* of bodies, or of any certain quantity of matter, will not admit of increase and decrease. On the contrary, Sir Isaac Newton has himself demonstrated, that if a certain quantity of matter were particularly modified, and put in a certain manner in motion, its velocity would alternately diminish and increase, although solicited by no external force whatever. Now, the *vis inertiae* being that power with which bodies endeavour to persevere in their present state, either of motion or rest, it is plain that power must, in the case supposed by Sir Isaac Newton, admit of an alternate increase and decrease. For, while the same, or no, resistance should be made to the moving body, how could it go faster or slower at one time than at another, unless the power of preserving its present state of motion were altered?

The supposition of that great philosopher is this: if two bodies were made to revolve round one common centre, and that centre be carried forward in a right line, the whole will move faster, when the revolving bodies move toward the line of direction, than when they move from it. Undoubtedly they will: and two bodies, so united to one common centre, may well be considered as parts of one compound body, whose *vis inertiae* will thereby admit of increase and diminution. For, suppose the revolution of these bodies round their centre so quick as not to be sensible to experiment, would not they apparently compose a circular body, or hoop; which would move alternately faster and slower? and, at the same time, vary its form into an ellipsis, whose longest axis would be sometimes in one direction, and sometimes in another?

Now, if the *vis inertiae* of compound bodies does not depend on the number and magnitude of their component parts, it must arise either from the disposition or motion of those parts. If merely from their disposition, those parts would resist being displaced, in proportion to the square of the velocity of the body endeavouring to pass through them: and this they would do too, notwithstanding any other resistance which might arise from their motion. Hence, the impressions made by falling bodies on clay, and other substances of little tenacity, would always follow some proportion, nearly as the quantity of matter in the falling body multiplied into the square of the velocity.

It appears, nevertheless, that the force, or *momentum*, of the falling body, supposing it a perfect solid, should be, as Sir Isaac Newton affirmed, viz. as the mass simply multiplied into the velocity. In the motion of compound bodies, however; as their *vis inertiae* depends either on the disposition or motion of their parts, or both, so its quantity of force must consist of the sum of the resistance of all the parts; and the *momentum* of such compound bodies, of that sum multiplied into the velocity of the whole; and not simply of the quantity, or number and magnitude of those parts so multiplied.

We shall here add further (as in some degree respecting the matter in question) that the argument of Sir Isaac Newton, founded on the supposition above-mentioned, does not, in our opinion, answer the purpose for which we have seen it often quoted, viz. to demonstrate that the quantity of motion in nature is not always the same, but may be absolutely increased and diminished.

return to Mr. 'SGravefande. In the year 1715, he was appointed secretary to the embassy on which Baron Wasse-naar and Mr. Van Borfelle were sent to England by the States-General, to felicitate King George the First on his accession to the throne.

On his arrival in London, he renewed his intimacy with several men of letters, whom he had known in Holland; and became acquainted with many others of the first repute. But the friendship he most assiduously cultivated, was with Sir Isaac Newton, for whom he had a particular veneration and esteem.

During his stay in England, he was admitted member of the Royal Society; and, while employed in his office of secretary, is said to have acquired an amazing facility of thinking and writing on the most profound subjects, and of making the most abstruse and difficult calculations, in the midst of a numerous and noisy assembly, without being in the least disturbed or affected.

The business of the embassy being over, Mr. 'SGravefande returned to Holland, and was chosen, about a year afterwards, professor of mathematics and astronomy at Leyden. At that time the Newtonian philosophy was in its infancy, and our professor had an opportunity of reaping great honour,

as one of the first who publicly taught it in the schools abroad.

In the year 1721, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel invited him to his court, in order to consult him about certain mechanical engines he had thoughts of erecting. Here Mr. 'SGravefande saw the famous wheel of Orfyreus, but without being able to decide whether it was a perpetual motion or not.

This confession, which he made to Sir Isaac Newton and others, being made public, drew on him the clamours of almost all those mathematicians who had already conceived the impossibility of a perpetual motion to be demonstrable. Their demonstrations, however, had not convinced our professor, who treated them only as pretensions to a certainty, unattainable in mechanics.

Indeed, what Mr. 'SGravefande was an eye-witness of, as to that machine, was sufficient to surprise the most profound reasoner: and his testimony in favour of the inventor redounds much to the credit of the latter; at least, it effectually puts to silence the reproaches made him on account of the deposition of his servant, who swore that she herself, standing in another room, turned the machine; the impossibility of which is sufficiently attested by our judicious professor*.

The

In the falling of bodies, we know, motion is communicated by the power of gravity to such bodies, in the time of their descent: but we will venture to say, the cause of gravity will admit of mechanical explication; so that no motion is hereby absolutely generated. And, as to the supposed proof in question; though it be certain that, when the revolving bodies tend toward the direction of their common centre they will both move faster forward in that direction than before, yet it is certain too that those bodies will not, during the same time, move so fast round their center, as when they are in the other part of their revolution: so that the velocity which is gained in the whole is lost in the velocity of the parts, and the *momentum* of the whole is neither increased by the quicker motion, nor decreased by the slower.

* It is surprising that, during above sixty years no one should hit upon, and publish, the expedient by which the wheel of Orfyreus continued its motion. The ablest mechanics, in general, sit down contented with the supposition of its being an imposture: but, from the evidence of facts, attested by such as we have abundant reason to think could not be dupes to any artifice practised in that instance, it appears that the principle of its motion was some how contained in the wheel; although we do not pretend to conceive in what manner it possibly could be so.

It is true, the maid-servant of Orfyreus deposed, that she or her companion kept the machine constantly in motion: but the most accurate scrutiny into the construction of the external part of the machine proved this to be absolutely impossible; the axes having no manner of communication with any other room, or distant object.

That the secret was lost, and the inventor rendered contemptible, is, however, certain: but this was probably more owing to the extreme oddity of the man, than to any deceit in the machine itself. In the first place, it seems, he was whimsical and perverse to the last degree; and, in the next, highly conceited, and profoundly ignorant. He broke his machine to pieces, merely because Mr. 'SGravefande made that minute examination, which is the greatest testimony in its favour. And, when accused by his servant of having employed her to turn his wheel, and exacting from her a terrible oath to oblige her to secretly, he refused to exculpate himself by making another of the same kind; but supported the obloquy under which he was fallen with obstinacy.

The most considerable of all Mr. 'SGravefande's publications is his introduction to the Newtonian philosophy, or a treatise on the elements of physics, confirmed by experiments. This performance, being only a more perfect copy of his public lectures, was first printed in the year 1720; and hath since gone through many editions, with considerable improvements. He obliged the public also with a small treatise on the elements of algebra, calculated for the use of young students; and, on being promoted to the chair of philosophy, in 1734, published soon after a course of logic and metaphysics, which, for method and perspicuity, is perhaps inferior to none. This last work gave much offence to the advocates for man's free-agency, on account of what the author had advanced, in the eleventh chapter of his metaphysics, regarding human liberty: nor did it less affect the zeal of many ignorant divines; who, making no distinction between a moral and a mechanical necessity, unadvisedly accused him of favouring the doctrines of Hobbes and Spinoza. No one, however, could harbour sentiments more contrary to

fatalism than Mr. 'SGravefande, or be more ready, on all occasions, to avow principles diametrically opposite.

Besides the pieces of his own composition, published by this learned man, the public are obliged to him for several correct editions of the valuable works of others: and, had not death prevented his putting a most excellent design in execution, might have been much more so, for a system of morality which he intended to have published.

As a citizen, we find few men of letters that have done more service to their country than himself: having hardly quitted the college before his known abilities in calculation recommending him to the notice of the ministers of the republic, he was consulted on all those occasions wherein his talents were requisite to assist them in raising money for the use of the state. As a decypherer also, he was frequently serviceable in the detection of the secret correspondence of their enemies: while in his capacity of professor of the mechanic arts, perhaps no one was ever more successful in applying the powers of Nature to the purposes of economist improvement.

It is not impossible, however, but the deposition of his servant might have been brought about by persons who wanted to penetrate his secret; and that, knowing this, and despairing of obtaining his demand of 20,000*l.* as a recompence for the secret, he resolved to give them no further opportunity of stealing it, by exposing another machine to such curious enquirers.

EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY, SOMERSET-PLACE.

IN our last number we proposed to lay before our readers a concise view of the Exhibition, with short strictures on the merits of the principal artists. To enter minutely into the excellencies or faults of every separate painting would occupy more room than we can allow; and if we were to attempt it, with respect to the many of these performances, we should at last be obliged to cry out with Shakspeare, "We searched a whole day ere we could find them, and when we had found their *beauties* they were not worth the search!"

Since the establishment of the *Royal Academy*, an institution derived from the auspices of his present *Majesty*, the

progress of *PAINTING*, and growth of *ARTISTS*, has been very considerable. The *utility* of bringing into assemblage the labours of numerous *professors* in their various degrees of merit is so evidently of general benefit that it needs no comment. The works of our first masters, by being brought forward, excite *emulation* among the *superior rivals*, and become *models* to the younger *disciples* of the *Pencil*. The *extremes* of colouring, which painters in their early practice are fond of adopting, by being contrasted, the *fierce* with the *sombre*, discover that *nature* lies in the *medium*, and the judicious student will avail himself of the advantages which are so presented.

It would be deciding unfairly, because the *Exhibition* is not every year still better than the preceding, to say that the arts do not improve. Accident will always operate so as to prevent a regularity in the progress of refinement. This latter remark is occasioned by the *display* of the present year being very inferior to what it has been for the four preceding seasons. There are few pictures in the *Exhibition* before us that can be classed under the head of *Historical*, the *sublime* of painting! no fine description of the *passions* is, therefore, attempted, nor no *composition* to evince the force of design. Mr. *West* has indeed given some *spiritual* subjects, and another artist or two ventured so far as to groupe a few figures with tolerable success. Mr. *Loutherbourg* has given a variety of charming views from nature: Mr. *Serres* has done himself honour in several excellent sea-pieces: these artists are seconded by many others; but *portraits* chiefly constitute the academical collection.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS

Has adorned the Academy with 16 *portraits*; a much greater number than he intended originally to exhibit; but the *hiatus* occasioned by Mr. *Gainsborough* withdrawing his pieces has rendered it a matter of necessity to bring forward as many good pictures as could be collected: Sir Joshua has not been very scrupulous on the score of *novelty*, as some of his performances are the work of past years.

No. 14. Striking representation of Mrs. *Abington*, in the character of the *English Slave*, in the *Sultan*; she is described in the act of drawing the curtain when she surprizes the *Sultan* in his retirement.

No. 16. *Portrait of a Gentleman*. If this is not a *likeness* of the gentleman for whom it is intended, we conceive it will not *apply* to any other person. The colouring is even and correct.

No. 30. *Portrait of Mr. Pott*. This is an excellent performance; the likeness is strong, and the drapery in Sir *Joshua's* usual stile of richness.

No. 31. The *Archbishop of Tuam*. This worthy *prelate* is portrayed in his

canonicals. The resemblance perfect.

No. 58. *Portraits of a lady*. There is great beauty in the formance.

No. 70. *His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales*. The Prince is depicted in his *regimentals*, leaning on a horse, from which he has just alighted. We conceive it is intended to represent his *highness* at a review; countenance discovers not the animation correspondent to the scene. Nature is surely neglected in this portrait! the face appears pale and the eyes nearly closed. It is by no means graceful, and the leg in particular is awkwardly placed. The horse is grey, and by the elevated ground on which he stands, appears in alliance with sky; even his very mane seems to have formed a coalition with some of the clouds near it. The promise made in his portrait of Col. Fox is happily kept by his performance. Prince!

No. 108. *Portrait of Mr. Fox*. This picture exhibits a strong likeness. The master has seized the idea of Mr. Fox in one of his favourite points of view—in that peculiar carriage, which to an acquaintance strikes on the instant as the perfect resemblance. The undemeanour is expressed as distinct bright intelligence.

No. 112. *Portrait of Lady Fox and child*. A very correct likeness of her ladyship.

No. 113. *Master Braddish*. A remarkable portrait; the drapery and the attitude pleasing. The landscape in the back ground has merit.

No. 138. *Portrait of a young man*. The colouring of this picture is even.

No. 139. *Portrait of Lord North*. A striking likeness of the noble subject. The air, the expression, and penciling of this portrait is the hand of a master.

No. 177. *Nymph and Cupid*. This performance has great merit.

nymph is roguish, and bent on mischief; one of her eyes is concealed by the position of her hand, but the power of the other by that means appears doubled.

No. 183. *Portrait of Miss Kemble.* A flattering likeness of the lady for whom it is meant; finished in Sir Joshua's best manner.

No. 190. *Mrs. Siddons in the character of the Tragic Muse.* The President in this portrait has discovered great genius; the likeness is strong, and the expression of the countenance seems to declare this favourite actress to be "*Patience on a monument smiling at Grief!*" She is represented seated on an antique throne, but surely her figure might have appeared much more dignified had she been erect. She is attended by two of the attributes of Tragedy; the one bearing a chalice of poison, and the other a poignard. There is a defect in these figures being of an equal height, the disposition also of the arms and drapery of the principal object produces a very unpleasing square. The tone of the colouring is beautiful.

No. 218. *Portrait of Dr. Wharton.* A very good likeness of its classic original; in which not the least air of college pedantry is seen.

No. 343. *A boy reading.* This portrait appears to the natural eye one of the nymphs in the train of *Comus*, and all the aid of Mr. Storer's optics will not transform her to a boy reading! —The painter, who wrote *Bruin* under his bear, to prevent his being called a lion, well knew how necessary the aid of letters were to his science!

MR. DODD.

This very promising *Marine painter* merits the highest protection. He has finished two excellent scenes of naval events, which for the sake of order we shall transpose, and begin with that latest mentioned in the catalogue.

No. 235. *L'Amazone, after an hour and a quarter's engagement, striking to his Majesty's frigate Santa Monica, commanded by Captain Salter.* The hulls, masts, and rigging of the ships are delineated with architectural proportion, the hulls are bright and clear, equal to *Backbushen*, the water possesses

great transparency; and the distant sky good keeping. The rigging and sails of both ships appear shot to pieces.

No. 8. *The Santa Margaritta, cutting her prize adrift, at day-break, on the appearance of thirteen sail of the enemy.* A performance which possesses all the merit of the foregoing sea piece.

MR. WEST.

This artist has been particularly favoured by royal patronage, and the subjects assigned to his pencil have generally not only the aid of sacred writ to give them popularity, but also the lessons of the very patriarchs (to use the expression) of painting for their perfection. His performances of the present year are as follow:

No. 81. *The Apotheosis of Prince Alfred and Prince Octavius.* This picture was finished for a chamber belonging to her Majesty: the idea of the conducting Angel introducing in Paradise the departed princes to each other is extremely poetical. This picture claims pre-eminence over all Mr. West's other performances of this season. The composition is good, the figures in perfect drawing, the pencilling finished, and the colouring in excellent harmony. The countenance of the Angel is sweetly expressive of the happy act over which it presides, and the mutual pleasure described in the princes is equally to Mr. West's honour. But why is one of the Cherubs represented with a cropped head, like a little work-house boy?

No. 121. *The call of the Prophet Isaiah.* This picture, with the two following, are intended for his Majesty's chapel at Windsor. —A very characteristic picture, strongly expressive of that prophet's grandeur and sublimity of mind.

No. 126. *Moses receiving the law on Mount Sinai.* The composition of this picture appears to have been considered with great judgment: the groupe which fills the lower part of the piece consists of the elders, who accompanied Moses to the top of the mount, where he and Joshua ascended to the upper summit, where the law was delivered to him. The figure of Moses is extremely striking, sublime, and

and original, and does infinite credit to the invention of Mr. West. He has, with great judgment and propriety, endeavoured to convey an idea of the *presence* of the Almighty, by the sublimity, the grandeur, and the awful solemnity of the scene, with the striking effects it produces on all who are present, leaving to every spectator to form in his own mind an idea of the God-head.

No. 135. *The prophet Jeremiah.* An admirable performance, and fit to be placed in union with his brother prophet.

No. 402. *Alexander of Scotland saved from the fury of a stag by Colin Fitzgerald.* Mr. West has told this story with great truth and spirit.

No. 435. *Moses striking the rock.* The drawing of this picture is in a slighter manner than is usual with Mr. West; the composition of it is very fine; and we should deserve the imputation of fastidiousness, if we animadverted on some slight faults in the execution, which is on the whole masterly and charming.

MR. LOUTHERBOURG.

The Royal Academy owes so much to the pencil of the above-named artist, that we cannot suppress pointing his performances out, as deserving the most minute attention. His landscapes are ten in number; they are local representations, in which he has been guided by some of the most romantic situations in this island.

No. 25. *Dove-Dale, in Derbyshire.* The execution of this view does Loutherbouurg's pencil the highest honour. The fragments in the water, the broken foreground, the cattle drinking, and the peasant resting on the acclivity, with the distant mountain, form a happy assemblage of objects, which delight from their rudeness and disorder.

No. 63. *A cottage in Patterdale.* The smoke rising from the cottage, the gloomy cold sky, and the blue distances, indicate the time to be a *morning*. A waggon appears near the cottage. The objects in this piece are finished with great precision.

No. 71. *Brathen Bridge.* The amazing spirit and boldness of the

painting is well adapted to this romantic scene. The landscape is composed with great harmony, and happily relieved by a fine sky and bright water. At the foot of the bridge a poor soldier appears quite exhausted with fatigue: his wife, who has one child in her arms and is leading another, is described thanking a traveller for the money he is holding out to a third child. This is a *counterpart* of Mr. Loutherbouurg's picture of last year, in which the relief of a poor soldier's family was differently represented. How powerful an incentive to morality is the pencil in the hand of such a master!

No. 78. *Skiddaw in Cumberland.* A sky tinged with the radiance of the setting sun appears to diffuse an animated glow on every object near it; the season, which is summer, is well represented in the dust occasioned by a stage-coach. The various objects in this landscape are in fine keeping.

No. 125. *Gowbarrow Park.* The landscape is composed of a variety of wild objects, broken ground, irregular water, and a sky highly corresponding to the other parts of the scene.

No. 128. *An inn with a waggon.* This is a morning scene; the colouring and perspective beautiful throughout; the objects finished with great neatness, and the whole an admirable copy of nature.

No. 133. *Matlock-high-torr.* We feel enthusiasm in viewing this scene. The broken foreground is extremely fine; the trees in exact representation of nature; and even the clouds are composed in groupes, to give every effect. The richness and variety in this piece give it a preference over Mr. Loutherbouurg's other pieces.

No. 169. *Lake Winandermeer.* This is a small picture. The brightness of the water, and objects which intersperse the scene, are pencilled with extreme neatness.

No. 212. *Loos-water.* This piece is a companion to the foregoing; and, in point of effect, very properly in *contrast*. The former wears a bright, and this a gloomy aspect.

No. 346. *Lakes in Westmorland.* This performance evidently discovers the

the hand of the master; it has great merit, but falls very far short of many of his pieces.

MR. BURNBY.

No. 187. *Portrait of a child.* A very charming painting of a pretty little girl.

No. 328. *Caroline, from L'Ami des Enfants, a sketch.* The modesty of this artist has induced him to term this sweet little piece a *sketch*. In the choice of his subject he is very happy, and the mother and the children are admirably drawn.

The ladies have not distinguished themselves greatly this year. Mrs. Cofway's ideas are too high for her execution. Miss Moser has quitted flowers for subjects suited to her genius. And Miss Margaret King, who stands first in merit, and almost alone, as an artist in crayons, has given us

but one portrait, not finished with her usual care; and the picture hardly to be found in the ante-room.

The busts and monuments by the Hon. Mrs. Damer, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Carlini, and Mr. Nollekens, do not discredit those names. Mr. Bacon's monumental figure is among the choice productions of human genius.

Besides the Exhibition at the Royal Academy, Mr. Barry's series of paintings are again offered to public notice. The limits of our work will not allow us to give a description of this artist's elaborate performance. But we must add, that so great a work was scarcely ever executed by a single hand. The truth of this assertion will be readily allowed by those who have attended this exhibition, at the great room belonging to the Society of Arts and Commerce.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE Theatres have not produced many novelties this month. Little, indeed, is expected, during the benefits. Some old plays have been revived, and at Covent Garden, on the tenth of May, a new comic opera of two acts, called *Too LOVING BY HALF*, was brought forward, at the benefit of Mrs. Martyr. It is the first production of Mr. Horatio Robson, and gives the promise of dramatic talents which may be useful to the theatre.

Radiu,

Mr. Quick.

Bowsprit,
Greville,
Kitt,
Mrs. Radith,
Tabitha Loveall,
Arabella,
Florence.

Mr. Bannister.
Mr. Brett.
Mr. Wewitzer.
Mrs. Webb.
Mrs. Pitt.
Mrs. Bannister.
Mrs. Martyr.

The idea of the piece is to shew the miseries flowing from the over fondness of the wife. The songs were adapted to some very excellent tunes, and the whole was very well received.

OPERA-HOUSE.

May 8. A new opera was performed, intituled *ISSIRILZ*. The subject is taken from the Grecian history. This drama was written by the celebrated Metastasio. The music, which was universally admired as a *chef d'œuvre* of harmony, is the composition of Signor Anfossi, who, in our opinion, never shewed his great talents to better advantage. The songs which seemed to unite most of the suffrages of the audience are the aria of Signora Lusini—*her impalidisee in Campos*, her *cavatina*, *provero Cortu pulpiti*, both in the first act, and in the second act, *Ecconis non ferir*. In these she rose superior to any thing we had hitherto conceived of her musical powers. Signor Uttini was greatly applauded in his first song, as was the *Bravura* of Signor Bartolini. Pacchierotti, it is sufficient to say, sung in his best manner, he was much applauded in all his songs, but especially in his last *Lo ti lasci*, in which he was unanimously, and deservedly encored. The dresses and the scenery were truly magnificent.

The ballet of *Le Tuteur trompe*, composed by Lepicq, concluded the entertainment.

In the course of the month there was a masked ball at this theatre, at which the company was not remarkably numerous, though the beauties of the age, ornamented for conquest, presented a spectacle which perhaps no neighbouring nation could parallel. The characters were but few in number, and those unvaried and tasteless. A *Gypsy* by Mr. T. was, in our opinion, the best; his wit and satire was animated and chaste; he now and then libelled virtue, but his general butt was the frailty and folly of the day, which he placed in laughable caricature. *Mungo* was admirably supported through the whole night.

A groupe of *New Zealanders* were most characteristically habited and tattooed.—As to their manners, if we may be allowed to imitate the conduct of a rival print, and give our judgement on that of which we confess ourselves to be ignorant, they were strictly *savage* and appropriate.

private. A groupe of *Highlanders* had also character. They danced the reel with infinite taste. Several of the female characters were admirably represented, and in their fancy-dresses they discovered charming luxury.

The Prince of Wales and the foreign noblemen were in the rooms a considerable time, accompanied by the Earl of Cholmondeley, and other men of quality.

Lepicq's benefit was very crowded, and no wonder, when the bill of fare held out *Duofonte*,

with *Pacchierotti*, and new dances by Lepicq, Vestris, Theodore, and Rossi. Some little dispute had happened, about an under part in a dance, at a benefit, which Vestris had then taken *for that night only*: but as the audience were displeased that it was not repeated, he read a defence in French, *cap in hand*, from the stage, promising to resume the part, if it was desired. He was much applauded, and the town seemed perfectly satisfied.

THE Siddons closed her theatrical season in London, on the thirteenth of May, with the character of *Belvidera*. She spends the summer partly in Scotland, and partly in Ireland, where we venture to prophecy that her wonderful powers will be felt and rewarded.

We must defer our account of the opening of Mr. Colman's theatre. Great expectations are formed, and as we have heard of several new

pieces, which are to be produced there, we dare say they will not be disappointed. The abilities of the manager are universally acknowledged, and as the town will be fuller than usual this summer, on account of the new parliament, it must be supposed that he will make the greatest exertions, in order to allure the company to his theatre.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE LIX.

ELEMENTS of Jurisprudence treated of in the preliminary Part of a Course of Lectures on the Laws of England. 4to. Payne.

THESE are six lectures delivered by Mr. Woodeson, the Vinerian Professor at Oxford, successor to the late Sir William Blackstone, and are intended as an introduction to the course of Lectures which the professor's duty obliges him to read at certain times. The successor to Sir William Blackstone (who has given so accurate a view of the laws of England, and drawn so fine an outline of the whole subject) must find himself anticipated, and the way he means to take almost stopped up wheresoever he turns himself. The present professor is perfectly aware of this, and in p. 109 says, "The publication of the admired Commentaries which first did honour to this institution, in which every subject is just so far entered into that the parts are systematically proportioned to the whole, undoubtedly has assisted the labours of every student of the law, and I may add (not with a view to condolence, but in the way of apology) that it has equally increased the difficulties of the Professor's office." We may venture to assert, that the learned professor's knowledge and ex-

perience will render such an apology unnecessary, and by pursuing the plan proposed in these lectures, he will throw new lights on the subject, by placing it in fresh points of view, and supply some vacancies left in the former great work, as not coming immediately within the plan. One of these will be an explanation of the doctrine concerning the mode of acquiring personal property by *captures at sea*.

These Lectures being merely elementary, chiefly consist of general principles, derived from Ethic writers and civilians. The first lecture treats "Of the laws of Man's nature." The second, "Of Civil positive or instituted Law." In this lecture the learned Professor has laid down some positions concerning migration, in which we cannot agree with him.

"I have (he says) here been speaking of the original formation or cement of any civil society or state. For, as to the second point, respecting the right of migration, I am far from maintaining, that any consent, tacit or express, is essential to induce the duty of sub-

jection

on from individuals born under an
lished government.

The obligation of *natural law* is
universal extent and perpetual du-
n. The duties also of *civil life*,
gh not indeed equally permanent
ered, cannot, I apprehend, be dis-
ed at pleasure; and that no indivi-
has a moral right to cast off his
place to the state, and migrate into
another country, *contrary to the de-
sire of the sovereign power*. I do
tangle with the question, whether
gies have any right, and in what
tion of affairs, to separate from
superior state: as to which point I
met with nothing sufficient to in-
my judgement: but as to indivi-
duals, they cannot cease to be under
protection of government, and of
to owe subjection to it, while
they are carrying such design of spon-
taneous exile into execution. To obey
the lawful commands of our civil
powers is a duty binding on the
citizen. To these considerations
I have added that of gratitude, which
is much excluded from political
national concerns; and another
virtue, virtuous in itself, and laud-
able under due regulations, I mean
love of our country, which should
lead us to promote its welfare and
honor.

Any restraint indeed on the power
of migration is repugnant to the pa-
ssage which Cicero* pronounces on
the ancient laws of Rome. "*O jura
sacra atque divinitus jam inde a prin-
cipio Romani nominis a majoribus nostris
constituta, ne quis nostrum plus quam unius
civitatis esse possit: (dissimilitudo enim ci-
vitatum varietatem juris habeat necesse
est ne quis invitum civitate mutetur, necve
civitate maneat invitus. Hæc enim
sunt fundamenta firmissima nostræ liberta-
tis, sui quemque juris et retinendi et di-
stinguendi esse dominum.*" It is true like-
wise, that, among the Roman laws of
more recent date, we find it written:
"*De sua quæ civitate cuique constituendi
libertas libera est.*" But Grotius†,
in explaining this and another passage
in the Digests to the same effect, shews

that the licence in effect was only to
remove from one part of the Roman
state to another, and was founded in
political expedience. And although
Mr. Locke§ maintains that a child is
born a subject of no country or govern-
ment, yet, sincerely professing a gene-
ral deference to his opinions, I shall
assert, that the laws of this country
seem to have reason on their side,
when they speak of *natural-born* sub-
jects, and when they consider alle-
giance due from the time of protection
afforded, without regard had to the
possession of lands, or other property.

"In shewing how subjection to any
state may cease and determine, Puf-
fendorf|| describes it as one mode,
when a man, by *permission* of his own
common-wealth, voluntarily removes
into the territories of another, and set-
tles himself and his effects there, and
there hopes of his future fortunes. But
whether such permission generally exists
or not, he refers to the municipal in-
stitutions of each country to determine:
and this he holds to be the just crite-
rion, even in the case of such who be-
ing of foreign birth associate them-
selves to any established common-
wealth. Hence it may be inferred,
that in the opinion of this writer, who
made such deep researches into first
principles, there is at least no repug-
nance to natural morality in municip-
al laws, which, like those of Musco-
vy¶, lay a general restraint, or, like
those of England, provide a specific
mode to be occasionally used of pre-
venting the migration of any one or
more citizens.

"The same author asserts, that,
where there is a general licence of mi-
gration, those who remove ought in
duty and honour to signify their pro-
jected departure, unless there is good
reason to believe that it will not be a
matter of national concern. He main-
tains, that persons in employment
ought to have the express consent of
the ruling powers, whose territories
they purpose to abandon: and he agrees
with Grotius**, that we ought not,
from principles of moral obligation,
to

* Pro L. Balbo. † D. l. xlix. t. 15. l. 12. p. 9. ‡ B. ii. c. 5. § 24. § On Civ. Gov. § 118.
|| B. viii. c. 11. ¶ Grot. b. ii. c. 5. § 24. ** Ibid. ed by Google

to desert and renounce our country, oppressed with public debts, involved in calamities, or threatened with invasion. But in one point they differ. Grotius affirms that such migrations ought not, without the consent of government, to be made in companies very large and numerous, in as much as it is one thing to draw water out of a river, and another to divert the course of it: such dispeopling would be ruinous to the state, and defeat the ends of civil society: *and on several occasions, what is necessary to obtain the end has the force of law.* This sentiment, however, Puffendorf strenuously opposes, arguing, that what is lawful for one is lawful for many; but with less shew of reason, for both this and the former points, in which they are unanimous, seem to stand on the same foundation, a due and conscientious regard to be had to the public safety and prosperity.”

Sorry though we are to differ from the learned professor in any instance, and do it with great caution, and though there may be a necessity at this time of particularly inculcating the obligation of a moral duty, to prevent emigration, yet there is something in these positions, and in the doctrines attempted to be established, which militates so strongly against the natural rights of mankind, and is so repugnant to our feelings, that we cannot help dissenting from them, and endeavouring to explain our reasons for so doing.

Where subjects are grievously oppressed by their governors there are but two methods of getting rid of such oppression—one is by resistance—the other by migration. If it is contended that every individual is morally bound not to act contrary to the declared will of the sovereign power, the learned professor means to revive all the absurdity of the justly exploded doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance. But mankind are at present too much enlightened to listen to such arguments. For, if general consent, whether express or implied, constitutes government, as admitted in these lectures, and puts power into any parti-

cular hands, it is but natural and reasonable to conclude that it is only a trust created for the security and happiness of the community in general who gave that consent. For the many, however deficient in the more subtle distinctions of schoolmen as to the use that may be made of power after it is once obtained, never consented to put the sword into the hands of the few, for the mere purpose of cutting their throats, or taking away their property. To prevent that, they who delegated the power must resume it, in order to place it in other hands that will act more for the benefit of general society. But many conscientious persons, though they admit the legality of resistance in the last instance, prefer the more quiet and peaceable method of abandoning their country and their connexions, and seeking another place of residence, where oppression either civil or religious does not exist in such force. It was the latter exertion which drove the puritans to America, whose descendants, unhappily for us, have so well asserted their own rights, and defended the principles of their ancestors. But to say that subjects oppressed with heavy taxes to pay public debts contracted to gratify the corruption or iniquity of governors; or involved in calamities brought on them by the tyranny or ignorance of those in power, shall neither resist or renounce their country to eschew those evils, is to say, that a bridle shall be put in the mouths and a hook in the nostrils of the subjects, that they may be ridden by their rulers with greater ease and safety; it is also to say, that a man shall not remove from a fire though he finds it burning him. Historical examples are not wanting to shew how oppressive and tyrannical the declared will of the sovereign power may and can be—to what dreadful lengths it has gone, and how little we know where it will stop. Even in a government like ours where any one branch of the constitution has by corrupt or forcible means obtained a power over both or one of the other parts, so as to destroy the balance, it becomes sovereign and despotic. This was exemplified in the civil

civil wars of this kingdom in the last century; for whether Charles the First before his troubles, or the long parliament afterwards, assumed the sovereign power, it was equally tyranny, being contrary to the government established by the laws made by the consent of the people.

If to destroy the proposition, *that resistance or migration is lawful*, contributes to strengthen the hand of oppression, by supporting the principle, that individuals are under a moral obligation to bear all the evils which may be brought on them by the folly, villainy, or corruption of the rulers of any country where they are born, it follows, that to establish the contrary of that proposition would consequently tend to enlarge the natural rights of mankind—would teach governors to consult the ease and happiness of their subjects more, and their own emoluments and the gratification of their own passions less; lest they should become kings without people. For the argument, that a man born in Turkey and educated a Mahometan therefore ought not to change his religion, though upon conviction that Christianity will more surely effect his salvation, may be as well maintained as that which means to prove, that a man born in a country oppressed with public debts, involved in public calamities, governed by tyrants, and in which he can neither enjoy his property or possess civil and religious liberty, may not quit that country, to go and reside in another where he shall suffer none of those disadvantages. We do not recollect ever to have seen it attempted to be established as a moral obligation that a man should exhaust his private fortune in compliance with the declared will of the sovereign power, in order to support wicked or foolish measures, which must necessarily involve his country in public calamities—that power can take his property from him in the shape of taxation, and unless he quits that country he must unavoidably contribute to the support of those measures which must necessarily induce a total destruction of his property. If individuals are morally bound not to

resist or migrate, absolute power will soon render all conscientious men slaves.

Men will suffer greatly before they can be brought to entertain the idea of totally deserting a country where they have been born and bred, with the laws, customs, and language of which they are well acquainted; where they have fixed their friendships, and formed their most tender connexions. Add to this the unaccountable passion for and attachment to the *natale solum*, which pervades every breast from the Caffres of the Cape of Good Hope to the inhabitants of the polar circle.—But this attachment is to be destroyed by oppression—by a deprivation of civil liberty, and a prospect of greater impending evils, if greater can be.—A comparison of a situation like this with the benefits enjoyed by others in a neighbouring, or even a distant country, will naturally draw attention, and create a wish to enjoy the like. Hence arises migration. But, were it the scheme of policy, or the principle of emulation amongst princes, to consult and establish the happiness and welfare of their subjects in particular, and mankind in general; to contrive to enlarge, not to abridge the rights of the human species; and being men themselves with to govern men, no such thing as migration would be heard of or known. For, though all countries were equally favourable to liberty, and property equally secure in all, and though the richness of soil and temperature of climate in some places might be supposed to hold out such allurements as would tempt a continual influx of inhabitants, and that the consequence would be an excess of population in some places, whilst others would be deserted, yet that is an event which could never take place for many physical reasons which might be adduced, and were it likely to happen, we should see instances now of nations migrating to more favourable regions than those they possess. In the present state of things we see nothing like it, since the migration of the northern swarms which overrun Europe at the decline of the Roman empire, and who were driven by force or a

want of subsistence from their habitations to seek for a settlement elsewhere. Nature has adapted the inhabitants to the climate; and though man can bear a vicissitude better than any other animal, yet he prefers his native air and soil. The inhabitant of Greenland would not exchange his six months night of ease, his rancid oil, and unextinguished lamp, for the vertical suns of Africa, its gold and its fruits, though he were to be made emperor there.

Instead then of inculcating the doctrine, that a member of a civil society is under a moral obligation to remain in a country under every possible oppression, or even in the predicaments pointed out by Grotius, only because it is the country he was born in, and where these evils are induced by the corruption, the tyranny, or wickedness of the ruling power, rather let the writer who treats of the obligations of morality insist, that every man who finds himself injured in his liberty and property in one country is perfectly justified in removing to another. So let him teach the unfeeling hearts of those in power to respect the sacred rights of humanity as the conduct most essential to their own interest, and let them be thus instructed, that the surest method of making themselves great is by making their people happy—by establishing their liberty, and securing their property.

A vessel nearly full of water will admit of a certain weight to float on its surface, which will fill it to the brim: add more weight, the water will overflow and find the way to escape from the pressure. England has been heretofore indebted to the addition of that weight in other countries, which sent some of their best artisans hither. If our vessel is nearly full we should be cautious of increasing the pressure, lest it may overflow, and with the efflux our most valuable treasures be carried away, leaving only dregs behind.

The third lecture treats "Of the several Species of Magistracy." The fourth "Of the Law of Nations"—the fifth "Of the Laws of England

in a general View, and with Respect to the various Sources from which they have been derived." The sixth and last lecture treats "Of the Study of the Profession of the Laws of England, with a Delineation of the Plan pursued in the remaining Lectures."

In this plan the learned professor differed from that pursued by his predecessor, and adopted that which has been taught by the institutes of Grotius, as more clear and analytical. Whether that is really the case, we do not at present rest with us to say, but this difference in the plan, we doubt be attended with the good of elucidating the subject more fully by this new disposition in the treating it.

These lectures are worth the attention of the student entering upon a laborious task of reading law. The two last particularly contain many useful hints and necessary directions to those who are beginning their journey. We shall conclude this article with some extracts from the first, which, with that already given, will serve as a specimen of the manner of treating the subject, and the language.

"The respective excellencies of three simple forms of government, monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, have been discussed in different ages, by various other disputants besides those recorded by Xenophon. I shall mention two opinions in relation to this subject, which, though of great prevalence, may yet be readily doubted, if not easily confuted.

"The favourers of unlimited monarchy, and indeed others too, who think that no establishment can be better than when the prince is wise and virtuous.

*Nunquam libertas gratior rebus
Quam sub Rege pio.*

"Against this opinion, the expression of Aristotle* is justly led, *αὐτὸν ἐπεὶ ἡ νόμος ὁ νόμος*, "the spirit of the law is exempt from passions and affections." For men place political happiness or in casual and precarious enjoyment depending on the present will of the sovereign, subject to his possible

bility of temper and other infirmities, exposed to insidious arts, and disturbed at least with the dread, that a Titus may be succeeded by a Domitian. Whereas there only is liberty, where it is fortified by legal securities; where it is possessed, not *ex gratia* from the prince, but *ex debito* from the constitution; where it not only escapes violation, but is set above disparagement and indignity.

“ The other opinion also is not uncommonly received, though at least very doubtful, namely, that monarchy is preferable to aristocracy, where both are abused; in other words, that it is better to have one than a plurality of tyrants. This latter mode of speaking is what seems to have seduced men into such sentiments. The following expressions of the President Montesquieu may tend to make us of the contrary persuasion: ‘ The number of magistrates (says he) * sometimes moderates the power of the magistracy; the whole body of the nobles do not always concur in the same design; and different tribunals are erected, which temper each other.’ We may add, that if a subject finds an oppressor in one of his superiors, in another he may experience a patron and benefactor, to protect from injustice, and to make the cause of the sufferer his own. At the worst, tyrannical oligarchies are not likely to be of long duration. An elective and well-constituted aristocracy is, in Burlamaqui’s† opinion, the most perfect of the simple forms. The brutality and ignorance of the vulgar, the tumults of crowded assemblies, and the impracticability of summoning to council the inhabitants of extensive regions, disqualify the people at large from any share of government, except in elections; as to which exercise of power, a moderate degree of capacity, with good intentions, may avail. Upon the whole, it seems agreed by many rational inquirers, not of this only, but of foreign nations, that the mixed constitution of Britain is far preferable to any of the simple

LOND. MAG. May 1784.

forms, or other models hitherto devised.

“ Every free constitution, however, presupposes a due portion of public virtue, without which the fundamental laws are of little or no energy or avail. If a nation should sink, like ancient Rome, into irretrievable corruption, it is hard to determine what would be the best form of government for such a people, with respect to their internal and domestic welfare; but there is no hazardous boldness in pronouncing, that absolute monarchy is the aptest means of promoting their external security, grandeur, and renown.”

To which we must add, a sincere wish that we may have always public virtue enough to prevent such a change in our constitution.

“ The subject of this discourse now leads me to speak of the profession of an advocate; an employment or situation which in Rome was frequently assumed by the greatest men in the commonwealth; and which (if it hath in any measure abated of its extrinsic dignity and repute) hath still (as Domat‡ insists) the essential characters of honour annexed to functions, which in their nature imply the use of the first qualities of the mind, and of the chief virtues of the heart§. It is treated as a splendid distinction of the Roman advocates, that they accepted no pecuniary reward for their conduct and defence of causes; which was expressly prohibited by the Circian law. But in effect they reaped abundant and satisfactory recompence, by making their forensic talents subservient to the purposes of ambition. As soon, therefore, as the government was changed, and the favour of the people ceased to be any longer the disposer of preferments, the Roman lawyers, grown perfidious and corrupt, under the specious name and thin pretext of *honorarium*, not only accepted gifts, but the largeness of them was found necessary to be restrained by a public decree|| of the Emperor in the senate, which prescribed ten sesterces as the highest limit

3 E

of

* Sp. of Laws, b. xi. c. 6. † Pol. Law, p. ii. c. 2. ‡ Pub. Law, b. ii. t. 6. § The credit of the profession is not only supported, but raised to a very high pitch, in the speech delivered to the newly created scribes, in Pope 43, and the following pages. || Tac. Annal. l. xi. c. 5, 6, 7.

of pecuniary compensation. Yet the idea, that the remuneration of an advocate was *honorarium*, and not the price of mercenary labour, was adopted, like several other notions and expressions of the Civilians, into the English courts. Perhaps this was an unnecessary compliment to the profession. He that engages his care and diligence for the advantage of others is both justly and honourably intitled to a suitable recompence from the public, if their interest is concerned, from individuals, if their benefit is consulted by the person employed. Thus men in the most respectable stations, the civil and military officers of government, ecclesiastics*, and with like reason lawyers, may without disparagement receive a fair profit, as the fruit of those occupations to which they have devoted their attention.

"The Roman law† obliged advocates by an oath, either not to engage in, or immediately to relinquish the support of a cause that appeared notoriously unjust. This regulation seems liable to much casual abuse. A scrupulous advocate might entertain too unfavourable an opinion of his client's case, and too precipitately desert it, through a terror, however groundless, of incurring the guilt of perjury.

"In France, where the imperial

constitutions are much incorporated with the municipal law, the oath of the advocates is only general, faithfully to perform the duties of their function; which solemnity, with the degree of a bachelor of civil and canon law‡, taken in some university, forms the requisite conditions of practising in the courts of that kingdom§. Cases certainly may arise, in which it is becoming in an advocate to decline any farther contest; but even this principle, through a mixture of unskilfulness and a scrupulous temper, might be carried to a dangerous excess. It is, however, his constant and undoubted duty not to advise frivolous litigation, not to be a party or privy to injustice or fraudulent combinations, and not by undue means to support even a right-ful cause.

"Deceit and evil practices in English advocates is punishable by a very ancient statute||; which Lord Coke¶ ascribes to the tricks and shifts that had been used in the preceding reign, especially in favour of great men: and we meet, in a book of authority**, with an indictment grounded, as it appears, wholly on the common law (that is, without the aid of any statute to support it) against a counsellor, for taking fees on both sides, and betraying his client's cause."

ART. LX. *Essays on Shakspeare's dramatic Characters of Richard the Third, King Lear, and Timon of Athens. To which are added, an Essay on the Faults of Shakspeare; and additional Observations on the Character of Hamlet. By Mr. Richardson, Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow.* 8vo. Murray.

THE success which attended a former philosophical analysis of some remarkable characters in Shakspeare's plays has encouraged their ingenious author to lay before the public another

volume of Essays, in which he has investigated with the same taste and accuracy Richard III. King Lear, and Timon of Athens.

To his former work Mr. Richardson

* South's Serm. vol. i. serm. 4.—The same learned and ingenious author writes (vol. ii. 143.) that "in Athens they circumvented the pleadings of their orators by a strict law, cutting off prologues and epilogues, and commanding them to an immediate representation of the case, by an impartial and succinct declaration of mere matter of fact. And this was indeed to speak things fit for a judge to hear, because it argued the pleader also a judge of what was fit for him to speak." This seems in effect commanding men by law to be able pleaders, without affording much help to the understandings of the judges and auditors to distinguish whether the law (if any such ever existed) was complied with.

† Cod. l. iii. t. 1. l. 14.

‡ No degree in canon law has been conferred by the university of Oxford since the revival of the statutes by Archbishop Laud, nor probably for a long time before; though in one at least of the colleges there, founded in the reign of Henry the Sixth, an express precedence is given to canonists above civilians.

§ Dom. pub. law, b. ii. t. 6.

|| 3 E. I. c. 29.

¶ 2 Inst. 213.

** T. em. P. C. 267.

son prefixed an introductory essay, in which he explained the nature of his design, and insisted, with great justice, on the importance of experiment; in the philosophy of the mind as well as of the body. At the same time, he observed, that it was infinitely more difficult to pursue a course of mental, than of corporeal experiments. In physics, if the process is right, the result must be uniform, because the qualities of body are fixed, and the laws by which they operate determined. In the mind, however, the motions are progressive, the transitions abrupt and instantaneous, their attitudes uncertain and momentary, and the operations complex. The course of the passions is rapid, and changed or modified by a variety of causes which frequently elude the most minute observation.

What advantages then would be derived to philosophical investigation, if the actual position of the mind could be fixed in any given circumstances till it was deliberately examined? If the causes which change its feelings could be pointed out with accuracy, and ascertained with precision?

To arrive at this desirable end, observes our author, dramatic poetry seems to be the high road, and of dramatic poets Shakspeare appears to be the most eligible guide, as his characters are so infinite in their variety, and so happily and so successfully delineated.

Such is the account which Mr. Richardson formerly gave of his design. In the execution of it, he has shewn with what attention and taste he has contemplated this faithful representative of Nature. He has traced the various influence of external causes upon the characters which he has exhibited. Hence he proves the truth of conception with which the poet thought and wrote; and in the reflections to which his views of these fictitious personages give rise, we find him as usual the friend of virtue, truth, and philosophy. Mr. Richardson, indeed, is one of the few authors who possess ingenuity without refinement, taste without capriciousness, and learning without pedantry,

In our narrow limits we cannot attempt to follow Mr. R. through his examination of all the characters which this work contains. We must content ourselves with giving a specimen. From such a specimen, however, we do not doubt but that our readers will be allured to the perusal of the whole volume.

The passage which we propose to give is from the essay on the dramatic character of King Lear. After some general remarks, our author thus proceeds:

“ Those who are guided in their conduct by impetuous impulse, arising from sensibility, and undirected by reflection, are liable to extravagant or outrageous excess. Transported by their own emotions, they misapprehend the condition of others: they are prone to exaggeration; and even the good actions they perform excite amazement rather than approbation. Lear, an utter stranger to adverse fortune, and under the power of excessive affection, conceived his children in every respect deserving. During this ardent and inconsiderate mood, he ascribed to them such corresponding sentiments as justified his extravagant fondness. He saw his children as the gentlest and most affectionate of the human race. What condescension, on his part, could be a suitable reward for their filial piety? He divides his kingdom among them; they will relieve him from the cares of royalty; and to his old age will afford consolation.

He shakes all cares and business from his age,

Conterring them on younger strengths.

But he is not only extravagant in his love; he is no less outrageous in his displeasure. Kent, moved with zeal for his interest, remonstrates, with the freedom of conscious integrity, against his conduct to Cordelia; and Lear, impatient of good counsel, not only rebukes him with unbefitting asperity, but inflicts unmerited punishment.

Five days we do allot thee for provision,
To shield thee from disasters of the world;
And on the sixth to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom: if on the tenth day following
Thy banish'd trunk be found in our dominions,
The moment is thy death.

“ The conduct proceeding from unguided feeling will be *capricious*. In minds where principles of regular and permanent influence have no authority, every feeling has a right to command; and every impulse, how sudden soever, is regarded, during the season of its power, with entire approbation.

“ All such feelings and impulses are not only admitted, but obeyed; and lead us, without hesitation or reflection, to a corresponding deportment. But the objects with which we are conversant often vary their aspects, and are seen by us in different attitudes. This may be owing to accidental connection or comparison with other things, of a similar or of a different nature; or it may be owing, and this is most frequently the

case, to some accidental mood or humour of our own. A fine landscape, viewed in different lights, shall appear more or less beautiful; yet the landscape in itself shall remain unaltered; nor will the person who views it pronounce it in reality less beautiful than it was, though he sees it with a setting rather than with a rising sun. The capricious inconstancy of their character is very apt to display itself, when unfortunately they form expectations, and sustain disappointments. Moved by an ardent mood, they regard the objects of their affection with extravagant transport; they transfer to them their own dispositions; they make no allowance for differences of condition or state of mind; and expect returns suitable to their own unreasonable ardours. They are disappointed; they feel pain: in proportion to the violence of the disappointed passion is the pang of repulse. This rouses a sense of wrong, and excites their resentment. The new feelings operate with as much force as the former. No enquiry is made concerning the reasonableness of the conduct they would produce. Resentment and indignation are felt; and merely because they are felt they are deemed just and becoming.

"Cordelia was the favourite daughter of Lear. Her sisters had replied to him with an extravagance suited to the extravagance of his affection. He expected much more from Cordelia. Yet her reply was better suited to the relation that subsisted between them than to the fondness of his present humour. He is disappointed, pained, and provoked. There is no gentle advocate in his bosom to mitigate the rigours of his displeasure. He follows the blind impulse of his resentment; abuses and abandons Cordelia.

Let it be so; thy truth then be thy dower:
For, by the sacred radiance of the sun,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and property of blood;
And, as a stranger to my heart and me,
Hold thee from this for ever.

"Unhappy are they who have established no system concerning the character of their friends; and who have ascertained, by the aid of reason or observation, no measure of their virtues or infirmities. There is no affectionate inmate in their bosoms, the vicegerent of indulgent affection, to plead in your behalf, if from inadvertency, or the influence of a wayward, but transient mood, affecting either you or themselves, you act differently from your wonted conduct, or differently from their expectations. Thus their appearances are as variable as that of theameleon: they now shine with the fairest colours; and in an instant they are changed into sable. In vain would you ask for a reason. You may enquire of the winds; or question their morning dreams. Yet they are ardent in protestations; they give assurances of lasting attachment; but they are not to be trusted. Nor that they intend to deceive you. They have no such intention. They are vessels without rudder or anchor, driven by every blast that blows. Their assurances are the colours impressed by a sun-beam on the breast of a watery cloud: they are formed into a beautiful figure; they shine for a moment with clear, exquisite tint; in a

moment they vanish, and leave nothing drizzly shower in their stead.

"Those who are guided by inconstant feeling will often appear variable in their conduct, and of course irresolute. There is a variety of feeling to which persons of great ability are more liable than that of greatness or depression of spirits. The sudden unaccountable transitions from the one to the other are not less striking than the violence of which we are conscious in the one or in the other. In an elevated state of we form projects, entertain hopes, conceive ourselves capable of high exertion, think but of ourselves, and in this hour of transport value obstacles or opposition. In a moment of depression, the scene is altered: the sky to us; we feel ourselves feeble, forsaken, hopeless; all things, human and divine, conspire against us. Having no adequate notion of ourselves, or no just apprehension of state of opinions concerning us, we find no great exertion or display of merit in what we do, and of course we grow indifferent to our conduct. Thus the mind at once aspires to heaven, is bold, enterprising, full, and supercilious: the wind changes, we are baffled or fatigued; and the spirit so full of ardour becomes humble and patient.

"Lear had suffered insult and pain from his eldest daughter. He boils with resentment; he expresses it with imprecations; leaves her: but his mind, harassed and suffers fore agitation, and is enfeebled; looks of course for relief; indulges himself with his second daughter; from her he expects consolation; anticipates a kindly reception to that depression of mind which is caused with the wish and expectation of pity, to complain; and to mingle his tears with sympathetic sorrows of Regan. Thus reduced, he discerns, even in Regan, signs of disaffection. Yet, in his present state, he will not believe them. They are fore his observation; and Kent, who was desirous of wishing to moderate his wrath against her, is obliged to stimulate his displeasure. Yet, in the weakness of his present feelings and longings for affectionate pity, he proposes on her tenderness, and addresses her with full confidence in her love:

No, Regan, thou shalt never have my love;
—'Tis not in thee
To bandy hasty words, to scant my wishes;
—Thou better know'st
The offices of nature.

"In the whole intercourse between Lear and Regan, we see a contest between Lear's impatient and resentful emotions, excited by the expectations of Regan's disaffection, and the expectations and desires of sympathetic kindness, which proceed from, and in their tribute to, depression of spirit. Thus the scene descends to entreat and remonstrate:

I gave you all!

"At length, repulsed and insulted by her, totally cast down and enfeebled, he forms a determined hatred of Goneril; and in

fery of his depression, irresolute and inconsistent, he addresses her as his last resource:

—Not being the worst,
Stands in some need of praise; I'll go with thee;
Thy fifty yet doth double five-and-twenty,
And thou hast twice her love.

"Here he is again disappointed. He has no other resource. His mind, originally of a keen and impetuous nature, is now unoccupied by any tender sentiment. Accordingly, at the close of this interesting scene, we see him forcing himself, as it were, from his depression, and expressing his undiminished resentment:

You Heavens, give me that patience which I need;
You see me here, you gods, a poor old man,
As full of grief as age; wretched in both!
If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts
Against their father, toil me not so much
To bear it tamely; touch me with noble anger:
O let not women's weapons, water-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks: no, you unnatural hags,
I will have such revenges on you both,
That all the world shall—I will do such things—
What they are, yet I know not; but they shall be
The terrors of the earth. You think I'll weep—
No, I'll not weep.
I have full cause of weeping; but this heart
Shall break into an hundred thousand flaws,
Or e'er I'll weep.—O Fool, I shall go mad.

"Inconsistency of conduct, and, of consequence, irresolution, occasioned by irregular and undirected feelings, proceed from other states of mind than depression of spirits. Of this, some examples different from the present now occur to me. They illustrate the general position, and may therefore be mentioned.

"Lorenzo de Medicis* had a lively fancy; he was a courtier—ambitious—and had his imagination filled with ideas of pageantry. He wished to enjoy pre-eminence; but his brother Alexander, the reigning prince, was an obstacle to be removed; and this could only be done by spoiling him of his life. The difficulty no doubt was great; yet, it figured less to his heated imagination than the dignity and enjoyment he had in view. Elegant in his manners; accomplished with every pleasing endowment; of soft and insinuating address; he had, nevertheless, no secret counsellor in his breast to plead in behalf of justice. Thus prompted, and thus unguarded, he perpetrates the death of his brother. He sees his blood streaming; hears him groaning in the agonies of death; beholds him convulsed in the pangs of departing life: a new set of feelings arise; the delicate, accomplished courtier, who could meditate atrocious injury, cannot, without being ashamed, witness the bloody object; he remains motionless; irresolute; appalled at the deed; and in this state of amazement, neither prosecutes his design, nor thinks of escaping. Thus, without struggle or opposition, he is seized, and punished as he deserves.

"Voltaire gives a similar account of his hero, Lewis. After describing in lively colours the ecstacy perpetrated by his authority in the palatinate; the conflagration of cities, and the utter ruin of the inhabitants, he subjoins, that these orders were issued from Versailles, from

the midst of pleasures; and that, on a nearer view, the calamities he thus occasioned would have filled him with horror. That is, Lewis, like all men of irregular sensibility, was governed by the influences of objects operating immediately on his senses; and so according to such accidental mood as depended on present images he was humane or inhuman. Lewis and Lorenzo, in those instances, were men of feeling, but not of virtue. They were a-kin to Lady Macbeth, who advised and determined the murder of Duncan, and who would have executed the deed herself; but with the dagger lifted, in act to strike, or such sensibility, so tender, she could not proceed—the old man resembled her father.

"The man of ungoverned sensibility is in danger of becoming morose or inhuman. He entertains sanguine hopes: he allows every feeling to reign in his breast uncontrouled; his judgement is dazzled; and his imagination rises in rapturous dreams of enjoyment. Every object of his wishes is arrayed in seducing colours, and brought immediately within his reach. He engages in the pursuit; encounters difficulties of which he was not aware; his ravishing expectations subside; he had made no provision for arduous adventure; his imagination becomes a traitor; the dangers and difficulties appear more formidable than they really are; and he abandons his undertaking. His temper is of consequence altered. No longer elated with hope, he becomes the prey of chagrin, of envy, or of resentment. Even suppose him successful; his enjoyments are not equal to his hopes. His desires were excessive, and no gratification whatever can allay the vehemence of their ardour. He is discontented, restless, and unhappy. In a word, irregular feelings, and great sensibility, produce extravagant desires; these lead to disappointment; and in minds that are undisciplined, disappointment begets moroseness and anger. These dispositions again will display themselves, according to the condition or character of him who feels them. Men of feeble constitutions, and without power over the fortunes of other men, under such malign influences become fretful, invidious, and misanthropical. Persons of firmer structure, and unfortunately possessed of power, under such direction become inhuman. Herod was a man of feeling. Witness his conduct to Mariamne. At one time elegant, courteous, and full of tenderness; his fondness was as unbounded as the virtues and graces of Mariamne were peerless. At other times, offended because her expressions of mutual affection were not as extravagant as the extravagance of his own emotions, he became suspicious without cause. Thus affectionate, fond, suspicious, resentful, and powerful, in the phrenzy of irregular feeling he put to death Mariamne.

"Lear, in the representation of Shakspeare, possessing great sensibility, and full of affection, seeks a kind of enjoyment suited to his temper. Ascribing the same sensibility and affection to his daughters, for they must have it, no doubt, by hereditary right, he forms a pleasing dream of reposing his old age under the wings of their kindly protection. He is disappointed; he feels

extreme pain and resentment; he vents his resentment; but he has no power. Will he then become morose and retired? His habits and temper will not give him leave. Impetuous, and accustomed to authority, consequently of an unyielding nature, he would wreak his wrath, if he were able, in deeds of excessive violence. He would do he knows not what. He who could pronounce such imprecations against Goneril, as, notwithstanding her guilt, appear shocking and horrid, would, in the moment of his resentment, have put her to death. If, without any ground of offence he could abandon Cordelia, and cast off his favourite child, what would he not have done to the unnatural and pitiless Regan?

"Here, then, we have a curious spectacle: a man accustomed to bear rule suffering sore disappointment, and grievous wrongs; high minded, impetuous, susceptible of extreme resentment, and incapable of yielding to morose silence, or malignant retirement. What change can befall his spirit? For his condition is so altered, that his spirit also must suffer change. What! but to have his understanding torn up by the hurricane of passion, to scorn consolation, and lose his reason! Shakspeare could not avoid making Lear distracted. Other poets exhibit madness, because they choose it, or for the sake of variety, or to deepen the distress: but Shakspeare has exhibited the madness of Lear, as the natural effect of such suffering on such a character. It was an event in the progress of Lear's mind, driven by such feelings, desires, and passions as the poet attributes to him, as could not be avoided.

"It is sometimes observed, that there are three kinds of madness displayed in this performance: that of Lear, that of Edgar, and that of the Fool. The observation is inaccurate. The madness of Edgar is entirely pretended; and that of the Fool has also more affection than reality. Accordingly, we find Lear for ever dwelling upon one idea, and reconciling every thing to one appearance. The storms and tempests were not his daughters. The gleams of reason that shoot athwart the darkness of his disorder render the gloom more horrid. Edgar affects to dwell upon one idea; he is haunted by fiends; but he is not uniform. The feeling he discovers, and compassion for the distresses of Lear, breaking out in spite of his counterfeiting, render his speeches very often pathetic. The Fool, who has more honesty than understanding, and more understanding than he pretends, becomes an interesting character, by his attachment to his unfortunate master.

"Lear, thus extravagant, inconsistent, inconstant, capricious, variable, irresolute, and impetuously vindictive, is almost an object of disapprobation. But our poet, with his usual skill, blends the disagreeable qualities with such circumstances as correct this effect, and form one delightful assemblage. Lear, in his good intentions, was without deceit; his violence is not the effect of premeditated malignity; his weaknesses are not crimes, but often the effects of misruled affections. This is not all: he is an old man; an old king; an aged father; and the instruments of his suffering are undutiful chil-

dren. He is justly entitled to our compassion; and the incidents last mentioned, though they imply no merit, they procure some respect. Add to all this, that he becomes more and more interesting towards the close of the drama; not merely because he is more and more unhappy, but because he becomes really more deserving of our esteem. His misfortunes correct his misconduct; they rouse reflection, and lead him to that reformation which we approve. We see the commencement of this reformation, after he has been dismitted by Goneril, and meets with symptoms of disaffection in Regan. He who abandoned Cordelia with impetuous outrage, and banished Kent for offering an apology in her behalf, seeing his servant grossly maltreated, and his own arrival unwelcomed, has already sustained some chastisement: he does not express that ungoverned violence which his preceding conduct might lead us to expect. He restrains his emotion in its first ebullition, and reasons concerning the probable causes of what seemed so inauspicious:

LEAR. The King would speak with Cornwall;
wall; the dear father
Would his daughter speak, commands her service:
Are they inform'd of this?—My breath and blood!
Fiery—the very Duke? Tell the hot Duke that—
No—but not yet—may be he is not well—
Infirmary doth still neglect all office
Whereto our health is bound: we're not ourselves
When nature, being oppress'd, commands the mind
To suffer with the body—I'll forbear;
And am fallen out with my more heady will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the sound man.

"As his misfortunes increase, we find him still more inclined to reflect on his situation. He does not, indeed, express blame of himself; yet he expresses no sentiment whatever of overbearing conceit. He seems rational and modest; and the application to himself is extremely pathetic:

—Close pent up guilts,
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners grace.—I am a man
More sinn'd against than sinning.

"Soon after, we find him actually pronouncing censure upon himself. Hitherto he had been the mere creature of sensibility; he now begins to reflect; and grieves that he had not done so before.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!
How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd rag'dness defend you
From seasons such as these?—O, I have ta'en
Too little care of this! Take physic, pomp,
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And frown the heavens more just.

"At last, he is in a state of perfect contrition, and expresses less resentment against Goneril and Regan, than self-condemnation for his treatment of Cordelia, and a perfect, but not extravagant sense of her affection.

KENT. The poor distressed Lear's in town,
Who sometimes in his better time remembers

What we are come about, and by no means
Will yield to see his daughter.

GENT. Why, good Sir?

KENT: A sovereign shame so bows him, his
unkindness,

That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his dog-hearted daughter: these things sting him
So venomously, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia.

"I have thus endeavoured to shew that mere
sensibility, undirected by reflection, leads men
to an extravagant expression both of social or
unsocial feelings; renders them capriciously in-
constant in their affections; variable, and of
course irresolute, in their conduct."

The characters of Richard and Timon are delineated by Mr. Richardson with the same accuracy of philosophical discrimination, and the additional observations on Hamlet confirm the remarks formerly published on that play.

The essay on the faults of Shakspeare opens a wide field for criticism. Mr. Richardson has taken an extensive range, and thus concludes:

"As the works of imagination consist of parts, the pleasure they yield is the effect of those parts united in one design. This effect may be felt; the relations of inferior, component parts, may be discerned; and their nature may be known. Taste is perfect, when sensibility, discernment, and knowledge are united. Yet, they are not indispensably united in the man of poetic invention. He must possess sensibility; but he may want knowledge and discernment. He will thus be liable to error. Guided solely by feeling, his judgement will be unsteady; he will, at periods of languor, become the slave of authority, or be seduced by unexamined maxims. Shakspeare was in this situation. Endowed with genius, he possessed all the taste that depended on feeling. But unimproved by the discernment of the philosophi-

cal, or the knowledge of the learned critic, his sensibility was exposed to perversion. He was misled by the general maxim that required him to 'follow nature.' He observed the rule in a limited sense. He copied the reality of external things; but disregarded that idea of excellence which seems inherent in the human mind. The rule, in its extended acceptation, requires that objects intended to please and interest the heart should produce their effect, by corresponding or consonant feelings. Now, this cannot be attained by representing objects as they appear. In every interesting representation, features and tints must be added to the reality; features and tints which it actually possesses must be concealed. The greatest blemishes in Shakspeare arose from his not attending to this important rule; and not preserving in his tragedies the proper tone of the work. Hence the frequent and unbecoming mixture of meanness and dignity in his expression; of the serious and ludicrous in his representation. His other faults are of less importance; and are charged to his want of sufficient knowledge, or care in correcting. In a word, though his merits far surpass those of every other dramatic writer, and may even apologize for his faults; yet, since the ardour of admiration may lead ingenious men to overlook, or imitate, his imperfections, it may be of some service 'to point them out, and endeavour to trace their causes.'"

We hope Mr. Richardson will continue to pursue this walk of literature, for which he seems peculiarly calculated. He possesses the happy talent of uniting amusement with instruction, and of mending the heart while he improves the understanding.

ART. LXI. *Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres.* By Hugh Blair, D. D. one of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. 4to. 2 Vols. Cadell, Creech, &c.

(Continued from page 322.)

IN our last number we observed that the rules which Dr. Blair lays down concerning a sermon, considered as a particular species of composition, could not fail of being acceptable to

a numerous class of our readers. They are as follow:

"The first which I shall mention is, to attend to the unity of a sermon. Unity indeed is of great consequence in

every composition; but in other discourses, where the choice and direction of the subject are not left to the speaker, it may be less in his power to preserve it. In a sermon, it must be always the preacher's own fault if he transgress it. What I mean by unity is, that there should be some one main point to which the whole strain of the sermon shall refer. It must not be a bundle of different subjects strung together, but one object must predominate throughout. This rule is founded on what we all experience, that the mind can attend fully only to one capital object at a time. By dividing, you always weaken the impression. Now, this unity, without which no sermon can either have much beauty, or much force, does not require that there should be no divisions or separate heads in the discourse, or that one single thought only should be, again and again, turned up to the hearers in different lights. It is not to be understood in so narrow a sense: it admits of some variety; it admits of underparts and appendages, provided always that so much union and connection be preserved, as to make the whole concur in some one impression upon the mind. I may employ, for instance, several different arguments to enforce the love of God; I may also enquire, perhaps, into the causes of the decay of this virtue; still one great object is presented to the mind: but if, because my text says, "He that loveth God, must love his brother also," I should, therefore, mingle in one discourse arguments for the love of God, and for the love of our neighbour, I should offend unpardonably against unity, and leave a very loose and confused impression on the hearers minds.

"In the second place, sermons are always the more striking, and commonly the more useful, the more precise and particular the subject of them be. This follows, in a great measure, from what I was just now illustrating. Though a general subject is capable of being conducted with a considerable degree of unity, yet that unity can never be so complete as in

a particular one. The impression made must always be more undeterminate; and the instruction conveyed will commonly, too, be less direct and convincing. General subjects, indeed, such as the excellency or the pleasures of religion, are often chosen by young preachers, as the most showy, and the easiest to be handled; and, doubtless, general views of religion are not to be neglected, as on several occasions they have great propriety. But these are not the subjects most favourable for producing the high effects of preaching. They fall in almost unavoidably with the beaten track of common-place thought. Attention is much more commanded by seizing some particular view of a great subject, some single interesting topic, and directing to that point the whole force of argument and eloquence. To recommend some one grace or virtue, or to inveigh against a particular vice, furnishes a subject not deficient in unity or precision; but if we confine ourselves to that virtue or vice as assuming a particular aspect, and consider it as it appears in certain characters, or affects certain situations in life, the subject becomes still more interesting. The execution is, I admit, more difficult, but the merit and the effect are higher.

"In the third place, never study to say all that can be said upon a subject; no error is greater than this. Select the most useful, the most striking and persuasive topics which the text suggests, and rest the discourse upon these. If the doctrines which ministers of the Gospel preach were altogether new to their hearers, it might be requisite for them to be exceeding full on every particular, lest there should be any hazard of their not affording complete information. But it is much less for the sake of information than of persuasion, that discourses are delivered from the pulpit; and nothing is more opposite to persuasion, than an unnecessary and tedious fullness. There are always some things which the preacher may suppose to be known, and some things which he may only shortly touch. If he seek to omit nothing which his subject suggests, i

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will unavoidably happen that he will encumber it, and weaken its force.

“ In studying a sermon, he ought to place himself in the situation of a serious hearer. Let him suppose the subject addressed to himself: let him consider what views of it would strike him most; what arguments would be most likely to persuade him; what parts of it would dwell most upon his mind. Let these be employed as his principal materials; and in these it is most likely his genius will exert itself with the greatest vigour. The spinning and wire-drawing mode, which is not uncommon among preachers, enervates the noblest truths. It may indeed be a consequence of observing the rule which I am now giving, that fewer sermons will be preached upon one text than is sometimes done; but this will, in my opinion, be attended with no disadvantage. I know no benefit that arises from introducing a whole system of religious truth under every text. The simplest and most natural method by far, is to choose that view of a subject to which the text principally leads, and to dwell no longer on the text, than is sufficient for discussing the subject in that view, which can commonly be done, with sufficient profoundness and distinctness, in one or a few discourses: for it is a very false notion to imagine that they always preach the most profoundly, or go the deepest into a subject, who dwell on it the longest. On the contrary, that tedious circuit, which some are ready to take in all their illustrations, is very frequently owing either to their want of discernment for perceiving what is most important in the subject, or to their want of ability for placing it in the most proper point of view.

“ In the fourth place, study above all things to render your instructions interesting to the hearers. This is a great trial, and mark of true genius for the eloquence of the pulpit: for nothing is so fatal to success in preaching as a dry manner. A dry sermon can never be a good one. In order to preach in an interesting manner, much will depend upon the delivery of a

LOND. MAG. May, 1784.

discourse; for the manner in which a man speaks is of the utmost consequence for affecting his audience; but much will also depend on the composition of the discourse. Correct language, and elegant description, are but the secondary instruments of preaching in an interesting manner. The great secret lies in bringing home all that is spoken to the hearts of the hearers, so as to make every man think that the preacher is addressing him in particular. For this end, let him avoid all intricate reasonings; avoid expressing himself in general speculative propositions, or laying down practical truths in an abstract metaphysical manner. As much as possible, the discourse ought to be carried on in the strain of direct address to the audience; not in the strain of one writing an essay, but of one speaking to a multitude, and studying to mix what is called application, or what has an immediate reference to practice, with the doctrinal and didactic parts of the sermon.

“ It will be of much advantage to keep always in view the different ages, characters, and conditions of men, and to accommodate directions and exhortations to these different classes of hearers. Whenever you bring forth what a man feels to touch his own character, or to suit his own circumstances, you are sure of interesting him. No study is more necessary for this purpose, than the study of human life, and the human heart. To be able to unfold the heart, and to discover a man to himself, in a light in which he never saw his own character before, produces a wonderful effect. As long as the preacher hovers in a cloud of general observations, and descends not to trace the particular lines and features of manners, the audience are apt to think themselves unconcerned in the description. It is the striking accuracy of moral characters that gives the chief power and effect to a preacher's discourse. Hence, examples founded on historical facts, and drawn from real life, of which, kind the Scriptures afford many, always when they are well chosen command

high attention. No favourable opportunity of introducing these should be omitted. They correct in some degree that disadvantage to which I before observed preaching is subject, of being confined to treat of qualities in the abstract, not of persons, and place the weight and reality of religious truths in the most convincing light. Perhaps the most beautiful, and among the most useful sermons of any, though indeed the most difficult in composition, are such as are wholly characteristical, or founded on the illustration of some peculiar character, or remarkable piece of history, in the sacred writings; by pursuing which, one can trace, and lay open, some of the most secret windings of man's heart. Other topics of preaching have been much beaten; but this is a field which, wide in itself, has hitherto been little explored by the composers of sermons, and possesses all the advantages of being curious, new, and highly useful. Bishop Butler's sermon on the *character of Balaam* will give an idea of that sort of preaching which I have in my eye.

"In the fifth and last place, let me add a caution against taking the model of preaching from particular fashions that chance to have the vogue. These are torrents that swell to day, and have spent themselves by to-morrow. Sometimes it is the taste of poetical preaching, sometimes of philosophical, that has the fashion on its side; at one time it must be all pathetic, at another time all argumentative, according as some celebrated preacher has set the example. Each of these modes, in the extreme, is very faulty; and he who conforms himself to it will both cramp genius, and corrupt it. It is the universal taste of mankind, which is subject to no such changing modes, that alone is entitled to possess any authority; and this will never give its sanction to any strain of preaching, but what is founded on human nature, connected with usefulness, adapted to the proper idea of a Sermon, as a serious, persuasive oration, delivered to a multitude, in order to make them better men. Let a preacher form him-

self upon this standard, and keep it close in his eye, and he will be in a much surer road to reputation, and success at last, than by a servile compliance with any popular taste, or transient humour of his hearers. Truth and good sense are firm, and will establish themselves; mode and humour are feeble and fluctuating. Let him never follow implicitly any one example; or become a servile imitator of any preacher, however much admired. From various examples he may pick up much for his improvement; some he may prefer to the rest: but the servility of imitation extinguishes all genius, or rather is a proof of the entire want of genius."

In regard to the style which the pulpit requires, our author observes that it ought to be very perspicuous; that all unusual, swoln, or high-sounding words should be avoided, especially all words that are merely poetical, or merely philosophical; that nothing mean or groveling, no low or vulgar phrases, ought on any account to be admitted; that a lively and animated style is extremely suited to the subject; that the earnestness which a preacher ought to feel, and the grandeur and importance of his subjects, justify, and often require, warm and glowing expressions; that he not only may employ metaphors and comparisons, but, on proper occasions, may apostrophize the sinner or the sinner; may personify inanimate objects, break out into bold exclamations, and in general has the command of the most passionate figures of speech.

He further observes on this subject, that no affected smartness and quaintness of expression, no points or conceits should appear in a sermon, because they derogate much from the dignity of the pulpit, and give to a preacher that air of foppishness which he ought, above all things, to shun; that a strong expressive style, rather than a sparkling one, should be studied; that a preacher ought never to have what may be called a favourite expression because it shews affectation, and becomes disgusting; that no expression which is remarkable for its

lustre or beauty ought to occur twice in the same discourse, as the repetition of it betrays a fondness to shine, and, at the same time, carries the appearance of a barren invention.

What our author says concerning the French and English preachers will, no doubt, appear exceptionable to many of our readers; but when reasonable allowances are made for honest prejudices, we cannot but think that every competent and impartial judge will see the truth and justice of his observations.

The following cautions well deserve the serious attention of those who are designed for the church :

“ Though the writings of the English divines are very proper to be read by such as are designed for the church, I must caution them against making too much use of them, or transcribing large passages from them into the sermons they compose. Such as once indulge themselves in this practice will never have any fund of their own. Infinitely better it is, to venture into the public with thoughts and expressions which have occurred to themselves, though of inferior beauty, than to disfigure their compositions, by borrowed and ill-sorted ornaments, which, to a judicious eye, will be always in hazard of discovering their own poverty. When a preacher sits down to write on any subject, never let him begin with seeking to consult all who have written on the same text or subject. This, if he consult many, will throw perplexity and confusion into his ideas; and, if he consults only one, will often warp him insensibly into his method, whether it be right or not. But let him begin with pondering the subject in his own

thoughts; let him endeavour to fetch materials from within; to collect and arrange his ideas; and form some sort of plan to himself; which it is always proper to put down in writing. Then, and not till then, he may enquire how others have treated the same subject. By this means, the method and the leading thoughts in the sermon are likely to be his own. These thoughts he may improve, by comparing them with the tract of sentiment which others have pursued; some of their sense he may, without blame, incorporate into his composition; retaining always his own words and style. This is fair assistance: all beyond is plagiarism.

“ On the whole, never let the capital principle, with which we set out at first, be forgotten, to keep close in view the great end for which a preacher mounts the pulpit; even to infuse good dispositions into his hearers, to persuade them to serve God, and to become better men. Let this always dwell on his mind when he is composing, and it will diffuse through his compositions that spirit which will render them at once esteemed and useful. The most useful preacher is always the best, and will not fail of being esteemed so. Embellish truth only with a view to gain it the more full and free admission into your hearer's minds, and your ornaments will, in that case, be simple, masculine, natural. The best applause by far which a preacher can receive arises from the serious and deep impressions which his discourse leaves on those who hear it. The finest encomium, perhaps, ever bestowed on a preacher was given by Louis XIV. to the eloquent Bishop of Clermont, Father Massillon, whom I before mentioned with so much praise. After hearing him preach at Versailles, he said to him, “ Father, I have heard many great orators in this chapel; I have been highly pleased with them; but for you, whenever I hear you, I go away displeased with myself, for I see more of my own character.”

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART. LXII. *The Children's Friend. Translated from the French of M. Berquin. Vol. I. II. and III. One Shilling each. Cadell and Elmsley.*

IN our Literary Review for last October we gave a full account of the plan of these charming and instructive little volumes, accompanied with a translation of the Prosefus. M. Berquin, the ingenious author, as we hinted in our former article, has begun to publish his book in English, for the sake of those little readers who have not made a sufficient progress in the French language to understand the stories without a translation.

For the design of this work we must beg our readers to consult the account which we have already mentioned. In order to enable them to judge of the execution, we shall join the following extracts:

A N D R E W.

“ A poor labourer, named Bennet, had six young children, whom he found great difficulty in maintaining; but whom he had nevertheless supported by his industry, till there came so bad a season, that the price of corn was raised, and bread was sold dearer than ever. The good man worked day and night; yet, in spite of his utmost diligence, he could not earn money enough to buy even the worst and cheapest food for so many poor hungry children. He was soon, therefore, reduced to the utmost misery. One day he called about him all his family, and, with tears in his eyes, said to them: ‘ My sweet little ones, every thing is grown

so dear, that with all my working I cannot get enough for your subsistence: this morsel of bread that I now shew you costs me all the money that I can earn in the whole day. You must content yourselves, therefore, to share with me the little I am able to get: and though it will not be enough to satisfy you, it will serve to prevent your dying quite starved.' The poor man could say no more; he raised up his eyes to heaven, and sobbed bitterly. His children all cried too; and every one said to himself: 'O good God! come to our help, poor little miserable things that we are! help too our poor father, and leave us not to die for hunger!'

"Bennet then divided his loaf into seven equal parts; he kept a share for himself, and gave the rest among his children. One of them, however, whose name was Andrew, refused his portion, saying, 'I am ill, father, and I can take nothing; so pray eat my share yourself, or else part it among the others.'—'My poor dearchild, what is it ails you?' cried Bennet, taking him in his arms. — 'I am ill (answered Andrew) very ill, father; I will go and lie down.' Bennet immediately carried him to bed; and early the next morning, in the greatest distress, he went to a physician, and conjured him to have the charity to come and see his sick son, and direct what should be done for him.

"The physician, who was a very humane man, consented to accompany Bennet home, though certain he should never be paid for his visits. He went to little Andrew's bed-side, took his hand, and felt his pulse; but could discover no symptom of any disorder. He found him, however, extremely weak, and said he would give orders for some medicine that would strengthen him. 'No, don't order me any thing, Sir, cried Andrew, for I must not take it, be it what it will.'

THE PHYSICIAN.

"You must not take it! and pray why not?"

ANDREW.

"Don't ask me, Sir, for I cannot tell you the reason."

THE PHYSICIAN.

"And who should hinder you, child? You seem to me a very obstinate little boy."

ANDREW.

"No, indeed, Sir, it is not out of obstinacy, if you'll believe me; but only I can't tell you why."

THE PHYSICIAN.

"Well, just as you please; I shall not force you: but I shall ask your father; and he, I presume, will speak to be better understood."

ANDREW.

"Oh! no, pray, Sir, don't let my father hear any thing about it."

THE PHYSICIAN.

"You are a most perverse and incomprehensible boy; and I shall most undoubtedly apply to your father, if you will not explain yourself."

ANDREW.

"Oh! no, no, Sir, for God's sake don't do that! I would rather tell you every thing! But first, pray send my brothers and sisters out of the room."

"The physician then bid all the children go; and the little Andrew said, 'Oh, Sir! in these hard times, my father can but just get enough to buy a coarse brown loaf; and he shares it among us all; and every one can have but a little morsel; and for all that he hardly keeps any for himself. But it makes me very sorrowful to see my poor little brothers, and my poor little sisters, all so hungry. And I am the eldest, and I am stronger than they are; so I had rather go without myself, than eat any of it from them. And this is the reason I made believe I was ill: but pray, Sir, don't tell my father, for it will only fret him.'

"The physician, wiping his eyes, said, 'But you too, my good boy, are you not hungry yourself?'

ANDREW.

"O yes, indeed, I am very hungry too; only that does not vex me so badly as seeing them so."

THE PHYSICIAN.

"But you must soon die yourself, if you will take no nourishment."

ANDREW.

"I know it very well, Sir, but I shall die with a very good heart; for

my father will have one mouth less to fill: and when I go to God Almighty, I shall beg him very hard to give my poor little brothers and sisters something to eat."

"The worthy physician felt the utmost tenderness and admiration as he listened to the sentiments of this generous child. He took him in his arms, pressed him to his bosom, and said to him, 'No, my excellent little lad, thou shalt not die; God, the father of us all, will take care of thee, and of all thy family. Give thanks to him, that he has sent me to your assistance: I shall return to you presently.'

"He then hastened to his own house, and loading one of his servants with all sorts of provisions, he bid him attend him back to Andrew and his half-starved little brothers and sisters. He made them all sit down at a table, and desired them to eat till every one was fully satisfied. It was a scene of true delight to this good physician, to witness the happiness of these innocent creatures; and when he went away, he charged Andrew to suffer no further uneasiness, promising to supply them himself with all necessaries.

"He faithfully kept his word, sending them every day food in great plenty: and many other good and charitable persons, to whom he told this adventure, imitated his benevolence. Some gave them provisions, others money, and others linen and clothes; so that, in a very short time, they had even more of every thing than they required.

"No sooner was Bennet's landlord, who was a nobleman of extensive fortune and interest, informed of what the courageous little Andrew had suffered for the sake of his father, and his brothers and sisters, than, struck with ad-

miration at such generosity and fortitude, he sent for the poor man, and said to him, 'You have a most wonderful son; and I will myself, also, be a father to him. I will settle you upon my own estate; and the rest of your children shall be educated to whatever trade they themselves choose, and at my expence: and if they improve as they ought, I will take care to have them all provided for.'

"Bennet returned home almost wild with joy; and, throwing himself upon his knees, gave thanks to heaven, for having blest him with so excellent a child."

CAROLINE.

"MRS. P——, a lady as much distinguished for elegance of manners, and quickness of parts, as for the delicacy of her sentiments, and the dignity of her character, one day gently reproved Priscilla, her eldest daughter, for some little giddiness, which, though proper for correction, was yet very pardonable at her early age. Priscilla, touched by the mildness of her mother's reproaches, burst into a flood of tears, from repentance and tenderness. Caroline, at that time but three years old, no sooner saw her sister weeping, than climbing up by the back of her chair, in order to reach her, she took with one hand her pocket handkerchief, and softly wiped her eyes, while with the other she slipped a sugar-plum into her mouth; which, with the simplicity of childish generosity, she took from her own. How tender a subject this, if in the hands of some good painter*!"

We shall give extracts from the remaining volumes of the *Children's Friend*, in the future numbers of this miscellany.

ART. LXIII. *Hints for a Reform, particularly in the Gambling Clubs.* By a Member of Parliament. 8vo. Baldwin.

REFORMATION was never so loudly called for, or so much wanted, perhaps, as in the present age of luxury and corruption. A reform in parliament is in every person's mouth, but whether it proceeds from the heart we cannot pretend to determine,

It is rather contrary to our plan to insert any account of pamphlets in our Literary Review, but there is so much good sense and philanthropy apparent in these HINTS, that we think we shall confer a favour on our readers by bringing them forward to their notice.

* This subject has been beautifully sketched out, by Mr. Burney, in the Exhibition, No. 328.

The author informs us that he has frequently intended to deliver the sentiments contained in these pages from his seat in the House of Commons, but was deterred, by knowing that personality was almost the only topic that could engage attention. He next denies that the people of England, in general, wish for a reform in the constitution, but says that the proper subject for reformation is GAMING, and proposes that an association should be formed of the virtuous, the honourable, and the powerful, in order to stop the progress of this detestable and ruinous vice. He then offers to devote his time and service in such a cause, and thus proceeds:

"If such a society can be formed, the first measure which they should adopt must be to lay the ax to the root of GAMBLING! To this dreadful vice must the loss of America be ascribed! To this dreadful vice must every misfortune which has lately fallen on this country be attributed!

"Does any man contradict this assertion? Has he been the painful observer of the progress of gaming for the last twenty years? If he has, he must assent. If not, let him remember, that a member of parliament here pledges himself, that if this vice is not stopped in its present mad career, before another twenty years are elapsed this country must undergo a total revolution.

"These are bold words, it may be said, but they are true. If gambling still continues its progress, mark the consequence. It will spread its devastations more rapidly than pestilence or famine, and every strife will be equally fatal. Great and powerful families will be driven to desperation, by the melancholy effects of play, and if some speedy and active measures are not speedily taken to reform this widely spreading evil, those who disapprove of gaming will suffer with those who have lost their all by it; for the guilty and the innocent, the poor and the wealthy, will most probably be plunged into one common ruin.

"The picture is dreadful. It is, indeed, big with horror. But how may this scene of confusion be prevented? The reply is ready.

"When the association is once begun, its members cannot but be numerous. An OBLIGATION must be drawn up, by which they must all bind themselves in the most solemn manner, and under very great penalties, to play only to a *certain extent*. Nor is this all. They must engage to exert their influence, as far as it extends, to deter others from GAMING. They must petition the King not to employ any person whatever who belongs to a GAMBLING CLUB, or at least who has not signed the obligation.

"About thirty years ago, there was but one club in the metropolis. It was well regulated and respectable. There were few of the mem-

bers who betted high. Such stakes at present would be reckoned low indeed. There were then assemblies once a week in most of the great houses. An agreeable society met at seven o'clock, they played for crowns or half crowns, and reached their own houses about eleven.

"There was but one lady who gamed deeply, and she was viewed in the light of a phenomenon. Were she now to be asked her real opinion of those friends who were her former play-fellows, there can be no doubt but that they rank very low in her esteem. Let her ask her own heart, if she does not wish that at her first setting out in life her passion for gambling had been restrained.

"In the present era of vice and dissipation, how many females attend the card tables? What is the consequence? The effects of it are too clearly to be traced in the frequent divorces which have lately disgraced our country, and they are but too visible in the shameful conduct of many ladies of fashion, since GAMBLING became their chief amusement.

"There is now no society. The routes begin at midnight. They are painful and troublesome to the lady who receives the company, and they are absolutely a nuisance to those who are honoured with a card of invitation. It is vain to attempt conversation. All is crowd and confusion. The social pleasures are entirely banished, and those who have any relish for them, or who are fond of early hours, are necessarily banished.

"Such are the companies of modern times, and modern people of fashion. Those who are not invited fly to the GAMING CLUBS,

"To kill their idle hours, and cure *Ennui*!"

"These nocturnal meetings, as well as these baneful clubs, it must be the business of THE ASSOCIATION OF REFORM to restrain under proper regulations, or totally to annihilate. His Majesty would generously and graciously support their endeavours, by his countenance and protection. His own children, indeed, are as likely to suffer from these gambling societies as the offspring of a subject!

"Ministers could not oppose these plans, and the members of opposition would not refuse their assistance. It must not be forgotten, that when these detestable CLUBS have ruined any of their members, they will not support him in his poverty, and distress. There is no asylum for the lost and indigent GAMBLER. If he be a man of mean abilities he must starve, or perish by the pistol. If he possesses powers of language and oratory, he must bully the minister for a place, or become a mortgage on patriotism and opposition!

"In his plans he will find a very powerful support, and before many years are elapsed the GAMBLING CLUBS will become *King, Lords, and Commons*. They will make laws, and decide by their *Magna Charta*. If their schemes should fail, and they are not provided for, we may expect to see a gang of their *Majesties* in the streets, or on the highways, who will prove equally dangerous with the vagabonds who at present threaten our persons and pockets.

"To give an account of the present incumbered situation of many families, whose property was once large and ample, would fill a volume. Whence spring the difficulties which every succeeding day increases? From the **GAMBLING CLUBS!** Why are they continually hunted by their creditors? The reply is, **THE GAMBLING CLUBS!** Why are they obliged continually to rack their invention, in order to save appearances? The answer still is, **THE GAMBLING CLUBS!**

"The father frequently ruins his children; and sons and even grandsons, long before the succession opens to them, are involved so deeply, that during their future lives their circumstances are rendered narrow; and they have rank, or family honours, without being able to support them.

"How many infamous villains have amassed immense estates, by taking advantage of unfortunate young men, who have been first seduced, and then ruined, by **THE GAMBLING CLUBS?**

"The **ASSOCIATION**, therefore, should bind themselves to prosecute every person who has taken any illegal advantage of minors, or others. It is well known, that the old members of these gaming societies exert every nerve to insist young men of fortune; and if we take a view of the principal estates in this island, we shall find many infamous *Christian* brokers, who are now living luxuriously, and in splendour, on the wrecks of such unhappy victims.

"After **THE ASSOCIATION OF REFORM** has taken proper measures, and made regulations for reclaiming those who are come of age, and has endeavoured to protect minors, the next step should be to promote a strict discipline in all schools, and in our universities, in order to prevent the rising generation from acquiring the fashionable accomplishment of gambling.

"This pamphlet contains only **HINTS**. The proper steps for promoting the desirable reform must be left to the superior abilities of the **ASSOCIATION**, if we are ever to have the happiness of seeing one formed. But of the modern modes of education a few words more may, perhaps, be of service.

"At present, when a boy has learned a little, from his father's example, he is sent to school, to be initiated. In the course of a few years he acquires a profound knowledge of the science of gambling, and before he leaves the university, he is perfectly fitted for a member of **THE GAMBLING CLUBS**, into which he is elected, before he takes his seat in either House of parliament. There is no necessity for his being of age, as the sooner he is ballotted for the more advantageous his admission will prove to the old members.

"Scarcely is the hopeful youth enrolled among these *honourable* associates, than he is introduced to Jews, to annuity brokers, and to the long train of money-lenders. They take care to answer his pecuniary calls, and the greater part of the night and morning is consumed at the **CLUB**. To his creditors and tradesmen, instead of paying his bills, he offers a bond or annuity. He rises just time enough

to ride to Kensington-gardens; returns to dress, dines late, and then attends the party of gamblers, as he had done the night before, without he allows himself to be detained for a few moments by the newspaper, or some political publication.

"Such do we find the present fashionable style of life, from his grace to the ensign in the guards. Will this mode of education rear up heroes, to lead forth our armies, or to conduct our fleets to victory? Will this mode of education render them bulwarks of the empire in the senate? Review the conduct of your generals abroad, and of your statesmen at home, during the late unfortunate war, and these questions are answered.

"It has been already observed, that the King, his ministers, and the opposition will sanctify **THE ASSOCIATION OF REFORM**, by their patronage and protection. The people will likewise support their measures, so that they need not be alarmed with the terrors of unpopularity. At present, tradesmen must themselves be gamblers before they give credit to a member of these **CLUBS**, but if a reform succeeds, they will be placed in a state of security. At present, they must make regular families pay an enormous price for their goods, to enable them to run the risk of never receiving a single shilling from their gambling customers.

"To conclude. The author of these sheets is sensible that he may render himself an object of contempt, and, perhaps, ridicule, to the members of **THE GAMBLING CLUBS**. But while his conscience vouches for the integrity of his design, he cannot pay any great deference to their opinion. Even these very persons may be rescued from ruin, by his proposed association. Their friends, their companions, and their relations may likewise be saved from destruction.

"When they relinquish the gaming table, he must feel the most heartfelt pleasure at beholding them in such situations as they may claim from their rank and abilities. They will then be able to live in town with splendour and magnificence. In the country, they will have time to examine their own affairs, and not trust themselves to the mercy of their stewards. They will be able to encourage the industry of their tenants, and improve their estates. They will then gain the affections of the poor, and the respect of the wealthy, while their characters will rank high in the estimation of mankind, and they will enjoy the heartfelt satisfaction which attends those who live according to the dictates of reason, and unite prudence with hospitality, in the economy of their households."

We heartily join with the author of this pamphlet, in wishing that some such method may be taken to check the dreadful consequences which must attend the progress of gaming, and should be happy to see him in the chair, as president of the **ASSOCIATION OF REFORM**.

SCOTCH ELECTIONS.

DURING the late elections in Scotland, several disputes have arisen with respect to the *fictitious* voters, as they are called, in that country. Many of them have been threatened with prosecution, for taking the oath, which is usually administered at elections, and in all probability the rights of these voters will be made a subject of discussion before the new parliament.

The following paper has been communicated to us, and seems so rational, that we insert it with pleasure, and as we are of *no* party, if any paper of equal merit appears on the opposite side of the question, we shall certainly lay it before our readers.

CONSIDERATIONS ON FREEHOLD ESTATES IN SCOTLAND.

THAT the election laws of this part of the united kingdom have put its parliamentary representation upon a very absurd and unequal footing is a proposition that no impartial person can dispute.—A great clamour has been raised, of late, against votes on liferents and wadsets of superiority.—The abuse, however, does not lie there, but in this, that the number of electors has been, by far too much reduced; from which it follows, that the striking off the votes just now mentioned would, instead of diminishing, increase the evil.

In a letter to the freeholders of a certain shire, lately published in the newspapers, a knight-errant, in the way of reformation, has put himself in a great passion. Why? Because the number of freeholders upon the roll there amounts to no less than fifty-seven; and he declares he will exert himself to the utmost, bring criminal prosecution, and move heaven and earth—For what purpose? In order to bring them down to twenty-eight; a very competent number for a whole county. At the same time, it may be its proportion on a comparison with others; for, in every one of them, the number of electors is shamefully and scandalously small.

The law of this country has all along, before as well as since the Union, recognised wadsets and liferents of superiority, as estates entitling to a qualification.—Many, however, have been of opinion, that real property only should give that privilege.—But, if so, it is clear, that a less proportion of valuation should confer a right of voting; because, otherwise, the alteration would do harm, not good.

This, accordingly, was the plan of those who, some time ago, had a real reformation in view. They proposed to strike off the votes on liferents and wadsets of superiority, but, at the same time, to make 200*l.* or 100*l.* of valued rent sufficient for a qualification. These gentlemen, it is plain, meant well, and deserve applause. But those who would continue the limitation of the law, as to the qualification, and do nothing more than put an end to votes on liferents and wadsets of superiority, do not mean well, and must act from political or interested motives; for, the only consequence of such alteration would be, to occasion much loss and hardship to the great proprietors, who have been at an immense expence in constituting and supporting such votes.

It would not be attended with the least benefit to the country in general.

A few individuals, no doubt, who call themselves real freeholders, would profit much by it. Having got upon the roll by the injustice and absurdity of the law, it is their interest to keep off as many as they can; and it cannot be doubted, that each of them, instead of twenty-eight, would be very glad to reduce the freeholders of his county to half a dozen, *provided* that he were of the number; and he would be best pleased of all, if the election of his county were to be made as that of Orkney once was, by a single freeholder, if he himself could play the solitary.

The law of this country, it has been already observed, has all along recognised liferents and wadsets of superiority, as estates entitling to vote; and it should seem, that the ideas of the legislature continue the same to this day, as the alteration above-mentioned, though several times attempted, has hitherto failed of success.—The few, however, who call themselves real freeholders, have bethought themselves of an indirect method to annihilate the votes above-mentioned, which they affect to call nominal and fictitious: they pretend, *now*, to have discovered, that no such voter can take the oath prescribed by the statute, without committing the crime of perjury. It must strike every person at first sight, that this discovery comes rather late; for it is admitted, that, for twenty years and more, such votes have been common, and have been held, and the oath taken by persons of the purest character and unquestionable honour, and of all professions, by lawyers, judges, physicians, officers of the army, and ministers of the gospel. All these gentlemen, according to some late publications, have repeatedly committed the crime of perjury, and are liable to be tried, and punished accordingly. It is surely astonishing, that a multitude of gentlemen, so worthy, and so intelligent, should have ever fallen into such an offence, and still more that they should have persisted in it for a long tract of years. It is not pretended that they had any other inducement than a desire to serve a friend: but surely, in these selfish times, that was no adequate consideration for incurring so much guilt, and running such a hazard. No answer has hitherto been made to the above-mentioned publications; probably, because it was thought they did not merit any. But, as

they were undoubtedly intended as hughbears; and, as strong words and violent threats may have the effect of startling and alarming some persons who have not thought much upon the subject, it will not, it is imagined, be thought improper or disagreeable to submit some observations that have occurred upon the question.

Nothing can be clearer, as already said, than that the law of Scotland has always recognized liferent and wadset estates as freeholds, if they are truly held according to their appearance; but if they are not truly what they appear upon the face of the titles to be, they are disregarded as nominal and fictitious, and the matter is brought immediately to the test, by the claimant's taking or refusing the oath prescribed for ascertaining their reality. The law never could mean to impose an oath to determine the merits of a qualification that would have made the claimant's conscience the judge of his title, and consequently must have been a very vague and uncertain mode of ascertaining freeholds. The law has done this itself very explicitly and pointedly. It has declared to be titles of freehold, not only absolute properties, but liferent or wadset estates of property or superiority. Any person holding such estate is intitled to claim a vote as a *consequence* of that title.

If this estate, however, is held either in trust, or defeasible by any latent deed, the law declares it to be insufficient for a qualification, and makes it competent to prove the objection by the tender of an oath. If that be refused, the law presumes, justly, that the titles are not in reality what they appear to be; and they are, therefore, rejected. This is the true legal criterion for determining the sufficiency of a freehold as to this matter. If the titles are really and truly what they appear to be, whether properly liferents or wadsets, and labour under no objection that does not appear from the face of them, the law has not left it to the voter's oath to prove that they are legal freeholds; it has itself declared expressly all titles in that predicament to be so: it is only to prove the reality, and that nothing hidden is stipulated contrary to the tenor of the titles, that the oath may be tendered.

If, therefore, a liferenter or wadsetter, claiming a freehold upon a fair qualification, unclogged with any back-bond or secret condition, be required to take the oath, it seems to follow, that he is in perfect safety to swear that his title is not nominal and fictitious, but really and truly what he sets it forth to be.

If the claimant's titles are truly what he affirms them to be, the motive to, or inductive cause of acquiring, is of no consequence; that makes no part of his title, nor is in any respect essential to it. Very probably the chief or only

motive was to establish a freehold qualification. But what then? A person who holds property, and purchases the superiority for the purpose of obtaining a qualification, certainly cannot be said to be a nominal and fictitious freeholder; when he has the most substantial right possible in his person, viz. both property and superiority. The oath, indeed, is not so very accurately worded, but that it has been exposed to criticism; and some have been so extravagant as to maintain, that even such person could not safely take the oath. But this is perfectly absurd, and the legislature cannot be supposed to have had such a meaning, as is very well explained by Mr. Wright, in his *Treatise on the Laws of Election*, p. 240. If so, the motive is evidently out of the question; it is not the motive, but the nature of the title that the law regards.

Agreeably to these principles, the House of Lords corrected a train of decisions pronounced by the Court of Session, upon a different idea. That court, a good many years ago, disregarding not only the appearance of the titles, but the evidence of their reality from the oath having been taken, investigated the motives of acquiring; and finding it fairly acknowledged in several instances by the claimants, that the titles had been acquired in order to give a right to vote, they rejected them. But the House of Lords disapproved of the principle, and reversed the judgements. They would not suffer that court to pass as an inquest upon a claimant's title, the law having clearly defined, itself, what a sufficient one is.

With regard to the threats of a criminal prosecution, that is a mere *brutum fulmen*. The gentleman above-mentioned, in his printed letter, says, "If any of you shall be hardy enough to do so [i. e. take the oath] I am next to take the liberty to do what I can to bring you before a jury of your countrymen:" from which it is very plain, that he has been advised, that neither he, nor any other freeholder, has a title to bring such prosecution; and, with all his boldness, he has not been hardy enough to assert, or even hint, that any King's advocate, who may have a title, would think of such a step. If any such prosecutions are to be brought, common justice will require from that gentleman, or from whoever else shall be the prosecutor, that they be not confined to those who shall take the oath at the next election, but extended to all those who have taken the oath at former elections; and if that be done, it will be a fortunate era for the Court of Justiciary. The gift of prophecy, however, is not necessary to foretell that no such prosecution will be ever brought against any person whatever: or, if it be, that the prosecutor will meet with the chastisement and stigma he deserves.

STATE PAPERS.

Abstract of the BILL to provide a temporary Reception for Criminals under Sentence of Death, and reprieved during his Majesty's Pleasure, or under Sentence or Order of Transportation, and also for such Prisoners.

IT recites, that difficulties have arisen, which have delayed the carrying into execution sentences and orders of transportation of con-

victs to places beyond the seas; and that it may be some time before the said difficulties can be obviated.

That from the unusual great number of prisoners now under sentence of death, and respited during his Majesty's pleasure, or under sentence or order of transportation, within the jails of England and Wales, there is such a want of convenient and sufficient room in many of such jails, that very dangerous consequences are to be apprehended, unless some immediate provision is made for removing such criminals to some place of confinement.

It therefore enacts, that from the passing this act his Majesty may, from time to time, during the continuance of the act, in writing notified by the secretary of state, or from three justices of any county in which the jail is erected, direct the removal of criminals on board any vessel, under the management of an overseer.

There are clauses directing sheriffs and jailers how to act in removals of prisoners—Overseers to have the same charge over criminals as jailers,

and to be answerable for escapes—the overseer to find food and cloathing, and to keep them to labour, in conformity to persons in the houses of correction—the time of their confinement to be reckoned as a part of a satisfaction for his or her transportation—criminals refusing to perform the labour set them to receive moderate corporal punishment, as in houses of correction—all rescues to be punished in the same manner as rescues of criminals from jails, or from the custody of the sheriff—overseers to make returns of criminals in their custody, specifying deaths and escapes—directing the expences of removals, and by whom to be defrayed—expences to be laid annually before the House of Commons, and to be allowed out of the supplies to be granted to his Majesty.—There are other necessary clauses, &c. declaring the act to be a public act.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, presented to his Majesty May 20th, 1784:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

Die Mercurii, 19 Mail, 1784.

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"Deeply sensible of the blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's government, we desire to express our satisfaction and gratitude, that, in the exercise of the powers vested in you by the constitution, your Majesty has been graciously pleased to recur to the sense of your people, at a conjuncture when the situation of public affairs called aloud for that exertion.

"Animated with the truest sentiments of loyalty to your Majesty's person and government, of attachment to our excellent constitution, and of regard for the public welfare, your Majesty may safely rely, that we will enter upon the important objects of public business, which call for our attention, with temper and assiduity, and that we will prosecute them with all the dispatch of which their nature will admit.

"In pursuit of those objects which your Majesty has been pleased to recommend to our consideration, we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we will apply ourselves with industry to stopping the alarming progress of frauds in the revenue; and that we shall be ready to co-operate with the other branches of the legislature, in framing such further commercial regulations as the present circumstances may require.

"Convinced, as we are, how materially the situation of the affairs of the East-India company is connected with the general interests of the country, and that it forms a most important subject of deliberation, your Majesty may depend, that in applying our utmost attention to provide for the good government of our possessions in India, we shall well and anxiously weigh the effect which the measures we may adopt may have upon the invaluable constitution of Great-Britain.

"We beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that we have the fullest conviction of your Majesty's paternal care and affection for your people, and that the prosperity of your subjects is the first object of your royal attention; which could not be more fully manifested than in the resolution your Majesty has taken to support and maintain, in their just balance, the rights and privileges of every branch of the legislature.

His MAJESTY's most gracious ANSWER:

"My Lords,

"I thank you for this very loyal and dutiful address. I receive with great satisfaction every fresh mark of your attachment to me, and your zeal for the public interests, and for the preservation of our most excellent constitution."

Motion for an Address to his Majesty's speech, as moved for on Monday May the 24th, in the House of Commons.

"THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious speech from the throne.

"To assure his Majesty, that we are animated with those sentiments of loyalty, and that inviolable attachment to our excellent constitution, which are, we trust, inseparably united in the hearts of his faithful subjects,

"That we acknowledge with the warmest gratitude and satisfaction his Majesty's wisdom and goodness, in recurring at so important a moment to the sense of his people; and that we trust so reasonable an exercise of the power entrusted to his Majesty by the constitution will not fail to be attended by the most beneficial and happy effects.

"To assure his Majesty that his faithful Commons will be ready to take proper measures for

the application of the sums voted in the last parliament, and to grant such further supplies as may appear to be necessary; having the fullest confidence, that all his Majesty's subjects will, from loyalty to his Majesty, and zeal for the interests of the country, be ready to support those heavy burthens, which, in consequence of a hearty and expensive war, are now unavoidable, and will be sensible of the necessity of effectually providing for the maintenance of the national faith and the public credit, so essential to the power and prosperity of the state.

"To assure his Majesty, that we shall apply our utmost attention to the means of preventing the increasing frauds in the revenue; that we shall also take into our most serious consideration such commercial regulations as the present situation may immediately require.

The manner of choosing a Speaker at the meeting of the new parliament, May the 18th, 1784.

HIS Majesty being seated on the throne, adorned with his crown and regal ornaments, and attended by his officers of state (the Lords being in their robes) commanded the gentleman usher of the black rod to let the Commons know, it is his Majesty's pleasure that they attend him immediately in this House: who being come, the Lord Chancellor, having received directions, said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has been pleased to command me to acquaint you, that he will defer declaring the causes of calling this parliament, till there shall be a Speaker of the House of Commons. And, therefore, it is his Majesty's pleasure that you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, do immediately repair to the place where the Commons usually sit, and there choose a fit person to be your Speaker; and that you present such person, who shall be so chosen, to his Majesty here, for his royal approbation, to-morrow, at two o'clock."

His Majesty was then pleased to retire, and the Commons withdrew. Being returned to their own House, Mr. Cornwall, the late speaker, was proposed by the Marquis of Graham on the part of administration. He was chosen unanimously, and after begging to decline the high honour intended him, on account of his want of abilities, conformably to ancient usage, he was conducted to the chair by the Marquis of Graham and Sir George Howard, where he again made a disqualifying speech, and the House adjourned.

May 19. His Majesty having again come down to the House of Peers, and being seated on the throne, Sir Francis Molineux went to the House of Commons, and returned with the re-elected Speaker and a number of members, who being come to the bar, Mr. Cornwall addressed the throne to the following purport:

"In consequence of a command from his Majesty, which the Commons have received, to elect a Speaker, I am to inform his Majesty, that they have proceeded to the exercise of that ancient and undoubted right. I have the honour to be the object of their choice. On this occasion, however, I cannot refrain from ex-

"That in our deliberations on the affairs of the East-India company, so deeply connected with the general interests of our country, we shall be truly anxious to provide for the good government of our possessions in that part of the world: that we shall be careful never to lose sight of the effects which any measure to be adopted for that purpose may have on our excellent constitution, and our dearest interests at home,

"That we are deeply penetrated with the gracious and parental expressions of his Majesty's affection and goodness to his people, and have the most dutiful reliance on his Majesty's royal attention to every object of national concern, and to the true principles of our free constitution, which can only be secured by maintaining in their full balance the rights and privileges of every branch of the legislature,"

pressing my apprehensions, that my abilities are by no means adequate to the discharge of that weighty and important trust which they have reposed in me. Under these circumstances, I must entreat his Majesty, that he would give his command to his Commons to proceed to another election."

The Lord Chancellor then addressed the Speaker as follows:

"I have received the commands of his Majesty, to express the confidence which he has in your experience, abilities, and integrity, and to notify his Majesty's approbation and command, that you should take upon you the high and important trust which his faithful Commons have placed in you."

The Speaker then replied,

"The best way I can take to return his Majesty my acknowledgements for the high honour he has done me, by his approbation and confidence, is by the most serious and strenuous exertions of such abilities as I possess, and the truest integrity of heart in the discharge of the high employment with which I am invested. I must entreat for myself every indulgence for my failings, and that the most favourable construction may be put on all my proceedings. I must likewise claim for the House of Commons, over which I am to preside the assurance of the continuance of an exemption from arrest of its members, of a free access to his Majesty's person, and of all other their ancient and undoubted rights."

The Lord Chancellor then said, "However small the need may be of his Majesty's favourable indulgence on account of your abilities, I am ordered to give you his Majesty's assurance of every favourable interpretation of your conduct. I am also authorized to assure you of his Majesty's resolution to preserve all the ancient rights of the House of Commons inviolate, and among others, those of freedom from arrest, of free access to his person, and of a favourable construction on the proceedings of the House."

This ceremony being over, his Majesty declared the reasons of calling the parliament in a most gracious speech.

The Speaker, after his return from the House

of Lords, took the chair, and addressed the House, by observing, that in their name he had, as usual on all such occasions, claimed their privileges. These he stated in a few words: their persons were to be free from all molestation, that on no pretence whatever the duty of parliament might be interrupted. Freedom also of speech, by which the spirit of censure and debate is preserved inviolate. These, with all the other privileges of persons, servants, lands, and goods, he had demanded of the crown as their Speaker; and he assured the House of their being granted in a manner as liberal and extensive as ever was known from any prince of the illustrious house of Brunswick.

He had now only, therefore, to thank the House for their partiality to him, in choosing him to preside among them; and he thought it particularly incumbent on him to express the grati-

tude he felt for the very handsome unanimity with which this important and solemn obligation had been conferred. He trusted he should not be deemed exceeding the line of his duty, by earnestly recommending moderation and decency to the House, especially on all important and interesting debates. The standing orders of the House were well known, and their utility and necessity universally acknowledged: these he did not doubt would be as literally complied with as it was possible in so large an assembly. He would only say for his own part, that he would do all in his power for the preservation of good order and good humour; and that, with all the impartiality he was master of, he would steadily exercise the powers with which the constitution of the House invested him for supporting its credit and reputation.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

THURSDAY, April 22.

AT ten o'clock, the freeholders of Middlesex met at Brentford, for the purpose of electing two members to represent that county in parliament. Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Byng, and Mr. Mainwaring, were nominated by their respective friends; and as a poll was vehemently demanded on all hands, the sheriff's proceeded to business immediately, without any address from either of the candidates. About four o'clock Mr. Sheriff Skinner made a proposal, which was adopted by his colleague, of requesting the candidates to consult with their friends, and determine whether the poll should finally conclude that day, or be renewed the next, as no time was particularly specified by usage for the conclusion of the poll, and it might be midnight before the electors relinquished their attendance. The candidates upon this retired to deliberate upon what measure they should pursue, and after some consultation, it was unanimously agreed, that no opinion could be formed till they knew the strength of each party at that period of the poll. The under sheriff then proceeded to an examination of the books, when the numbers appeared as follows:

| | | |
|----------------|---|------|
| Mr. Mainwaring | - | 1736 |
| Mr. Wilkes | - | 1476 |
| Mr. Byng | - | 1455 |

The candidates then agreed that the books should be kept open till dark, and that the election should commence again at eleven o'clock the next morning, and finally close in the evening; accordingly, at five o'clock on Friday afternoon the poll ended, when the numbers were declared by the sheriff to stand as follows, viz.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|------|
| For W. Mainwaring, Esq. | - | 2117 |
| John Wilkes, Esq. | - | 1858 |
| George Byng, Esq. | - | 1787 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Majority for Mr. Mainwaring | 330 |
| Ditto for Mr. Wilkes | 71 |

After which a scrutiny was demanded by Mr. Byng, and his friends, which was allowed by the sheriff, and the county-court thereupon adjourned to Friday next, at six o'clock in the

evening, in the sheriff's office in Tooker's-court, Cusitor-street, Chancery-lane, there to proceed on the said scrutiny.

MONDAY, 26.

This morning the scrutineers of Messrs. Sawbridge and Atkinson met the sheriff in the Common-council chamber at Guildhall, and after a long altercation, whether counsel should be allowed on the part of the candidates, which was at length agreed to, at two o'clock they proceeded on the scrutiny.

WEDNESDAY, 28.

The session ended at the Old-Bailey, which began on the 21st. On the Middlesex side, 12 convicts received sentence of death; one was branded in the hand; 22 ordered to be transported; 22 to be whipped, and kept to hard labour in the house of correction; four to be imprisoned in Newgate; ten to be whipped and discharged; and 26 discharged by proclamation. On the London side, 12 convicts received judgement of death; 19 were sentenced to be transported to America; 20 to be whipped and kept to hard labour in the house of correction; four imprisoned in Newgate; nine to be whipped and discharged; and ten delivered on proclamation.

Christopher Atkinson, Esq. who some time since was convicted of perjury, voluntarily surrendered himself in the court of King's-Bench, when Mr. Bearcroft moved an arrest of judgement. The grounds on which he argued that judgement should be stayed were two—One, that at common law the justices of sessions had no jurisdiction in cases of perjury; and that where they have that jurisdiction now, it is given to them by express terms, in statutes made on particular occasions, that have nothing in common with Mr. Atkinson's case; which not being within any of these statutes, was consequently out of the jurisdiction of the justices. [The indictment was found at Hicks's-Hall.] The second ground was, that when by *Certiorari* the indictment was brought into the court of King's-Bench, the names of the jurors who found it ought to have been returned with it,

that the court might have an opportunity to try whether they were *boni et legales homines*, a point of the utmost consequence to the subject, as, without such a return and trial, a man might be deprived of his liberty, property, or even life, by *oultaws, felons*, or any other description of men, disqualified by law from sitting in judgement on any one. The court took time to consider on the subject, and for the present committed Mr. Atkinson to the custody of the marshal of the King's-Bench.

FRIDAY, 30.

The adjourned court for the county of Middlesex was opened by the sheriffs, at their office in Tooke's-court, Chancery-lane. The candidates, with very few friends, attended. The whole company did not exceed fifty persons.

Certain doctrines were advanced with some degree of authority, that the sheriffs having declared the numbers on the poll, could not recede from that declaration, but must of course, *ex officio*, bound by duty, make the return according to the majority of voters. That no act of parliament whatever pointed out or named the word *Scrutiny*; nor was it necessary, if the sheriffs did their only duty, which was to swear the freeholder. In that case the returning officer was justified in the return of the writ, because every vote had been scrutinized during the poll.

On the other side, it was contended that the sheriffs had granted the scrutiny, and, therefore, were bound to undertake it. But (said the sheriffs) if we have committed one error already, by showing our impartiality, in complying with an illegal requisition, surely, for our own satisfaction, we ought to consult the opinion of some learned men in the law, to guide our future conduct.

This appeared to be reasonable, that an adjournment was proposed till Wednesday next, for the very purpose of obtaining that satisfaction, and to regulate the further proceedings of the business, in case a scrutiny was persisted in. This was unwarrantably stiled procrastination, but the sheriffs urged, that they could not enter into the business of a county scrutiny till the 11th of May, as they were engaged in a scrutiny for the city of London, which parliament had authorized.

After some altercation between the parties concerned, the company broke up at nine o'clock. Mr. Wilkes complained of partiality shewn by one of the sheriffs, in not sending a copy of the books to him, as soon as to Mr. Byng. This was in some measure obviated, by two of Mr. Byng's friends having applied for them at the office. Mr. Byng declared he had no other object in view, but in justice to the electors to find out the legal voters for Middlesex, of whom he was sure of a considerable majority in his favour. Being asked, if, after going through a scrutiny, he meant to appeal to the House of Commons; he said he would answer no interrogatories, nor agree to any propositions that came from his opponents. One of his friends rose, and said it lay now with Mr. Byng to answer questions of that sort; but that he, with some others, had stood forth, and demanded the scrutiny, and should appeal or not, as they thought proper, to the House of Commons.

MONDAY, May 3.

The proceedings on the city scrutiny, which had been continued by regular adjournments, from day to day, finally closed, in the following manner: the sheriffs counsel having delivered his opinion in writing, respecting the vote of a person translated from the drapers to the girdlers company, declaring the same to be good, one of Mr. Atkinson's scrutineers expressed his dissatisfaction at the determination, and went out with the other scrutineers to consider of it. After an absence of two hours (having sent for Mr. Atkinson) they returned, and delivered the following letter to the sheriffs:

"Gentlemen,

"When we strenuously objected, at the commencement of the present scrutiny, to your admitting counsel for one candidate, and thereby imposing a necessity on the other of employing counsel likewise, we foresaw what the gentleman you have called in to your assistance as counsel has repeatedly declared from the bench, and the experience of six days fully confirms, that it is impossible in this mode of proceeding to go through the scrutiny in the time prescribed by law; and consequently, that the obvious intention of the act of parliament in the appointment of scrutineers, and the practice of former sheriffs in not admitting counsel are overturned, and the scrutiny rendered inadequate to the substantial purposes of justice. In six days you have decided upon 33 or 34 votes only, and this and the remaining six days do not afford the least prospect of being more essentially employed. It gives us pain to add, that several of the decisions are such as we cannot acquiesce under, but are determined to bring it before a higher judicature. The decision of this morning, upon the question of non-translation, in particular, appears to us, at one blow, to destroy the foundation of every peculiar right and privilege the city possesses, by overturning the authority of its ancient laws and customs, uniformly until now adhered to; and should that decision stand uncorrected, it must be attended with consequences of the most alarming nature to all the franchises which rest upon a similar authority. To continue a proceeding at once troublesome, expensive, inadequate, inconclusive, and dangerous appears very improper: we have, therefore, made it our unanimous request to Mr. Atkinson to permit us, and have his consent, as scrutineers appointed under the authority of an act of parliament for regulating elections in the city of London, to give you this notice, that as far as we lawfully may we decline to proceed any farther before you in the present scrutiny, but will carry the vindication of the rights and franchises of the city to that jurisdiction, which is alone competent to administer complete justice, in the matter of the present election.

"We have the honour to be, &c.
SAMUEL SMITH,
JAMES BOGLE FRENCH,
SAMUEL HANNAY,
JOHN WITHERS,
JOHN MERRY,
WILLIAM STOCK.

Sir Barnard Turner, Knight, Sheriffs of London.
Thomas Skinner, Esq.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, May 4.

The sheriffs, with Mr. Sawbridge, his scriveners, and counsel, Mr. Brook Watson, and several of the livery, attended in the new council-chamber, when the books were examined, the rejected votes cast up, and the numbers finally adjusted. At twelve the sheriffs, &c. adjourned to the hustings, when Sir Barnard Turner declared the numbers following:

| | Number of votes on the poll | Votes declared bad on the scrutiny. | Numbers returned by the sheriffs. |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Mr. Waton, | 4789 | 13 | 4776 |
| Sir W. Lewes, | 4554 | 13 | 4541 |
| Mr. Newnham, | 4479 | 12 | 4467 |
| Mr. Sawbridge, | 2823 | 11 | 2812 |
| Mr. Atkinson, | 2816 | 13 | 2803 |
| Mr. Smith, | 287 | 1 | 286 |
| Mr. Pitt, | 56 | 0 | 0 |

Upon which the sheriffs declared that the majority of legal votes upon the scrutiny appeared in favour of Brook Watson, Esq. Sir Watkin Lewes, Knt. Nathaniel Newnham, Esq. and John Sawbridge, Esq. The court was then adjourned to Friday next, at the same time and place, when those gentlemen were declared duly elected, and the return signed.

This night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Pope's, oilman, in Wells-street, Oxford-road: it began in the ware-rooms under the shop, and the materials being entirely combustible immediately communicated to the stair-case, and in an instant the house was in flames from top to bottom. Mr. Pope threw his two children out of the two-pair-of-stairs window, which were caught in blankets, and then jumped out himself, and received but little hurt; Mrs. Pope followed, and was shockingly bruised; the servant maid followed her mistress, and fractured her skull in the fall: the family in the first floor, a widow and two children, were obliged to take to the same dreadful means: the mother, after being miserably burnt in throwing out her two children, jumped out herself, and was very much bruised: the maimed objects were immediately sent to the Middlesex Hospital.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

At half after six in the evening the sheriffs, under-sheriffs, Mr. Wilkes, and Mr. Byng, with their respective friends, attended at the office in Tooke's-court, and opened the business of the scrutiny for the county. Sir Barnard Turner stated to the freeholders, that he and his colleague had taken an eminent counsel's opinion respecting their conduct in their future proceedings, and that in consequence of that opinion they had determined to proceed upon the scrutiny. The opinion at the desire of a freeholder was read. It stated the sheriffs authority to grant a scrutiny, together with the mode necessary to be followed in conducting the business.

Mr. Byng declared himself perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the sheriffs, and declared that he would strictly conform to the regulations which they had laid down. Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Mainwaring did not seem to be reconciled to the sheriffs' opinion, and a violent altercation took place, which continued until nine at night,

at which time the sheriffs adjourned until Tuesday next.

THURSDAY, 6.

Christopher Atkinson, Esq. was brought up from the King's-Bench prison into the court of King's-Bench, when the rule obtained by his counsel, to show cause why the judgement should not be arrested, was to have been argued; but, upon the motion of the Attorney-General, it was enlarged till Wednesday next; and another rule was obtained by the attorney for Mr. Atkinson's counsel, to show cause why the record (if deemed imperfect) should not be amended.

TUESDAY, 11.

At eight o'clock in the morning, Messrs. Mainwaring, Wilkes, and Byng, with the sheriffs, and several freeholders, attended at the office in Tooke's-court, to proceed on the business of a scrutiny, which was demanded by Mr. Byng. A surveyor having given it as his opinion, that the place of meeting was not sufficiently strong to support so considerable a weight of people as would probably attend on this occasion, it was proposed to adjourn to Guildhall, Westminster. This was opposed by Mr. Wilkes and his friends, and when the adjournment at length took place, he refused to proceed to business, and protested against the whole proceedings of the sheriffs from the beginning. Mr. Darell, his counsel, gave notice that he should object to the whole of the scrutiny next day, under the act of 7th William III.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

The sheriffs met again, pursuant to adjournment, at Guildhall, King-street, Westminster; and after hearing counsel, particularly Mr. Darell, in behalf of Messrs. Wilkes and Mainwaring, who contended that the sheriffs had no right to grant a scrutiny, they adjourned to Friday next.

Mr. Atkinson's business was resumed in the court of King's-Bench. His counsel were, Mr. Bearcroft, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Dallas. Their object was, to show cause why the judgement passed on the defendant should not be arrested. In the prosecution of that object, the chief point which they aimed at establishing was, that no caption of indictment can be amended, except in the term in which it is issued. This led them into a wide field of statutes and quotations, in which much ingenuity and learning were displayed. Mr. Bearcroft seemed to shake the very foundations of the doctrine which the Solicitor-General had laid down before the adjournment of the court on Thursday last. Mr. Atkinson's counsel complained of the severity with which he was treated, and endeavoured to convince the court, that their client's elopement was not owing to any desire in him to fly from justice. Mr. Solicitor-General affirmed, that the defendant had not been subjected to any degree of hard treatment: that he had been obliged to submit to the common course of justice, and nothing more. He was surprised to hear the opposite counsel say that the defendant had fled because of the misprision of the clerk, as his counsel did not discover the error for a long time after he had left the country; and in respect to the counsel for the prosecution, they were not acquainted with the circumstance till within

two days of the time: when the rule which they were then considering was obtained.—He believed there might have been some hopes of evading the sentence which was passed, through the frequent changes of Attorney and Solicitor-Generals.—At any rate, it was setting a good precedent; as gentlemen, who might, in future, be in the same predicament with the defendant, had nothing to do but go to France, and stay till the witnesses that were against them should die. All the counsel for the crown spoke well. Mr. Lee was very nervous and animated. They made it appear that the authorities which had been quoted to prove that no amendment of caption could be made after the term in which judgement was given, were insufficient and nugatory. There were instances in which misprisions of officers might happen, and in which it would be impossible to amend them during the term in which they happened: one, for example, that should take place on the last day of a term.

THURSDAY, 13.

Was held the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, at which were present the Lord-Mayor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, president; Sir John Skinner, vice-president; the Archbishop of York; the Earl of Exeter; Lord Brownlow, the Bishops of Winchester, Bath and Wells, Rochester, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Worcester, Chester, Lincoln, Bangor, Lichfield and Coventry, and Bristol; Aldermen Lewes, Clarke, Pickett, Boydell, and Bates; Sheriffs Turner and Skinner, Sir George Pococke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. with many of the clergy and gentry. Collection at St. Paul's, on Tuesday

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| the 11th curt. | 175 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto on Thursday the 13th curt. | 280 | 6 | 4 |
| Ditto at Merchant-Tailors-Hall | 548 | 3 | 8 |

£1004 0 0

FRIDAY, 14.

At a court of common-council held at Guild-hall, before the Lord-Mayor and 16 aldermen, the committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Compters presented a report of their proceedings, which was read, and the court empowered the committee to treat with the Grocers company for the purchase of the vacant ground in Grub-street, for the purpose of rebuilding the compters, or to treat with any other person or persons for the purchase of any ground that they may think most fit for the purpose.

MONDAY, 17.

This afternoon, at three o'clock, the poll finally closed for electing two representatives for the city of Westminster, when, on casting up the books, the numbers appeared,

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| For Lord Hood | 6694 |
| Right Hon. C. J. Fox | 6234 |
| Sir Cecil Wray | 5998 |

Majority for Mr. Fox 236

After the numbers were declared, a requisition was delivered to the high-bailiff, as follows:

To Thomas Corbett, Esq. high-bailiff of the city and liberty of Westminster.

I Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. one of the candidates to serve in parliament for the city and liberty of Westminster, and we the undersigned electors of the said city and liberty, do hereby demand of you a scrutiny of the votes taken at the present election of two citizens to serve in parliament for the said city and liberty, as witnesses our hands, this 17th day of May, 1784.

CECIL WRAY.

Mountmorres
R. Butler
J. Meyer
D. Mackenzie
James Croft
Morris Marfaut
John Robertson

Bateman
Francis Atkinson
William Adams
Peter Paul
John Jackson
Rev. John Lloyd

Mr. Fox and his friends insisted that it was the high-bailiff's duty to make a return; that the next day the writ under which he had any power expired, and that, therefore, he could not grant a scrutiny with any prospect of use, or on any probability of his being able even to enter on it, much less to go through it; but the high-bailiff contended that he had a right to comply with the request; and as he had doubts in his own mind which of the parties had the majority of legal votes, he considered it as his duty to enter into a scrutiny, which was in fact only a continuation of the poll. Mr. Morgan and some other lawyers argued the case on the part of Sir Cecil Wray, and wished to go at full length into the business, but Mr. Fox would not enter into any contest. He claimed the return as a matter of right, and when it was refused, he and a number of respectable friends entered a protest against the high-bailiff; and at the same time Lord Robert Spencer, Mr. Hare, and Mr. Stanley entered the following protest:

"We Robert Spencer, commonly called Lord Robert Spencer, James Hare, Esq. and Thomas Stanley, Esq. electors of the city and liberty of Westminster, do hereby solemnly and wholly protest against the scrutiny now demanded and allowed by the high-bailiff to commence after the return of the writ, and against all proceedings to be had and taken by the said high-bailiff in consequence thereof, as illegal and unprecedented, as witnesses our hands, this 17th day of May, 1784.

"ROBERT SPENCER,
"JAMES HARE,
"THOMAS STANLEY."

Witness,

JOHN ROBERT COCKER.

To all subsequent requisitions relating to a scrutiny Mr. Fox objected. His friends then, who were assembled to the amount of many thousands, insisted on chairing him, and he was conducted in one of the grandest, most numerous, and best ordered processions of the kind that we remember, round Covent-Garden, down Russell and Catharine-streets into the Strand, Charing-cross, down Parliament-street, round the end of Great George-street, and back to Charing-cross, Pall-mall, &c. St. James's-street, Piccadilly, Berkley-street, round Berkley-square; back through Berkley-street, and into Devonshire-house court-yard, where the various

alous banners formed in front, while Mr. Fox, alighting from his chair, ascended the steps, and joined his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Duncannon, and a train of other illustrious beauties, who were assembled on the platform, to greet the arrival of their favourite representative. Mr. Fox from thence addressed his friends, in an elegant speech, most cordially thanking them for the high honour they had conferred upon him, and requesting, as their triumph in the cause of freedom and independence had been so highly honourable to him and themselves, it might not be sullied by the smallest marks of tumult or intemperance. The procession thence turned off to Willis's rooms to dinner, and the multitude of spectators that crowded the streets dispersed without committing any riot or disorder. This election, which continued from the 1st of April to the 17th of May, was productive of many riots, and much confusion, in which several persons are supposed to have lost their lives, besides the countable, who died of the bruises he received in an affray on Monday the 10th. As it was contested with greater obstinacy, and more various success, than any preceding election, we have subjoined the following complete state of the poll for the city and liberties of Westminster, at the general election in 1784.

| Days of the Month. | Days of polling. | Total at the close of each day's poll. | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--|-----|------|
| April 1 | First | Hood | Fox | Wray |
| 2 | Second | 264 | 302 | 238 |
| 3 | Third | 970 | 941 | 866 |
| 5 | Fourth | 951 | 680 | 871 |
| 6 | Fifth | 1077 | 945 | 1010 |
| 7 | Sixth | 674 | 545 | 637 |
| 8 | Seventh | 522 | 414 | 495 |
| 9 | Eighth | 339 | 299 | 303 |
| 10 | Ninth | 80 | 75 | 69 |
| 12 | Tenth | 341 | 271 | 299 |
| 13 | Eleventh | 246 | 205 | 207 |
| 14 | Twelfth | 117 | 142 | 97 |
| 15 | Thirteenth | 161 | 186 | 116 |
| 16 | Fourteenth | 143 | 143 | 113 |
| 17 | Fifteenth | 96 | 82 | 79 |
| 18 | Sixteenth | 81 | 75 | 65 |
| 19 | Seventeenth | 68 | 65 | 68 |
| 20 | Eighteenth | 54 | 73 | 41 |
| 21 | Nineteenth | 65 | 76 | 49 |
| 22 | Twentieth | 35 | 51 | 27 |
| 23 | Twenty-first | 52 | 45 | 49 |
| 24 | Twenty-second | 51 | 57 | 38 |
| 26 | Twenty-third | 52 | 78 | 40 |
| 27 | Twenty-fourth | 39 | 77 | 29 |
| 28 | Twenty-fifth | 39 | 56 | 36 |
| 29 | Twenty-sixth | 25 | 38 | 23 |
| 30 | Twenty-seventh | 16 | 42 | 12 |
| May 1 | Twenty-eighth | 14 | 29 | 13 |
| 3 | Twenty-ninth | 12 | 24 | 12 |
| 4 | Thirtieth | 14 | 33 | 11 |
| 5 | Thirty-first | 12 | 35 | 5 |
| 6 | Thirty-second | 14 | 20 | 11 |
| 7 | Thirty-third | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| 8 | Thirty-fourth | 11 | 21 | 9 |
| 10 | Thirty-fifth | 23 | 15 | 19 |
| 11 | | 5 | 16 | 6 |

| | | | | |
|-------|----------------|------|------|------|
| 12 | Thirty-sixth | 5 | 17 | 6 |
| 13 | Thirty-seventh | 4 | 12 | 3 |
| 14 | Thirty-eighth | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| 15 | Thirty-ninth | 6 | 17 | 5 |
| 17 | Fortieth | 13 | 16 | 11 |
| Total | | 6694 | 6234 | 5998 |

The following is an official copy of the return made by the high-bailiff of Westminster to the sheriff of Middlesex, and by the sheriff to the clerk of the crown.

"Thomas Corbett, bailiff of the liberty of the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of St. Peter, at Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, doth hereby certify unto the sheriff of the said county of Middlesex, that by virtue of a certain precept, dated the 26th day of March last, and on the same day delivered to him the said bailiff, by the said sheriff, for the election of two citizens to serve in the ensuing parliament for the city of Westminster, and by virtue of the writ therein recited (proclamation of the premises in the said precept first mentioned, of the day and place, as in the said precept is directed, first being made) he the said bailiff did proceed to the election of two citizens to serve in the ensuing parliament for the said city of Westminster, on the first day of April now last past, on which day appeared and were put in nomination the three candidates herein after mentioned, and a poll being demanded, he the said bailiff did forthwith proceed to take the said poll, and continued to take the same day by day, during six hours each day, viz. from nine in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, until the day of the date of these presents inclusive, on which day the said poll was finally closed, when the numbers on the said poll for the said several candidates stood as follows, viz.

"For the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hood, Baronet, Baron Hood of the kingdom of Ireland, 6694.
 "For the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, — 6234.
 "For Sir Cecil Wray, Baronet, 5998.

"The said bailiff further sets forth, that on the said final close of the poll, a scrutiny was duly demanded in behalf of Sir Cecil Wray; which scrutiny the said bailiff has granted, for the purpose of investigating the legality of the votes more accurately than could be done on the said poll; and the said scrutiny so granted is now pending and undetermined, and by reason of the premises, the said bailiff humbly conceives he cannot make any other return to the said precept, than as herein before is contained, until the said scrutiny shall be determined, which he fully intends to proceed upon with all practicable dispatch.—In witness whereof, he, the said Thomas Corbett, bailiff of the said liberty, hath hereunto set his hand and seal, the 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1784.

"THO. CORBETT, Bailiff."

TUESDAY, 18.

His Majesty being seated on the throne, adorned with his crown and regal ornaments, and attended by his officers of state (the Lords being in their robes) commanded the gentleman usher of the

and to let the Commons know, it is his Majesty's pleasure that they attend him immediately in this House, who being come, the Speaker, having received directions, signified to the Commons his Majesty's pleasure that they should repair to the place where the Commons usually sit, and choose a fit person to be their Speaker. His Majesty was then pleased to retire, and the Commons withdrew.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

Two Houses of parliament having again assembled, His Majesty went in state to the House of Commons, being, in his royal robes, seated on a throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Knollys, Knt. gentleman usher of the Chamber, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. His Majesty being come thither accordingly, he signified to his Majesty the Right Honourable John Cornwall, whom they had chosen to be their Speaker. And the Lord Chancellor, having, by the King's command, signified His Majesty's approbation of their choice, he then pleased to open the session with a most gracious speech.

After which both houses of convocation met in the cathedral church, at which were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Salisbury, Bangor, Bristol, and St. David's, Dr. Calvert, Dean of the Arches, Dr. Hurd, and Scott, and many of the dignitaries. The Archbishop came from the cathedral in his convocation robes, attended by the Dean of the Arches, the doctors, and other officers of Doctors-Commons, and stood at the west door of the cathedral church, preceded by the vergers, choristers, and gentlemen of the choir, and being so accompanied, the Bishop of Bristol read the Litany in which an anthem was sung by the choir. The sermon in Latin was preached by the Rev. Dr. Barford. After which another anthem was sung by the choir. The Archbishop then pronounced the benediction in Latin; after which his grace, followed by the bishops, doctors of law, clergy, and others, went to the Chapter-house, where the two Houses of convocation soon waited on their knees, and signified their election of the Rev. Dr. Hurd, dean of Christ-Church, as their Moderator. And Wednesday se'nnight was appointed to be presented in form to the upper House of convocation, in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in Westminster-Abbey.

FRIDAY, 21.

On the 21st before the court of delegates, at the Hall, the final hearing of Mr. Morris, to establish his matrimonial connection with Miss Harford. Dr. Scott recapitulated the arguments, derived from the laws of nature and nations, which he addressed Tuesday se'nnight.—Dr. Wynne then contended that the marriage being void in fraud was void *ab origine*. To this position, he adverted to Mr. Morris's deposition, that the young lady was unknown to him. Mrs. Letouche for education, she had found herself under the necessity of leaving Mr. Morris, "that his frequent visits prevented the young lady from making a progress in her education." He then traced him to every part of the continent, and showed the probability of a like advantage being taken at Lisle, where Miss Harford "desired the ceremony to be performed in the English language." He next proved from the *Lex Loci* of the country in which the marriage contract was celebrated, that it was illegal; that it was likewise illegal under the marriage act of 1753; that it was void by the common law antecedent to that period; that it was equally condemned by the principles of the Roman and the canon law. His argument, which embraced an immense scope of learning and law, both jurisprudential and canonical, lasted two hours. At nine o'clock Mr. Mansfield began his argument, and continued it till ten, in the course of which he concluded that the marriage in question was founded in fraud and illegality; particularly with respect to the *Lex Loci* of the two places (French Flanders and Denmark) in which it was performed. He quoted the opinions of the ablest lawyers in those places, to prove his assertions. After a profundity of reasoning, he concluded with craving judgement in favour of Miss Harford.—The court was then cleared, and after half an hour's consideration the court was opened, and final judgement given—"That both pretended marriages were void; that Miss Harford, falsely in the libel called Morris, was at full liberty to marry again, and that Mr. Morris was condemned in full costs."

The delegates who sat were the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Galloway, Lord Sondes, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Baron Eyre, Mr. Baron Hotham, Dr. Calvert, and Sir James Marriott.

Mr. Atkinson was again brought to the bar of the King's-Bench, when he received the opinion of the court upon the objections started by his counsel to the informality of the proceedings. Lord Mansfield took a review of all the arguments of the long robe, after which he concluded with pronouncing a decision against the defendant, and that the records might be taken off the file for the purpose of amendment, whereby any error in the return of the *certiorari* might be cured by the court. After this opinion from the noble lord, Mr. Justice Willes rose to proceed and give judgement upon Mr. Atkinson, on which Mr. Bearcroft requested the sentence to be postponed till next term, when he should add further reasons in arrest of judgement. Time was accordingly given, and Mr. Atkinson was remanded into the custody of the tipstaff.

MONDAY, 24.

The following letter was received late this night by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, from the Marquis of Caermarthen, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state:

St. James's, May 24, 1784.

"MY LORD,

"I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that Mr. Stone is just arrived from Paris, with the Definitive Treaty of Peace between his Majesty and the States-General of the United Provinces, which was signed the 20th instant, by Mr. Hailes, his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary,

plenipotentiary, and the Dutch plenipotentiaries.

"I send your lordship immediate notice of this event, that it may be made public without loss of time. I am, with great truth and regard,

"My lord,

"Your lordship's most humble servant,

"CAERMARTHEN."

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Imports and exports of England to and from all parts:

| Ten years, ending | Imports. £. | Exports. £. |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1710 | 4,557,894 | 6,512,095 |
| Do. 1720 | 5,288,571 | 7,767,307 |
| Do. 1730 | 6,950,811 | 10,130,870 |
| Do. 1740 | 7,570,598 | 11,338,961 |
| Do. 1750 | 7,396,602 | 12,399,055 |
| Do. 1760 | 8,570,989 | 13,829,953 |
| Do. 1770 | 11,088,711 | 14,841,548 |
| Do. 1780 | 11,760,655 | 13,913,236 |

IRELAND.

THE great distress of the poor in this kingdom may be collected from the following extract:—"On Saturday Alderman Warren begged leave to inform the House of Commons of the alarming degree to which emigration was now taking place; many ships had lately sailed with multitudes of people on board; and there were now three ships in the harbour, each of which would carry away perhaps 300 persons: he had gone on board these ships, and he was sorry to find the persons emigrating were not the profligate, the idle, and the dissolute, but the sober, the honest, and industrious country people, many of them from the counties of Wexford and Kilkenny, spinners and combers, who declared they tore themselves away from their native country because they could not procure subsistence in it. This, the alderman very justly said, was an evil that ought to be stopped, not by any coercive measure, but by making the people happy, and finding employment for them at home: he mentioned the subject, therefore, that gentlemen might consider of it during the recess." If the happiness of the governed be the criterion of government, what judgement must we form of the system pursued in Ireland?

May 14. This day the Lord-Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers, with the usual solemnity, and the Commons being sent for, gave the royal assent to forty-one public and fifteen private bills; among the former of which were the act to secure the liberty of the press, and the act to disqualify Lord Viscount Strangford from sitting or voting in parliament. His grace was then pleased to make a speech, after which the Lord Chancellor, by his command, prorogued the parliament to Tuesday the 29th day of June next.

EAST-INDIES.

May 15.

THE following intelligence from the East-Indies, received by his Majesty's ship *Crocodile*, has been transmitted to the Right Hon. Lord Sydney, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department.

Bombay-Castle, Dec. 30, 1783.

HIS Majesty's ship *Crocodile* arrived the 26th inst. from Bengal and Madras. She left Bengal about the middle of November, but has brought no advices from the governor-general and council. A letter received by her from the select committee at Madras, dated the 4th inst. gives an account of the progress of Messrs Sadler and Staunton, and of some steps actually taken in the mutual evacuation of conquests. The general of Tippoo-Saib's army in the Carnatick was in full march to the Changamah pass, accompanied by these gentlemen; and their arrival is mentioned by Tippoo-Saib, in his letters to Gen. Macleod, as an event that will bring with it a certainty of peace.

Some boats with sepoys having been wrecked near Cannanore in the late bad weather, upon the Malabar coast, and about 200 of them seized and detained by the Bibby, notwithstanding repeated applications made for their release, both by Gen. Macleod and the resident at Tellicherry; and the Cannanore government being on all occasions inimical to the company, the general, immediately after the relief of Mangalore, declared his intention to take satisfaction for these injuries. In a letter received within these few days, we are advised of the place being taken, and promised further particulars in a short time; but in this letter the general mentions that the Nabob Tippoo-Saib had desired him to desist; and claimed the Bibby as his ally: the general, however, assures us that no bad consequences will ensue.

The separate treaty with Mhadajee Scindia is arrived. The president and select committee have just received a letter from the Peshwa, in answer to their's, wherein he expresses his full acquiescence in the treaty, and his readiness to join with the English in offensive measures against Tippoo-Saib, should he fail in performing the conditions required from him.

Bombay-Castle, Jan. 10, 1784.

LATE last night dispatches arrived from Brigadier-General Macleod, dated on board the *Ranger* snow, off Mangalore, the 28th and 29th ult.

In the first the general gives a particular detail of the capture of Cannanore, and in the second advises, in general terms, that the negotiations for peace were going on, and that Tippoo-Saib had not refused his permission to re-visit Mangalore, which service the general was then performing, the boats being then in the river, and the vessels under weigh with the provisions for Oore.

The capture of Cannanore (the name of our new conquest) is but too much of a piece with the general conduct of our commanders in India. In peace, the arts of speculation succeed but slowly, where all are engaged in the same traffic. The profits of war are more rapid, and thence more alluring. A general finds or creates an occasion for plunder, alludes to the civil government a share of the spoil, and assures them that no bad consequences will ensue!

Sceleratus amor habendi!

It is even said, that mercantile avarice has made such a progress at Madras, that a descendant of Tamerlane bars at the governor's gate, who scarcely gives him a few handfuls of rice, and

and does not blush at it; that twenty Zemindars are begging alms on the great road; and their wives, left to the horrors of starving, are obliged to follow the scandalous trade of public court-tezans.

Private letters from Bombay, by the Crocodile frigate, mention that the capture of Cannanore had been loudly complained of by the Dutch governor at Cochin, that fort belonging to a prince in alliance with the States, and who had joined them against the *Samcreen* (a title equal to that of king of the country powers).—It was pretended the fort in question was some years since built by the Dutch, for the protection of their pepper trade, and that some of the republic's subjects were in the place when it was taken, and made prisoners, though afterwards set at liberty by order of the commanding officer.

A French account, of a somewhat later date, further adds, that Tippoo-Saib still raises difficulties and delays to the definitive conclusion of the peace. That prince said to General Macleod, "Englishmen and Frenchmen, the only point that divides you is the interest of trade; it is our spoils that you contend for, and those attract you because they enrich you. You have ceased to fight, because you have no more money. Return then to Europe, to economise the produce of your subsidies: you will afterwards come back to cut one another's throats among us, and tear from us our wealth and our products." But perhaps the obvious justice of such a speech is, at present, the only foundation for it. It serves, at least, to shew in what light Europeans view their own conduct in India.

BIRTHS.

April **T**HE lady of the Hon. Col. Rodney, a son.—19. Lady of Sir George Collier, a daughter.—The wife of James Cooper, bricklayer, in Reading, two sons. In May last she was delivered of three girls, which makes her the mother of five children within eleven months.—25. Lady of John Willett Adye, Esq. a son.—*May* 2. The Countess of Tankerville, a son.—15. The lady of Paul Cob Methuen, Esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April **T**HE Rev. Mr. Turner, archdeacon and canon of Wells, to Miss Barnaby, eldest daughter of Sir William Barnaby, Bart. late vice-admiral of the blue.—29. Samuel Heathcote, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Heathcote, Bart. to Miss Stone, of Melksham.—*May* 4. At Leominster, the Rev. Mr. Lodge, to Miss Anne Colt, youngest daughter of the Rev. Sir John Dutton Colt, Bart.—At Watlington, in Kent, the Rev. Mr. Gammon, to Miss Eggleton.—7. The Right Hon. Lord Clivé to the Hon. Lady Henrietta Herbert, sister to the Earl of Powys.—10. Richard Coffin, Esq. of Portledge, in Devon, to Miss Monoux, of Bedfordshire.—14. Capt. Hervey, of the royal navy, to Lady Louisa Nugent, daughter of Lady Berkeley.—25. Henry Gresham Lewis, Esq. to Miss Bridgeman, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bart.—The Rev. George Parrish, rector

of Luggersale, and prebend of Chichester, to Miss Peckham, daughter of the Rev. Henry Peckham, of Chichester.—17. The Rev. Thomas Biddulph, vicar of Padstow, in the county of Cornwall, to Miss Sarah Townsend, daughter of the late Chauncy Townsend, Esq. and sister to James Townsend, Esq. member for Calne.—Late, Capt. Watson, of the 5th regiment, to Miss Pye, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Pye, rector of Whitborn.—Capt. Nicholas Boscawen, of the second regiment of foot guards, to Miss M. Broome.

DEATHS.

March **C**ARDINAL John Charles Bandi, 23. Bishop of Imola, uncle to the Pope, in his diocese, aged 73 years.—27. At Lille, in French Flanders, Marmaduke Gwynne, Esq. of the Garth, Brecknockshire.—*April* 13. At Tawstock-house, in the county of Devon (the seat of his ancestors) Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. in the 70th year of his age.—14. In the city of Cashel, in Ireland, Jonathan Montgomery, Esq. aged 105 years.—In Scotland, the Right Hon. James Lord Rollo. He is succeeded in his honours and estate by his eldest son John, now Lord Rollo.—17. George Philipps, Esq. lately elected to represent the borough of Caermarthen in parliament.—20. Sir James Brown, Bart. He is succeeded by his only son William Augustus Brown, a lieutenant in the 67th regiment of foot, in Ireland.—In the 83d year of his age, David Burton, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of York and Durham.—22. The Hon. Henry Grenville, uncle to Lord Temple. Mr. Grenville was formerly governor of Barbadoes, where a statue was erected to his memory by the islanders, when he left it; after which he was ambassador to Constantinople. He has left one daughter, who is the lady of Lord Viscount Mahon.—The Rev. Thomas Mosley, rector of Stonegrave, Wigginton, Harby, and Strenfall.—23. In childhood, the lady of Samuel Eitwick, Esq. member of parliament for the borough of Westbury.—25. At Oettinguen, in the 23d year of her age, of the consequences of her lying-in, the Princess of Taurand Taxis, consort of the Prince of Oettinguen.—26. The Right Hon. David Dalrymple, of Weithall, one of the Lords of council and session.—26. At Halle, Prince Francis Adolphus, of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumbourg.—28. The Right Hon. the Countess of Walldgrave.—29. At Lintfield, in Suffex, in the 88th year of his age, the Rev. Mr. Timothy Burrell, rector of Liddiard Millicent.—The Rev. Mr. Tooky, rector of Exning in Suffolk.—30. Suddenly, of an apoplexy, Francis Charles, Count of Welbruck, Prince of the Holy Roman empire, and Bishop of Liege. He was born the 11th of January, 1719, and elected bishop the 16th of January, 1772. His dominions in the Low Countries contain about 200,000 inhabitants. His revenue amounted annually to upwards of 800,000 livres.—Late, in the 77th year of his age, the Rev. William Addison, rector of West Roundton.—In the 50th of France, Lady Charlotte Herbert, only daughter of the

Earl of Pembroke.—At Tallenstown, in the county of Louth, in Ireland, aged 107, James Bryan.—*May 1.* Lady Wynn, relict of Sir John Wynn, Bart. and mother to the present Lord Newborough.—2. Mr. George Morton, surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital.—Miss Burrell, only daughter of Sir Peter Burrell.—The Rev. John Palmer, forty-two years rector of St. Michael's, in Gloucester.—3. The Rev. Dr. Waldegrave, of Wadhington, in Suffex.—5. Isaac Paiké, Esq. of Needham-market, one of his Majesty's commissioners of the peace for Suffolk.—7. The Rev. Edward Foyle, of Cholderton, rector of Kimpton, in Hampshire.—8. Mr. William Parker, printer, in Fleet-street, and one of the common-councilmen of Farringdon-ward without.—10. At Norwich, the Rev. Robert English, M. A. chaplain to Lord Hawke, and rector of St. Faith's and Horsford.—13. In the Middlesex-hospital, raving mad, Mrs. Pope, who threw herself out of a two-pair-of-stairs window at the fire in Wells-street (p. 414).—19. Mr. Hurford, coal-merchant, many years one of the common-council of Cattle-Baynard ward.—20. Suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, the Hon. Miss Bertie, daughter of the Earl of Abingdon.—Lately, near St. Alban's, aged 103 years, Mrs. Jane Pritchard.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

GAZETTE, Feb. 24, 1784.

RICHARD Earl of Mornington, and Thomas Orde, Esq. sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council in the kingdom of Ireland.—The Right Hon. Thomas Orde, to be chief secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—28. The Right Hon. Richard Earl of Shannon, George Viscount Edgecumbe, and Thomas Lord Walsingham, vice-treasurers of the kingdom of Ireland.—Bail Cochrane, Adam Smith, James Buchanan, and James Edgar, Esqrs. together with David Reid, Esq. to be commissioners for the receipt and management of his Majesty's customs and other duties in Scotland.—*March 3.* Robert Howell Vaughan, of Hoved Owen, Esq. to be sheriff of the county of Merioneth, *vice* David Roberts, of Blaenyddol, Esq.—8. William Frazer, Stephen Cottrell, and Evan Nepean, Esquires, to be commissioners for executing the office of keeper of the privy-seal.—John Edenfor Heathcote, Esq. sheriff of the county of Stafford, knighted.—16. James Stanley, Esq. barrister at law, to be steward and one of the judges of his Majesty's palace court of Westminster.—George Earl of Orford to be ranger and keeper of St. James's Park.—17. The Right Hon. Lord George Lennox to be constable of his Majesty's Tower of London, and also lord-lieutenant of the Tower-hamlets.—20. Anthony Merry, Esq. to be his Majesty's consul at Malaga.—27. Ralph Heathcote, Esq. to be his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the Elector of Cologne, also minister plenipotentiary to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.—The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Galway to be comptroller of his Majesty's household.—The Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, and the Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave, to be joint receivers and pay-masters-general of his Majesty's guards, gari-

sons, and land forces.—Lloyd Kenyon, Esq. his Majesty's attorney-general, chief justice of the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, and justice of the counties of Chester and Flint, to be mailer or keeper of the rolls and records in chancery, *vice* the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Sewell, Knt. deceased.—28. The Right Hon. Richard Viscount Howe, Charles Brett, Esq. Richard Hopkins, Esq. the Hon. John Jefferies Pratt, the Hon. John Leveson Gower, the Right Hon. Henry Bathurst (commonly called Lord Apsey) and the Hon. Charles George Percival, to be his Majesty's commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c.—29. The Hon. Richard Howard to be secretary to the Queen, and comptroller of her Majesty's household, *vice* George Augustus North, Esq.—30. Richard Pepper Arden, Esq. his Majesty's solicitor-general, to be attorney-general, chief justice of the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, and justice of the counties of Chester and Flint, *vice* Lloyd Kenyon, Esq.—The Hon. James Luttrell to be mailer surveyor of his Majesty's Ordnance.—*April 2.* The Right Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, master of the rolls, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.—3. Sir Richard Reynell, Bart. to be one of his Majesty's commissioners for the management of the duties on salt.—7. Archibald Macdonald, Esq. one of his Majesty's counsel, to be solicitor-general, *vice* Richard Pepper Arden, now attorney-general.—14. Henry Thomas Gott, of Newlands, in the county of Buckingham, Esq. knighted.—16. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Galway sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.—The Right Hon. John Foster to be chancellor of the court of Exchequer in the kingdom of Ireland.—23. The Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.—27. Isaac Heard, Esq. Clarenceux King of Arms, to be principal King of Arms, and Garter, &c. *vice* Ralph Bigland, Esq. deceased.—28. Daniel Hailes, Esq. to be his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles, during the absence of his Grace the Duke of Dorset, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to that court.—30. The Hon. Lieut. Col. Henry Fitz-Roy Stanhope to be a groom of the bed-chamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—*May 8.* Thomas Lock, Esq. Norroy King of Arms, to be Clarenceux King of Arms, &c. of the south, east, and west parts of the kingdom of Great-Britain called England.—11. The King has been pleased to grant the dignities of viscount and earl of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. George Lord Abergavenny, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of Viscount Neville, of Birling, in Kent, and Earl of Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth.—The dignity of an earl of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. George Townshend, Baron de Ferrars of Chartley; Baron Bouchier, Louvaine, Bassel, and Compton, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of earl of the county of Leicester.—The dignity of an Earl of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. Henry Lord Paget, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of Earl of Uxbridge, in Middlesex.—The dignities of baron,

baron, viscount, and earl of Great-Britain to Sir James Lowther, Bart. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of Baron Lowther, of Lowther, in Westmorland, Baron of the barony of Kendal, in the said county, and Baron of the barony of Burgh, in Cumberland, Viscount Lonsdale and Viscount Lowther, and Earl of Lonsdale.—The dignity of a baron of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. Thomas Viscount Bulkeley, of Ireland, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, in the county of Anglesey.—The like dignity of baron of Great-Britain to the several gentlemen following, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, by the titles undermentioned, viz. Sir Thomas Egerton, of Heaton-house, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Baronet, Baron Grey de Wilton, in the county of Hereford.—Sir Charles Cocks, of Castleditch, in the county of Hereford, Bart. Lord Sommers,

Baron of Evesham, in Worcestershire.—John Parker, of Saltram, in Devonshire, Esq. Baron Boringdon, of Boringdon, in the said county.—Noel Hill, Esq. Baron Berwick, of Attingham, in Salop.—and James Dutton, Esq. Lord Sherborne, Baron of Sherborne, in the county of Gloucester.—The Earl of Leven to be his Majesty's high commissioner to the General Assembly of the church of Scotland.—The Right Hon. John Scott, his Majesty's prime serjeant in Ireland, to be his Majesty's Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in the said kingdom. Also to be a baron of Ireland, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of Baron Earlsfort, of Liffon-Barl, in the county of Tipperary.—13. Lieut. Col. Charles Rooke to be one of the gentlemen ushers, quaterly waiters, to her Majesty, *vice* Henry Revelly, Esq.—18. Henry Revelly, Esq. to be one of the commissioners for his Majesty's revenue of Excise, *vice* Charles Garth, Esq. deceased.

Postscript.

COMMEMORATION OF HANDEL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.

First performance at Westminster-Abbey, on Wednesday morning, the 26th of May.

WE cannot in any adequate terms describe the grandeur of this festival. Habituated as we are to public exhibitions, and having had the opportunity of beholding whatever has engaged the notice of the metropolis for many years, we may be allowed to speak from comparison—on experience, therefore, we say, that so grand and beautiful a spectacle, with, at the same time, a least so rich and so perfect, has not been presented to the public eye within our memory. The *coup d'œil* infinitely surpassed that of the trial of the Dukes of Kingston in Westminster-hall—and the Jubilee of Garrick, from which the idea of the present was taken, though it filled the bosoms of men with equal enthusiasm, fell greatly short in the execution. On the trial of the Dukes of Kingston there was a heavy grandeur—the robes and the etiquette of rank, aided by the gloom of the Hall, prevented us from enjoying the beauties of variety. Here we had all the youth's beauty, grandeur, and taste of the nation, unrestrained by the regulations of a court of law, and grouped in all the natural and easy appearance of the *pele mele*. The ladies were without diamonds, feathers, or flowers, and thus, in our mind, their charms were unobscured.

—For beauty

Needs not the foreign aid of ornament;

But is, when unadorn'd, adorn'd the most.

On a future occasion, we may give some account of the picture of the Abbey. The arrangement of the whole was admirable, and did infinite credit to the talents of Mr. Wyatt. His orchestra he constructed so well, that the whole performers had a full view of the leader, and were as regular as the most compact band, a circumstance not less true than utterly astonishing, when we recollect that their number amounted to five hundred and thirteen. The great aide under

the orchestra, and the galleries on each hand, were so contrived, by the gradual elevation, that from every point of view the whole was seen, and the grand box for their Majesties and the royal family terminated the prospect.

The company began to assemble at a very early hour. Before ten in the morning the appearance was numerous, and about half after eleven the immense space was crowded to overflowing; the number was not short of 4000, the greatest part of which were ladies. By the natural coolness of the Abbey, and the contrivance of the directors, the place was not so intolerable for heat as might be imagined from the season. Their Majesties arrived about a quarter past twelve o'clock. The King came first into his box, and on viewing the brilliant spectacle, he started, and stood for some moments seemingly in an ecstasy of astonishment, an ecstasy which could only be exceeded by the transports of our amiable Queen. The Royal Pair were accompanied by Prince Edward and the Princess Royal, who sat on the King's right, and the Princesses Augusta Sophia and Elizabeth on the Queen's left hand; they were all in one box, which was most elegantly ornamented.

The festival then began, and the *Coronation Anthem* was the first piece, which was selected as a salutation, and in its performance displayed the amazing powers of the band. It would be presumptive in us to enter into a detail of the performance. It was in so grand, so superior, and so exalted a style, that it must not be subjected to the rules of pettytoggling criticism. Our readers may imagine better than we can describe the fulness of a band of more than 500 instruments.—They may conceive what must be produced by a combination of all the executive powers in the country, inflamed and actuated by the muse of Handel. Will they not believe the

"—— they would seize the prisoned soul,
"And lap it in elysium."

What was said by hyperbole of the eloquence of the Earl of Chatham, might, without a figure, be applied to this; "that it resembled at times the thunder, and at times the music of the spheres." Nor was there, we believe, an individual present, who, during the influence of the artillery of the band, when the bursts of the full chorus struck the ear, and shook the mansion, was not carried back by analogy to the torments of the artillery of Heaven, with which, but that very morning, the hemisphere had rung. The present is in reality an æra in the music of Britain; and as, while the soul and the genius of music has existence, it will be our pride that Handel composed his works in England, it will not be forgotten that his works have been so greatly commemorated. His is the muse for the English character. He writes to the masculine genius of a free people, and it was only by such an execution that the true majesty of his composition could be demonstrated. It has been attributed to music that it enervates the mind. How far this may be true of the refinements of the Italian school, or even of simple melodies, we do not think ourselves competent to determine; but the most refined and most martial people of antiquity, the inhabitants of ancient Greece, whose achievements both in arts and in arms fill the mind with astonishment and incredulity, were so enamoured of the charms of harmony, that they deemed a proficiency on some musical

instrument an essential embellishment to the character of the statesman, the general, and the orator. And surely, if any thing can more than ordinarily invigorate the mind; if any thing can arouse the faculties, and coagitate the masculine passions of the soul, it is the music of Handel, performed by such a band as are now engaged in his commemoration.

Joah Bates, Esq. who was the conductor of the band, and to whose efforts so much of the general character and excellence of the entertainment was owing, appeared to be so agitated and inflamed by the subject during the performance—his mind was so involved, and his powers so roused, that his instrument, though immense in its tones, could hardly give utterance to his sentiments. Driven along the torrent so powerfully, he was at times too rapid in the movement, but his judgment quickly corrected his feelings; and a band more easily directed, more distinct in its impressions, or more perfect in its harmony, we never saw. Such was the first exhibition in this national feast.

Their Majesties seemed enraptured during the performance. The King was dressed in light blue; the Queen in a *gorge de pigeon* colour, and her head-dress decorated with a profusion of diamonds. The Princess Royal was in lilach, and confessedly the most lovely woman in the Abbey. The situation of her Royal Highness was rather singular, though we hope not ominous, being midway between the altar and a cloyster.

The SECOND PERFORMANCE at the PANTHEON, on Thursday, May 27th.

THIS evening's entertainment, though perhaps not equal in point of grandeur to that of the preceding day, was in every respect worthy of the occasion. It consisted of Handel's lighter compositions, with several of his most sublime choruses. The band, in proportion to the size of the place, and the number of the audience, was less numerous, and more select.

No exertions of art were wanting to prepare the grand saloon for the most perfect accommodation of the subscribers. A spacious projecting gallery, on painted columns, in imitation of the porphyry ones which support the building, was erected over the great door, for the reception of their Majesties, and the rest of the royal family. In the centre of it appeared a state gallery, with seats for the King and Queen, under a lofty canopy, adorned with crimson and gold decorations, the dome of which was richly gilt, and relieved by the royal arms. Elegant compartments of the same box were reserved for the Princess Royal, and the junior branches of the family; large piers of plate glass were fixed behind it, which heightened by various reflecting lustres, gave the whole an appearance truly magnificent! One of the detached side wings of the gallery was allotted for the ladies in waiting, and the maids of honour; the other for the King's suite. These were both ornamented with white lutestring, festooned, and fringed with gold, on a ground of *zephyr blue*.

The remainder of the saloon was disposed for the most convenient reception of 2,400 subscribers, the utmost number of tickets that could be issued, though more than double the quantity pressingly demanded.

A gradual elevation of benches was made in all the galleries, and likewise through all the recesses underneath them. The dome was illuminated with buff coloured lamps, disposed in small squares, which, with the addition of numberless lustres, added a peculiar brilliancy to the scene! the orchestra remained in its usual place and form; but in the gallery over it was erected an organ, on the top of which shone in transparency an irradiated burl of the immortal HANDEL!

The company began to assemble at six o'clock, and long before seven every part of the House was crowded. Their Majesties arrived soon after eight, with the three elder princesses in company. The Princess Royal sat on the right hand of their Majesties, and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth on the left.

As soon as the royal auditors were seated, the concert opened, the band was led by Cramer, with his usual fire and correctness. His performance of the last grand concert was admirable, and evinced the versatility and extent of his powers. To Madame Mara, it is impossible to pay a compliment in her profession which she does not deserve. Her amazing compass of voice is sweet in each extreme. Her first song was executed in a style that equally astonished and delighted the musician and the amateur. Her cadences were the inspirations of the genius of Handel, and were admirably suited to the subject. Great praise is due to the other eminent performers who distinguished themselves on this occasion. Miss Cantelo, Miss Abrams, Pachierotti, Bartolini, Tucca—all were excellent in their respective songs. But we cannot wish

hold our particular tribute of applause from Mr. Harrison, whom we have no hesitation in pronouncing the best singer of Handel's pathetic pieces, since the days of the enchanting Miss Marrow. He sung with equal taste and feeling, and we regretted that he had so little allotted to him. Their Majesties seemed much delighted with the performance, and with the splendid effect of the most brilliant company that ever graced the

THIRD PERFORMANCE at WESTMINSTER-ABBEY, on Saturday, May 29.

SUCH was the ardour and enthusiasm which the two former exhibitions had excited in the public, that the rehearsal of this day's performance on the 28th, was attended by fifteen hundred persons, admitted at half a guinea each.

The music in the Pantheon seems to have been selected to display the taste and elegance—that at the Abbey, the grandeur and majesty of the art. The Messiah, which is justly esteemed the most sublime oratorio of Handel, was this day executed in a manner worthy of that immortal genius—in a style that reflected the highest honour on Mr. Bates, the soul and conductor of the whole, and on all the other performers in their respective departments. Of the general effect we have already spoken, in our account of the first day's performance, which, in no point of transcendent excellence, was superior to this. Its merit may be felt but not described. The King and Queen, who beside the three elder princes, were this day accompanied by the Princesses Mary and Sophia, being seated, the performance began at a quarter past twelve exactly. The introduction was sung by Mr. Harrison, with great animation and correctness. The Hallelujah, which finished the second part, was repeated by the particular desire of his Majesty. This movement is better calculated to display the power of an immense volume of sound, and, therefore, to produce a wonderful effect with a large band, than any other composition whatever. Mr. Albridge's drum was heard to great advantage in this Hallelujah. "I know that my Redeemer liveth" was sung most divinely by Madame Mara. As in compass, power, and melody of voice—so in musical learning and science—in ease and brilliancy of execution Madame Mara is undoubtedly without a rival. "The trumpet's shrill sound," by Taisa, gave great satisfaction. His fine bass-voice made ample amends for

Pantheon. The Prince of Wales attended incognito. The performance did not conclude till near twelve o'clock, and four hours of continual rapture, what mortal frame can bear. Langour irresistibly invaded part of the company, and those whose sensibility of soul withstood the weakness of nature, seemed suspended in a kind of painful delirium, unable any longer to discriminate their feelings.

any deficiency of expression that might be supposed to arise from his want of knowledge in the language. Mr. Sargeant accompanied him in a very matterly manner. The Amen which concludes the whole, is replete with florid counterpoint, and no master has produced so great an effect with a fugue. Norris and Reinhold each bore a part in the solo songs, and are well entitled to praise. Bartolini, Miss Cantelo, and other singers were not in our opinion the less deserving, that our limits will not permit us to enter into the merits of each. Through the whole the fire of Handel, which glows in every part of this sublime production, called forth the powers of the performers and the feelings of the audience to a degree that almost gives credibility to whatever has been tabled of the "concord of sweet sounds." The band, the same in all respects as on Wednesday, except the leader, was led by Mr. Cramer, every where bold, correct, unrestrained, and equal to himself.

Such was the execution, and such the success of this splendid jubilee in commemoration of the Shakespeare of music.

By some, perhaps, the magnificence of the undertaking may be thought disproportionate to the object. The serious and menacing aspect of the times, it may also be said, accords but ill with splendid festivals and entertainments of profuse expence. Perhaps some inadvertencies might occur in the management, and some persons might gain admission into the orchestra and the choir more from their connexions than their merit; but we are not of that herd of critics, who think that man was born to continual trouble, and who rejoice more over one accidental blemish, than ninety and nine incontestible excellencies.

We have been informed, that Dr. Burney is drawing up an account of this jubilee, by the desire of the directors.

ON Friday the 28th, the Hay-market theatre opened for the season, under the direction of Mr. Colman, by far the ablest and most attentive manager since the days of Garrick. The entertainments for the evening were, the Spanish Barber, and the Agreeable Surprise. A new Lilliputian dance, called the Medley, was introduced, performed, as we understand, by the children of the players. To this species of entertainment we are far from partial, though we acknowledge the audience seemed of a very different opinion. It is, however, an education which for the sake of the comic and the tragic muse we wish not the children of players to receive. An occasional prelude called the *Election of the Manager*, was advertised but withdrawn, whether from reasons originating in the Green-room or the Lord Chamberlain's office, we are not informed; but at present let no man

speak of an election and laugh in the same half hour—here will be danger in it. As the late session of parliament promises a warmer campaign than usual, Mr. C. has re-inforced his light troops with a considerable number of heavy armed infantry. In short, he has collected the principal comic and vocal strength of both the winter theatres, as will soon appear by his bills, and if we may judge from appearances, those whose avocations confine them from tasting the pleasures of the country may every evening console themselves with the most lasting, the most rational, and the most instructive of all city amusements. The House, which is contrived with wonderful skill in point of elegant simplicity and coolness, has received some new embellishments, in addition to the improvements of last year.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in MAY, 1784.

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| 26 | 116½ | 57 7 | 58 1 | 75 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 125 | 54½ | 9 | 65½ | 57½ | 57½ | 17½ | Par. | S W | Rain |
| 27 | 116½ | 58 1 | 58 1 | 75 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 125½ | 54½ | | | | | 16 | Par. | N | Fair |
| 28 | 116½ | 57 7 | 58 1 | 75 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 124½ | 54½ | | | | | 15½ | Par. | N W | |
| 29 | 116½ | 58 1 | 58 1 | 75 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 124 | 54 | 9 | 66 | 57½ | 57½ | 15½ | Par. | N | |
| 30 | Holiday | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 124 | 54 | | | | | | Par. | S E | |
| 1 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N E | |
| 2 | | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 124½ | 54 | 9 | | 57 | | 15½ | Par. | N W | |
| 3 | 116 | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 124½ | 53½ | 7 | | 56½ | 57½ | 15½ | 18 Pre. | N E | |
| 4 | 116 | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 124 | 53½ | 6 | | 56½ | | 15 | Par. | S E | |
| 5 | 116 | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 124 | 54½ | 6 | | 57 | | 14 | Par. | S W | |
| 6 | 116½ | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 124 | 54½ | 10 | | 57½ | 57½ | 13½ | Par. | N W | |
| 7 | | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 123½ | 54½ | | | | | 14½ | Par. | N E | |
| 8 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N E | |
| 9 | | 58 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 123½ | 54 | 10 | | 56½ | 57½ | 14 | Par. | N E | Rain |
| 10 | 116½ | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 123½ | | 13 | | 57 | | 14½ | Par. | N E | |
| 11 | | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 123½ | | 12 | | | 57½ | 14½ | | N E | Fair |
| 12 | | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 123½ | | 12 | 67 | | | 14½ | | S W | |
| 13 | 116½ | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 123½ | 54 | 11 | | | 58 | 15 | 18 Pre. | N W | |
| 14 | | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 123½ | | 11 | | | | | | N E | |
| 15 | Sunday | 58 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 123½ | | | | | | | | N E | |
| 16 | | 58 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 123½ | | 13 | | | 58 | 15 | Par. | N E | |
| 17 | 116½ | 58 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 124 | 54½ | 13 | | | | 15 | Par. | N W | |
| 18 | | 58 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 124½ | 53½ | 13 | | | 58 | 15 | Par. | N W | |
| 19 | | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 124½ | 53½ | 13 | | | | | Par. | S | |
| 20 | Holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| 21 | 116 | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 124½ | 53½ | 11 | 66½ | 56½ | | 16½ | Par. | S W | |
| 22 | | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 124½ | | 11 | | | | 16½ | | S W | |
| 23 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S W | |
| 24 | | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 124½ | | 13 | | | | | | S W | Rain |
| 25 | 116½ | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 124½ | | 13 | | | | 17 | | S W | |
| 26 | | 57 7 | 58 1 | 74 1 | 17½ | 12½ | 124½ | 53½ | 13 | | | | | | S W | |

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THE

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ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR JUNE, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

THE new parliament being assembled, and the strength of the two contending parties fairly tried, the public business was not brought forward with that promptitude which the advanced season of the year and the exigencies of affairs seemed to demand. We have already had occasion to observe that doubt and procrastination marked the conduct of the ministry, from the first day of their coming into office. Much time was wasted in trivial disputes on the Westminster and other elections, apparently to little purpose. Each point was decided by a division of the House, which tended rather to display the great superiority of the minister, than to establish any certain rules by which the proceedings of future elections might be regulated, and like inconveniencies obviated. The adherents of each party charged the other with being the cause of this delay; though it may be fairly supposed that ministers, at the head of so decisive a majority, might have rid their hands of this business much sooner, if they had been fully prepared to enter upon the investigation of more important matters.

May 25. Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue the powers vested in his Majesty to keep open a commercial intercourse with America for some time longer, and informed the House that a committee of the privy-council, sitting in the room of the late board of trade, had been employed in hearing evidence relative to the best mode of maintaining that intercourse, and had drawn up

LOND. MAG. June, 1784.

a voluminous report, upon which he hoped some permanent system of commerce might be established.

The House then proceeded to settle the order in which petitions on elections should be heard. They were divided into four classes; petitions on double returns to be heard first; petitions against members returned for two places to be heard next; petitions complaining of undue returns only to be heard in the third place; and all petitions on the merits of elections, such as those complaining of bribery, illegal votes, &c. to be heard last.

The petitions being put into a glass, and drawn out as directed by Mr. Grenville's bill, the first that occasioned any debate was a petition from Lord Ongley, stating that he was duly elected for the county of Bedford, but that the name of a person who had given him his vote singly had been inserted by mistake in the same column with those who voted for Mr. St. John, by which means there appeared a majority of one in favour of Mr. St. John, who accordingly was returned as duely elected by the sheriff, together with the Earl of Upper Ossory: it also stated that two other freeholders had voted for Lord Ongley, whose names were not entered on the poll. The question was, whether the petition belonged to the third or the fourth class. The minister and his friends contended that, as it complained of an undue return, and that Lord Ongley had, in fact, the majority on the poll, it came strictly within the description of the third class. On the other hand, it was urged that, as in the case of the

two freeholders whose names did not appear on the poll, the merits of the election, as well as of the return, must be taken into consideration, the petition was of a mixed nature, relating to something more than the mere return, and belonged more properly to the fourth class. On this point the House divided, and the petition was ranged in the third class.

The next was a petition from the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, stating that he had been duly chosen for Westminster by a great majority, complaining of the high-bailiff's return or answer to the sheriff's precept, and praying that it might be referred to a committee under Mr. Grenville's bill, to be enquired into as an *undue return*.

Lord Mulgrave denied that a petition complaining that no return had been made could be considered under Mr. Grenville's bill, which regarded only petitions against sitting members, and moved that the petition did not come within the meaning of the bill.

Sir Lloyd Kenyon assigned as reasons for seconding the motion, that the act in question provided only for the trial of an election cause between two parties. In the present case there were no parties, the election was incomplete, there was no return. The paper delivered by the high-bailiff to the sheriff was not a return of members; it was merely an account of the proceedings of the poll, as a vindication of his own conduct in not having made a complete return. He was, therefore, clearly of opinion that the petition did not come within the meaning of Mr. Grenville's bill.

Mr. Fox affirmed that if his petition did not come within the letter, it was clearly within the spirit of the bill. He admitted the truth of what had been said with regard to the return, and accused the crown lawyers of having been concerned in the fabrication of that curious device, which, he perceived, was not to be deemed so far a return as to enable him to petition the House upon it, but was nevertheless to be defended as a return sufficient to screen an atrocious offender from punishment. He enumerated the various

stratagems and exertions of course, fluence that had been practised to aggravate the expence, and to harass in his election; and painted the peculiar hardships of his situation that of an unfortunate candidate marked out for the utmost virulent ministerial vengeance and persecution. If he attempted to avail himself of a statute, to which, from its complexity, his case seemed applicable, he was immediately told, it had no reference to that act of parliament; if he looked to another for protection and justice, he received immediately the same answer, and so on, he supposed it went through the statutes at large. The operation of Mr. Grenville's bill was to be denied him; that bill had been raised above the class of those who sat over against him, as a sure and rigid criterion of the propriety of elections. The attributes of an election, at other times, were so lavishly bestowed upon it, were, at the present time, to be withheld, and this mere technicality might not afford him the relief which, in the very preamble of the act, it was its professed intent to provide. The act did not defer to a particular return. It spoke of a return in general, with the inconvenience resulting from protracted ones. Then his petition was clearly within the spirit of the act, it ought certainly to go before a committee; and the utility of that act was so obvious, that jurisdiction ought to be extended to all possible cases of election.

Mr. Pitt ridiculed the argument of Mr. Fox with great success. On the question, he observed, was not the election had happened during the election at Westminster, nor what difficulties or enmity of administration had passed for the unfortunate candidate, who had taken up so much time in defence of his lamentable circumstances. The question merely was, whether the petition came within the purview of Mr. Grenville's bill? If it did, it undoubtedly ought to go to a committee. If it did not, it was neither conformable to the orders of the House, that it should remain on the table, nor right that it should interrupt the regular business of the House.

receiving petitions complaining of undue elections. The unfortunate candidate had been at pains to hold himself out to the House, and to the public, as an object of the most unexampled ministerial persecution, and among many other melancholy grievances, had complained, that let him resort to what statute he would, he was still to be told that he could derive no benefit from it. To what was this to be ascribed, but to his choosing to resort to such acts of parliament as could not, by any fair construction, be made applicable to his case. Statutes, however beneficial in their operation, must be construed according to their clear import, and could not be made applicable to such cases as by their express wording their provisions did not comprehend. This was the case with Mr. Grenville's bill and the petition, to which the clause of the act that had been just read bore no reference whatever. With regard to the statute of the 11th of King William, which had been quoted the preceding day, he knew not whether the unfortunate candidate had more cause to lament, or the fortunate high-bailiff to rejoice that it did not apply. Happy it undoubtedly was for the high-bailiff, against whom the utmost rigour of that statute had been denounced, that he had fully complied with his oath, and all that the statute required of him, in stating his reasons for not having made such a return as the unfortunate candidate had expected.

The petition was rejected without a division, and another petition was presented and received, to be considered of by the House as any other petition without the meaning of Mr. Grenville's bill. An order was made for Mr. Fox to be heard by his counsel upon it, on Friday next, and the high-bailiff and his deputy, who had been in waiting during the above debate, were directed to attend on that day.

May 26. That part of his Majesty's speech containing the ordinary requisitions of supply being read, Lord Surrey remarked on the serious and important nature of a vote of supply, and having briefly touched on the different

branches of business to which the vigilance and attention of parliament were called, by the speech from the throne, he recommended it to ministers to arrange these branches with accuracy, and to adhere strictly to that arrangement in the discussion, that nothing might come prematurely before the House, or without the knowledge of the members, and that no delays might ensue, on pretence of giving time to deliberate on questions of importance, after their being proposed.—Mr. Pitt assented to the propriety of such an adjustment, and assured the House that the different objects of parliamentary consideration should be laid before them regularly, openly, and fairly. An order was then made for the House to resolve itself into a committee of supply on the morrow. Several petitions were received and read, among which was a petition from the East-India Company; and a petition from Sir Ashton Lever, relative to the sale of his museum by a lottery. Sir Ashton's petition was referred to a committee.

May 27. The forms of resolving to grant a supply being gone through, several petitions were received and read. The House then went up to St. James's with their addresses to the King.

May 28. The Speaker reported his Majesty's answer to the addresses.

Mr. Sawbridge begged leave to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he intended to make any motion, or institute any enquiry relative to a parliamentary reform, and gave notice, that if Mr. Pitt did not intend to take any step in that business, he himself would bring it forward on Thursday next.

Mr. Pitt did not consider himself as bound to answer this question. He confessed that the subject often agitated his mind; it had his most cordial wishes, and should receive his most strenuous support, whenever it was brought forward; but he conceived that it would not be adviseable to introduce it so early in the session, when so much important business was to be done.

Mr. Sawbridge thought the present the most proper time for the discussion

of that subject, when members were just returned from their elections, and knew their dispositions.

Mr. Fox's petition was then read, and counsel heard and witnesses examined in support of it. The points which they laboured chiefly to establish were, that the high-bailiff was *functus officio* on the 18th, and that Mr. Fox's voters were scrutinized most rigorously, before they were suffered to poll, through the whole of the election, but more particularly towards the conclusion of it. This was proved by several witnesses. The counsel concluded their arguments, by warning the House not to separate questions of taxation and representation, an attempt that had already cost this country an empire; and to beware of giving the inhabitants of Westminster a pretence to refuse the payment of taxes that might be voted, while they were unrepresented in parliament. The counsel for the high-bailiff were preparing to reply, but pleading fatigue, and the lateness of the hour, the House adjourned.

May 31. The House resolved itself into a committee of supply, and Mr. Gilbert was called to the chair in the room of Mr. Ord, who had formerly presided in that committee.

26,000 seamen, including 4,495 marines, were voted for the year 1784, and the usual sum of 4l. per man per month voted for their maintenance.

Sir Thomas Frankland complained that the commanders of ships, at present, were children, and not men, a boy of sixteen, who had interest, having been promoted to the rank of captain, before he had been twelve months at sea.

The House being resumed, the American trade bill was continued for one month longer.

Mr. Burke gave notice, that on Wednesday se'nnight he intended to make a motion on that part of the King's speech which reflected a censure on the last parliament.

Mr. Pitt wished to be informed of the tendency of the motion. He con-

ceived that his Majesty's speech was no longer a fit object for animadversion, since it had already been the subject of debate, and the House had presented an address in consequence of it.

Mr. Fox begged leave to present a petition from the electors of Westminster, which was pretty nearly a transcript of his own petition presented on the 25th, with this difference, that in this the electors complained of not being represented, and, therefore, insisted on not being liable to bear any part of the taxes proposed to be laid on the subject. This position Mr. Fox maintained with his usual ingenuity. He recapitulated the several arguments he had urged in support of his own petition, and wished the House to recollect that the present was not the petition of an individual, but that of a great and respectable body of citizens, who would not be juggled out of their privileges and immunities.

Mr. Dundas objected to the petition's being laid on the table, and moved that it should be taken into consideration with the other petitions on the same subject then pending, of which he observed it was merely a duplicate. This motion, after some conversation, was carried without a division.

June 1. Mr. Moreton, from the East-India House, presented an account of the finances of the company, by way of appendix to the account laid before the last House of Commons.

This account was referred to the same gentlemen who had been appointed by the last parliament to examine the account of which this was the sequel, and Mr. Brett, Mr. Call, Mr. Anstruther, and Mr. H. Dundas, were added to the committee, on the nomination of the minister, in the room of Sir Grey Cooper, Sir Gilbert Elliott, and Sir A. Ferguson, who, by the fate of political war, were no longer in parliament, and of Mr. R. Smith who had declined serving*.

June 2. In a committee of supply, voted the sum of a million and a half

* The names on the committee now stand thus: The Right Hon. W. Eden, Chairman, W. Hussey, H. Bankes, Geo. Dempster, H. Beaufoy, B. Watson, Lord Beauchamp, Sir George Shuckburgh, P. Yorke, H. Swachey, H. Thornton, H. Dundas, John Call, J. Anstruther, Brett.

a half to be raised by Exchequer bills.

Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual prevention of smuggling. He explained the object of his intended bill not to be particular, but general—to introduce such regulations into every branch of the revenue as might be sufficient to overturn the endeavours of those who wished to live on the ruin of the public income. The outlines of it were to extend the hovering laws to the four seas—to prevent ships from carrying arms without a licence from the Admiralty—that smuggling vessels, when once captured, should not be returned—that the building of ships of a certain description, upon the smuggling scale, should be interdicted—that certain goods, such as tea, &c. in smaller casks and packages than were allowed by law, should occasion the forfeiture of both ship and cargo—that a mode of clearance should be adopted, to prevent ships from clearing out with ballast, and afterwards going on the smuggling trade. Leave was given.

Mr. Fox brought up a petition from the Westminster electors, praying to be heard by their counsel, in support of the allegations of their former petition, which being granted,

Lord Mahon presented another from the high-bailiff, praying to be heard in his own defence, so far as the allegations of the former petition were intended to affect him, and also a petition from other electors of Westminster, praying that the high-bailiff might be permitted to go on with the scrutiny, which was ordered to be considered with the former petitions.

Counsel were then heard in support of Mr. Fox's petition, and that of the electors who espoused his cause. They adduced a variety of arguments, to prove that the high-bailiff had acted illegally, and contrary to all precedent, in not having made a return to the sheriffs' precept.

The counsel for the high-bailiff were heard in reply. They rested the defence of their client on the information which, during the poll, had been delivered to him on oath, of numbers

of bad votes having been polled for Mr. Fox. To prove this they were proceeding to examine witnesses, when Lord North moved, "That no evidence be admitted on behalf of the high-bailiff that may tend to decide on the merits of the election." This was proposed under the idea, that to admit any evidence which might impeach the merits of the election would be to interfere with the jurisdiction of Mr. Grenville's bill. It was negatived after a tedious debate.

Mr. Atkinson, secretary to the committee for conducting the election of Lord Hood and Sir Cecil Wray, being called to the bar, was asked "if he did not know of many illegal votes on the poll?" to which he could not answer of his own knowledge. He was next asked, "Whether he did not know of lists of voters having been given to the high-bailiff, whose votes, since the close of the poll, he had found to be illegal?"

Mr. Fox objected to this question, as leading to try by *ex parte* evidence the merits of the election, which were to come before another tribunal, under the specious pretext of hearing witnesses in exculpation of the high-bailiff's conduct. The lists of voters in question, be they what they might, could derive no additional authenticity, by any enquiry subsequent to the close of the poll, to justify the high-bailiff in not having made a return, or in entering on a scrutiny.

After much conversation on this point, Lord Maitland moved, "That the counsel be restrained from examining witnesses touching the legality of any description of votes, unless on questions immediately relating to the exculpation of the high-bailiff."

This was opposed by Mr. Pitt and Mr. H. Dundas, and defended by Mr. Sheridan, who contended, that if the admission of such partial evidence should prevail, he should not confine himself to the bare examination of evidence on vague assertions respecting anonymous voters, but insist upon their names being given in, that the whole merits of the election might be investigated there, if the House thought

itself competent to decide upon them, in violation of Mr. Grenville's bill.

Lord Mulgrave moved the previous question, and in terms of great warmth and asperity described the poll to have been procrastinated by base arts and shuffling tricks.

Mr. Sheridan retorted the charge, as more applicable to those who shrunk from the impartial investigation of Mr. Grenville's bill, and exposed the indecent correspondence that subsisted between the high-bailiff and one of the candidates.

Mr. Fox reprobated Lord Mulgrave's language, as unworthy of a man of education, a gentleman, or a man of honour, and being called to order, he declared, that if he could be furnished with stronger terms to express his feelings on the subject, he would adopt them, if not, he must repeat what he had said. Lord Mulgrave explained, and the previous question was carried without a division. The House then proceeded with the examination of the witness, which proved extremely tedious, as an altercation took place on almost every question that was proposed.

June 3. Mr. Sawbridge, finding it the wish of the House that his intended motion respecting a reform in the representation of the people should not come on then, was willing to postpone it till Monday or Tuesday next, and again desired to know if Mr. Pitt would take the business out of his hands.

Mr. Pitt professed his sincere attachment to the measure, but thought it his duty to consult opportunity, and did not think the early stage of the session at all calculated for the discussion of that subject.

Mr. Burke spoke pointedly on the accommodated language of the minister, and his unbounded confidence in futurity. If a reform was necessary he wished to see it adopted; if, on the contrary, it should be judged inexpedient, he wished the House to set it at rest by some spirited resolution. But why was a question of such magnitude, on which had been lavished such a profusion of sincerity and patriotism, kept in suspense? If it was the voice of the people, as had been averred, why

was no attempt made to gratify their desires? When the minister wanted addresses, on which he might proceed to a dissolution of parliament, these were so readily and liberally obtained, that the cry of prerogative was echoed from one end of the kingdom to the other. But in all these addresses not a syllable about a more equal representation of the people, as if the people had been more anxious to extend the influence of the crown, than to secure their own franchises.

The House then resumed the business of the Westminster election, when a tedious and uninteresting examination of witnesses in vindication of the high-bailiff's conduct took place, which lasted till three o'clock in the morning.

June 7. A petition, complaining of an undue election, was presented by Sir Watkin Lewes, but the names of the petitioners being written on a separate piece of paper, which was tacked to the petition by a pin, it was held to be inadmissible in that form.

Another petition was presented, complaining of the return of Lord Surrey for the city of Hereford, and as Lord Surrey had been also returned for Carlisle, and Arundel, Mr. Eden observed that the petition ought to have a very early hearing, since both these places must continue unrepresented until the merits of it were tried.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox thought that as a member returned for two places, the return for one of which is petitioned against, is not obliged to make his election for which of them he will sit till that petition be decided upon, Lord Surrey might reserve either Carlisle or Arundel, while Hereford should be in dispute, and vacate the other. The Speaker remarked that the point was new, and could not be immediately decided. Next day, however, Lord Surrey gave notice that he did not intend to sit for Arundel, and a new writ was issued.

The House then concluded the examination of witnesses on the Westminster election, and the counsel for the high-bailiff having summed up his evidence, informed the House that his client wished to state the grounds on

which he thought himself justified in granting a scrutiny. He was called to the bar accordingly, and read from a paper of considerable length a minute account of his inducements. They arose chiefly from the information he received of the many bad votes polled for Mr. Fox, against whom several personal reflections, and much party matter was interspersed in his justification.

As soon as the high-bailiff had finished, Mr. Adam moved "That the Speaker do ask him whether he has any objection to deliver in the paper he has read at the bar." This was opposed by the minister and his friends, as unnecessary and improper. The paper, it was said, consisted merely of notes, from which the high-bailiff had spoken in his own defence, and was not of a nature to be submitted to the consideration of the House, because it had not been drawn up with that view. It could answer no purpose but to enable gentlemen to find fault with particular expressions, and might be made the ground of actions against the bailiff.

In answer to this, it was urged, that to have the paper before them would enable the House to compare what had been stated in evidence with the high-bailiff's defence, and to sift into the points in which they disagreed; that he was not to be considered as defending himself from a criminal charge, but as giving the reasons of his conduct as a returning officer; that whether it consisted of evidence or justification it ought equally to be given in; that it could be no injury to a person to deliver in a written paper, which it had been thought a benefit to read; that no prosecution could be grounded on such a paper; and lastly, that the motion, if carried, would not be compulsory. It passed in the negative.

June 8. Mr. Sawbridge deferred his intended motion for a parliamentary reform; as did Mr. Burke his motion on the King's speech.

The counsel on all sides having closed their evidence and their arguments on the Westminster election, it now remained for the House to apply that evidence and those arguments, and finally to determine by what mode it was to be brought to a conclusion.

Had the decision established a precedent, by which returning officers might have regulated their conduct in future, this day's debate would have been of more importance. But as the majority admitted the necessity of some new law, to obviate the ill consequences of such a precedent, it is merely to be regarded as a specimen of political warfare, in which strength of argument must sometimes yield to strength of numbers.

Mr. W. Ellis opened the business. He laid it down as an undeniable maxim, that, in the exercise of the ancient prerogatives of the crown, derived from the common law, or coeval with it, the King, when he exercised them with sound discretion, was absolute; and since the constitution had vested in the King the prerogative of calling parliaments, and ordering them to meet when and where it should appear to him most conducive to the public good, he inferred that his commands contained in the writs issued to the sheriffs, for the election of members to sit in the House of Commons, were peremptory, mandatory, and absolute. For if it were left to the discretion of returning officers to return the members or not on the day specified in the writs, the meeting of parliaments would not depend on the will of the King, whom the constitution hath made the sole judge of the time when they ought to meet, but on the whim, the corruption, or the partiality of returning officers. Then something worse might happen, than not having any parliament at all. Then there might be packed parliaments, which being the mere creatures of ministerial influence, might vote away the liberties and properties of the people. Hence he insisted that returning officers were bound at common law, as well as by statute, to return the names of the members with their writs; and in this opinion he was fortified by the silence of the journals, which proved that our forefathers thought the order in the King's writ peremptory, mandatory, and absolute, to return the members on or before the day specified in the writs; for in all the journals, there was not a single instance to be found in which

a returning officer had ventured to return members, after a general election, on any day after the writ was made returnable. It had been attempted, through the whole course of the examination, to justify the high-bailiff for his disobedience of the King's orders, conveyed by the writ to the sheriffs of Middlesex, and by the sheriffs' precept to him, by his oath, which bound him to make a conscientious return. Those who reasoned so must prove that there was a difference between the oath taken by a sheriff and that which binds an inferior returning officer; for otherwise this absurdity would follow, that the King's commands to the sheriffs would be peremptory, while the bailiffs would be left to act at discretion. In arguing thus, he meant not to detract from the sacred obligation of an oath. Returning officers were not the only persons who were bound to pronounce judgement according to conscience. Judges and juries were bound by such oaths, and yet they were not permitted to spend as much time as they pleased in forming their judgements. In all cases of life and death, the law allowed no longer time to juries for that purpose, than a man may live without food or sleep; yet it would hardly be said that a returning officer would do more mischief in making an undue return, which might afterwards be amended, than a jury in unjustly convicting a prisoner, whose verdict would be final, and without appeal. The high-bailiff's claim for time to satisfy his conscience appeared to him very ill-founded, because in the whole course of a long parliamentary life, he had been taught to think that the poll was conclusive evidence to a returning officer, as well

as against him. As to what he had been told about unqualified votes, it was so very vague as not to deserve attention. If such loose evidence were once admitted, it would always be in the power of the unsuccessful candidates to prevent the return of their more successful adversaries, by suggesting to the returning officer, that numbers of unqualified persons had been admitted to poll for them. For these reasons, he submitted to the House the following motion: "That Thomas Corbett, Esq. high-bailiff for the city and liberty of Westminster, having received a precept from the sheriffs of Middlesex, for electing two members to serve in parliament for the said city; and having taken and finally closed the poll on the 17th of May last, being the day next before the return of the writ to the said sheriffs, be now directed forthwith to make a return of his precept, and of the members chosen in pursuance thereof."

Mr. Anstruther seconded the motion, and quoted statutes to prove that the names of the members ought to be returned within the time specified, and according to the express command contained in the writs*. From the known law of the land, that, if a court of election should, by any accident, be suffered to break up, without an adjournment, it can never be revived under the authority of the same writ or precept, he contended that *poll* and *scrutiny* were synonymous terms; and that as the one must avowedly be closed on or before the return day specified in the writ, the other of course could not be carried on after that day. It was also supported by Sir James Erskine, Mr. Powys, Mr. Lee, and Lord North.

IRISH

* The 23d of Henry VI. chap. 15, which says "The King, considering the premises, hath ordained by authority aforesaid, that every sheriff, after the delivery of any such writ to him make, shall make and deliver without fraud a sufficient precept under his seal to every mayor and bailiff, &c. of the cities and boroughs within his county, reciting the said writ; commanding them by the said precept, if it be a city, to choose by citizens of the same city, citizens; and in the same manner and form, if it be a borough, by the burgesses of the same, to come to parliament—and that the same mayor and bailiffs shall return lawfully the precept to the same sheriffs, by indentures between the same sheriffs and them to be made of the said elections, and of the names of the said citizens and burgesses by them *chosen*, and *thereupon* every *sheriff* shall make a good and rightful return of every such writ, and of every return by the mayor and bailiffs, &c."—Then follows a penalty to be inflicted on every returning officer refusing to return the persons elected.—And in another part it seems to point out still more clearly, that the return ought to be made on or before the day fixed for the meeting of the new parliament. The words are these—"Provided always that every knight, citizen, and burgess, to come into any parliament hereafter to be holden, in due form chosen, and *not returned* as afore said, shall begin his action of debt aforesaid, within three months after the

IRISH REPRESENTATION.

(Continued from our last, page 352.)

LETTERS BY JOHN CARTWRIGHT, ESQ. TO LIEUT. COL. SHARMAN.

S I R,

SINCE I did myself the honour to write to you on the 26th of this month, the newspapers intimate that Dublin will instruct her representatives to make the following points the objects of their exertions, viz.

1. A bill of rights.
2. An annual meeting of the Irish parliament.
3. An equalization of commercial duties, &c.
4. A tax on absentees, &c.
5. A direktion of the late French duties, &c.
6. The abrogation of the British Admiralty court, Post-office, &c.

Being sorry to observe the attention of any Irish patriots directed to so many objects, I have presumed once more to trouble you with my thoughts, although to the well informed they may be unnecessary; yet, possibly to others, the sentiments of one wholly unconnected with Ireland, and which are wholly inspired by a warm attachment to the cause of freedom, may not be altogether useless; especially when placed in the same scale with the opinions and advice of those to whom they look up for fully and finally settling their constitutions.

That the gentlemen who promoted the Dungannon meeting have held forth to their countrymen only one object is a proof of the soundest wisdom. That attained, what else is wanting! It includes all that citizens can wish. But to call for a Bill of Rights, equalization of duties, and laws of wholesome policy, before you have a constitutional representation, is to demand the fruits of liberty before you have planted the tree. The tree once planted, these, and numberless other blessings, will be the spontaneous produce. To extort from the fears of an unconstitutional parliament beneficial laws and useful declarations, were to wait that time in which a constitutional parliament itself might be obtained. That alone is the present business of Ireland. Not a thought ought she to bestow upon any other object. To magnify the importance of inferior things, and if possible to divide the public attention, seem to be the only sources of hope left to the enemies of your freedom. In God's name, then, let the sagacity of Ireland keep pace with her virtue and her courage!

The advantages of adhering to the one object of the Dungannon meeting will be greater than can be expressed. Your force, directed to one

point, will produce celerity; will prove irresistible. A handful of enterprising men of address may make their way in any direction, through millions intent on a diversity of pursuits, leading them different ways; but what can penetrate or impede those millions, when condensed to solidity by unity of object and unity of movement!

In using the word *celerity*, I have not meant to recommend any thing hasty in the proceedings of Ireland. Hastiness is only for those who, through want of public virtue and well ordered power, are obliged to snatch in a propitious moment at any necessary good. It is not so with Ireland. On the first of all earthly concerns she may deliberate as becomes the importance of the occasion, and the dignity of human nature. Her councils may be the councils of men as free from fear as from a love of servitude.

Individuals in Ireland may bring forward motions for the annual sittings of a parliament, or for a more equal representation of the people; but the ripened judgement of the community will require annual elections, as well as a representation equal and universal; in short, a constitutional parliament, for none else deserves the name.

Before I conclude, give me leave to say, that, notwithstanding the apparent forgetfulness in this country at the present moment, of that parliamentary reform, which in many parts of it was of late so ardently sought, I feel a strong persuasion, that she will not be deaf to the patriot voice of her sister, Ireland. In my opinion, they are equally interested in each other's prosperity; in each other's freedom. An enslaved nation, in the hands of any government, is an engine of tyranny too dangerous to a free people under the same government to be an object of indifference. As the freedom of Great-Britain could not be secure were Ireland completely enslaved; so neither could there be safety to the freedom of Ireland, although ever so well established within, while Great-Britain should remain without liberty. By means of a corrupt legislature, faction might send its armies across the Irish channel, as it did across the Atlantic.

With the greatest respect, I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Your well-wisher,

JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

Marnham, 31st Aug. 1783.

LETTER II. BY DR. JEBB*.

IN the letter which I yesterday did myself the honour of addressing to you, I stated, in very general terms, my ideas respecting a reform in your representation, and the means of effecting it. In this I propose to submit to your consideration some unconnected observations, in explanation or confirmation of the opinions I have already advanced—trusting that your respectable committee will receive with candour what I shall offer with integrity of purpose.

I am very sensible that you have difficulties to struggle with peculiar to your country—others, which

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* For Dr. Jebb's first letter, see Vol. I. p. 596.

which are common to both countries; but none, thank Heaven, which can be esteemed unfavourable, when we reflect upon the past.

The plan of universal representation, by a new arrangement into districts, each district electing one member, is, I think, by far the most practicable plan that can be proposed. The address of the delegates of the Ulster regiment asserts, that the right of being governed only by laws of his own making is the birth-right of man—a proposition equally true, whether the terms of it be applied to nations, or to the individuals of which they are composed.

Contested elections generally arise from disputes concerning qualifications; which can never be stated in so definite a manner, when any degree of property is established as a requisite, as not to minister matter for innumerable perjuries and endless altercations.

It is impossible to conceive that voters, in general, will put themselves to the expense and trouble of travelling from one side of an extensive county to the other, to give their suffrages, without some compensation. Laws to prevent bribery or corruption in such circumstances have always hitherto been evaded, and thus have increased the evils they were intended to remedy. Laws enacted to prevent the candidate from bearing the expenses of an elector, inhabiting the extremity of Yorkshire, to the place of election, will either be eluded, or operate as a disfranchisement. The utmost exertion of human intellect cannot invent a method of taking the suffrages of an extensive county, which will not be liable to strong objections. If you increase the number of county members, the difficulties are increased: a division of the larger counties into districts appears therefore necessary, whatever be the plan of reform you shall think proper to adopt with respect to the qualification of the voters.

If a less extensive plan than what has been hinted be adopted, it will be prudent to leave the matter open for posterity to improve upon it, if they judge proper.—We know not what is really impracticable before trial—we have seen what Ireland has effected in less than four years. The objections to the plan of the Duke of Richmond and Major Cartwright, and the apprehensions which many entertain of danger, from admitting Roman Catholics to the entire rights of citizenship, may appear scarcely worthy of a moment's consideration at no very distant period.

Unanimity is certainly very desirable—but there are two sorts of unanimity: one of which consists in blindly following the dictates of a few; the other is the result of calm and dispassionate enquiry into the real relations of things. I allow, on one side, that it would be imprudent to aim at establishing more than what will meet with general concurrence: on the other, I maintain, that many present prejudices may naturally be expected to give way, when a fair appeal is made to the understandings of men, and truth is held forth to public view, by characters who justly possess the confidence of the people. The generous sentiments of the Ulster volunteers respecting religious toleration diffused themselves with rapidity inconceivable through the breasts of millions; and, I trust, that many of them will live to see their fair example followed by more than half the human world. I will only fur-

ther observe upon this point, that unless enough be done to render the true interest of the country predominant in the House of Commons—NOTHING IS DONE.

It appears to me, that you will lead the way in the great point of parliamentary reformation. Next to yourselves Scotland appears most in earnest. It is, therefore, on many accounts, that I wish you may be able to effect your purpose. Your success will greatly facilitate the establishment of a similar reform in this kingdom. I trust, that our committees will emulate your generosity and candour, and by inviting and cultivating a free and open correspondence, avail themselves of whatever light the friends of liberty in Scotland and Ireland may be able to suggest. I have sent inclosed two of your own addresses, with a resolution of our society for constitutional information at the head of them. May the spirit they breathe contribute towards the rekindling of that flame of liberty which once was wont to burn with so bright a lustre in the breasts of Englishmen.

I have also taken the liberty to inclose the report of the Westminster Sub-committee, respecting an annual, equal, and universal representation of the Commons of England—my own address to the freeholders of Middlesex, and some other tracts, which state with better arguments than I can urge the objections to the less extensive plans that have been proposed in this kingdom. Among these, the letter of Mr. Batley to the Rev. Mr. Weyill, respecting the inexpediency of adding an hundred county members, appears well worthy of perusal.

I attended closely to the debates of your parliament, when Mr. Grattan and Mr. Yelverton first proposed their motions in the House of Commons. I saw the force of influence, and I despaired. The volunteer spirit arose, and Ireland was emancipated from its chains! A new parliament may contain a greater number of real friends to freedom; but an incurable vice is inherent in its constitution. If it be left to parliament to form a plan, the scheme will infallibly be defeated. The aristocratic interest united with the regal, like a blight from the east, will assuredly blast every hope of harvest. While you retain the matter in your own hands, you cannot fail of effecting, under Providence, the permanent salvation of your country. At the ensuing meeting it may be agreed how far the exercise of the right of suffrage should extend; a general outline of a plan may be drawn for a division of the counties into districts—the disfranchisement of some boroughs, and the transferring the right of electing members to more populous townships may be proposed; and the most material regulations respecting the taking of the suffrages of the electors pointed out. At an adjourned meeting, you will be able to judge how far parliament has complied with the wishes of the people. The resolves and instructions of your constituents will give sufficient weight and authority to your proceedings, at such a period.

Once more requesting your favourable indulgence, and with my heartiest good wishes for the success of a measure, in the event of which the cause of public virtue, of civil and religious liberty, is so deeply interested,

I remain, &c.

Brightelmston. 15th Aug. 1783.

LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SHARMAN TO DR. JEBB.

SIR,

Lisburn, Oct. 11, 1783.

AS chairman of the Ulster Committee of Correspondence, I am directed to return you our warmest thanks for your very obliging and useful communications on the subject of a parliamentary reform, to assure you, that we entertain the most grateful sense of your kind attention, and of the great trouble you have taken on this occasion, and to enclose you a copy of the resolves of the Provincial Assembly of Volunteers.

Our acknowledgements had been sooner made, had not the multiplicity of business which devolved on this committee, both antecedent and subsequent to the meeting at Dungannon, very much engrossed our time; this seeming neglect we rely on your good nature to excuse.

The provinces of Leinster and Connaught have already called general meetings on the same subject; Munster had in part declared before; and there is no doubt will now join the rest. You will observe, that in the public resolves of Ulster, we have confined ourselves to such general principles and objects as we were convinced would secure unanimity both in this and the other provinces—on the specific mode of reform the provinces might differ; different opinions might have arisen amongst ourselves; our plan of reform (the outlines of which I annex) is, therefore, submitted to the grand National Convention; what they shall agree upon, the kingdom at large, I dare say, will acquiesce in, and support with their united powers; and against that union resistance will be vain.

In the course of our deliberations the utmost attention was paid to the opinions and communications of all our illustrious and much respected correspondents; we could not, however, in every point apply them to the situation of this kingdom; and where we find great and good men, equally zealous in the cause, differ with respect to the mode, our only choice was to adopt that which seemed to us most applicable to the country we live in.

Our counties, towns, and parishes are now taking up the subject, and calling public meetings, to declare their accession to the Dungannon resolves, and to instruct their representatives on the subject of a parliamentary reform. We earnestly wish to see the good people of Great-Britain press forward in the promotion of the same important object, convinced that the united efforts of the sister nations must prove irresistible.

I am, with the utmost respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WM. SHARMAN.

Dr. Jebb, Parliament-street.

[It is presumed, that each of the gentlemen who communicated their ideas to Colonel Sharmán has received a similar letter.]

(To be concluded in our next.)

Heads of a plan of a Parliamentary Reform, proposed by the Ulster Committee of Correspondence to the Provincial Assembly of Volunteers, and by them referred to the Grand National Convention.

ANNUAL parliaments—election by ballot. Mean, decayed, or depopulated boroughs to be deprived. The diminution of members thereby occasioned to be supplied by giving representatives to such considerable towns as are not now represented, and by increasing the number of representatives for counties, cities, and great towns.

QUALIFICATION.

In counties, every protestant male (ideots, criminals, &c. excepted) having inhabited twelve months, and for that time possessed freehold worth forty shillings per annum clear, or any kind of property to the value of 20l. over and above legal debts, to be an elector.—In cities and towns the same qualifications as in counties to entitle a person to vote—also living in a house for which he pays 5l. yearly rent, or more—no menial servants, however, to vote, either in county, city, or town, unless a householder, paying taxes.

Every person offering to vote (if required by any candidate or elector) to be obliged to swear to his qualification, and that he will vote for such candidate or candidates as he believes most likely to support the liberties of the people in parliament—and also to take the oath against bribery. All votes once given to stand unimpeachable, but any elector swearing falsely, and thereof convicted by verdict of a jury, to forfeit 20l. to the prosecutor, lose his franchise for ever, and suffer the punishment allotted for perjury. If any officer make a false return, and thereof convicted by verdict of a jury, disabilities, heavy penalties, and a new election to take place.

Every member returned, before taking his seat, besides the present oaths, to swear that he, nor no person for him, at his cost or knowledge, has, directly or indirectly, bribed any elector to vote for him.

A reasonable compensation to be made to the patrons of disfranchised boroughs, also to those of such as from having the elective franchise vested in a few shall become free cities or boroughs, at the national expence.

Extension of suffrage to such description of Roman Catholics as the National Convention may deem proper objects of that great trust.

Elections to be held on same day in the different baronies, half baronies, or parishes, so as to finish in one, or in a very few days.

Total exclusion of pensioners and placemen, save that the Lord-Lieutenant may appoint any of the public officers of the crown, not exceeding six at any one time, to sit, debate, and explain the public business, but not to vote.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

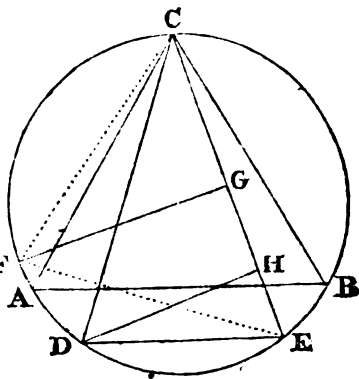
THE following very curious paper, in answer to the 40th Question, was received too late to obtain a place in the Magazine for last month, from Mr. Thomas Moss, the proposer of that question :

Of all triangles that can be inscribed in a given circle, the equilateral one ABC will have both the *greatest* area and the *greatest* perimeter.

D E M O N S T R A T I O N.

Draw any other chord DE parallel to AB, and draw CD and CE; from the middle of the chord CE, and perpendicular thereto, draw GF, meeting the periphery of the circle in F, and draw CF and EF; moreover draw DH parallel to FG. Then, because (*by hyp.*) DE is parallel to AB the side of the equilateral triangle, it is evident that DCE is an isosceles triangle, which triangle (*by Theo. 6. p. 198. Simpson's Geo. 2d edit.*) is manifestly greater than any other that can possibly be constituted upon the chord DE, and inscribed in the same circle: and (*by Euc. 30. 3.*) the triangle EFC is also an isosceles one; and, therefore, by the aforesaid *theorem* of Simpson, greater than the isosceles triangle DCE; that is $\frac{1}{2} EC \times FG$ is greater $\frac{1}{2} EC \times DH$.

Now, if any other chord be *supposed* to be drawn parallel to the chord AB, either *above* or *below* it, and an isosceles triangle be formed by drawing lines (as above) from the point C to the extremes of such parallel chord, it will evidently appear, by the same kind of reasoning, that *greater* triangles than the isosceles triangle, so formed, can be always inscribed in the circle, and constituted upon one of the equal sides of the said isosceles triangle; but when the said *supposed* chord, instead of being parallel to AB, coincides with that line, no greater triangle than ABC can possibly be constituted on BC (or AB) and inscribed in the same circle; whence, because the triangle ABC may be assumed in any other position of the circle, and the very same method of reasoning be still applied, it is therefore manifest, that of all triangles inscribed in the same circle the equilateral one will contain the *greatest* area.



Again, it is exceedingly easy to prove, geometrically*, that the perimeter of the isosceles triangle in the preceding fig. is greater than any other triangle that can be constituted upon the chord DE, and inscribed in the same circle; and, therefore, it evidently follows, that the perimeter of the isosceles triangle EFC is greater than the perimeter of the isosceles triangle EDC; that is, $EF + FC + EC$ is greater than $ED + DC + EC$. Now, if any other chord be *supposed* to be drawn parallel to the line AB, either *above* or *below* it, and an isosceles triangle be formed by drawing lines (as above-mentioned) from C to the extremes of that parallel chord, it will evidently appear, by reasoning in the very same manner as above, that other triangles may be constituted upon one of the equal sides of the said isosceles triangle, and inscribed in the same circle, whose perimeters are each of them greater than that of the said isosceles triangle. But, when the said *supposed* chord is conceived to coincide with AB, and the triangle (ABC) is formed by drawing lines from C as aforesaid, no triangle whatever, by the same method of reasoning, can be constituted (and inscribed in the circle AFCB) upon one of the equal sides of the said triangle (which now becomes equilateral) that can have a greater perimeter

* This follows as a *cor.* to a *theorem* which is very easy to demonstrate, and which is almost *self-evident*; viz. Of all triangles having the same base and equal vertical angles, that which is an *isosceles* one will have the *sum* of the other two sides the *greatest*.

than that of the said triangle; and, since the triangle ABC may be assumed in any other position of the circle, and the very same method of reasoning still holds good, it, therefore, follows, that of all triangles inscribed in a given circle, the *equilateral* one will have the *greatest* perimeter. Q. E. D.

Note. By a similar method of reasoning, and the addition of one other circumstance, it may be proved, that of all triangles that can be inscribed in a given circle, the *equilateral* one will also contain the *greatest* inscribed circle.

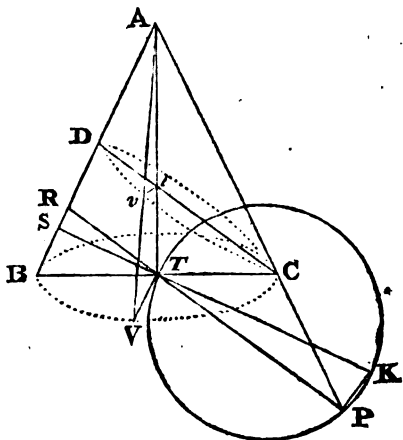
Mil.-End, May 16th, 1784.

THOMAS MOSS,

41. QUESTION (I. Feb.) answered by Mr. E. L. DUFFAUT, of the Rev. Mr. James's Academy, at Greenwich.

CONSTRUCTION.

Let ABVC represent the given elliptic cone, of which $BT = CT$, is the semi-conjugate, and VT the semi-transverse diameter. Draw TS perpendicular to AB, and produce it to K, so that $TS \times TK$ may be equal to TV^2 . On TK describe the circle TKP, and produce AC to meet the circumference again in P. Draw PR, through T; and, parallel to it, through any point (as C) draw the section Cvd, and it will either be a circle or the segment of one.



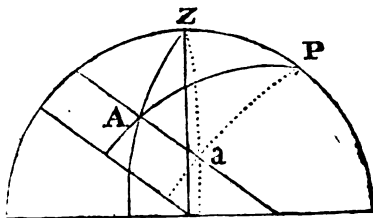
DEMONSTRATION.

Draw AV, meeting the circumference of the section, Cvd, in the point v, and draw tv. The triangles RTS, and KTP being similar, ST will be to RT as TP to TK; consequently, $ST \times TK = RT \times TP$. But $ST \times TK = TV^2$, by the construction; therefore, $RT \times TP$ is also equal to TV^2 . Again, because of the similarity of the triangles AtD and ATR , AtC and ATP , Atv and ATV , $At : AT :: Dt : TR :: tC : TP :: tv : TV$; therefore, $Dt : TR :: tv : TV$; also $tC : TP :: tv : EV$; but the rectangles under the corresponding lines of two ranks of proportionals are themselves proportionals; consequently, $Dt \times tC : TR \times TP :: tv^2 : TV^2$, and as the consequents are here equal, the antecedents must be so likewise; that is, $Dt \times tC = tv^2$; the section Cvd is therefore a circle. Q. E. D.

Ingenious answers to this question were also received from Mr. W. Richards and Mr. James Webb.

42. QUESTION (II. Feb.) answered by Mr. W. RICHARDS, of Chacewater, near Truro, in Cornwall.

Let EZP represent the meridian of London, P the pole, Z the zenith, EC the equinoctial, nAa the parallel of declination described by Aldebaran, A the situation of that star when it changes its azimuth $15'$ in a minute of time, and a its situation when the change in azimuth is a *minimum*. It has been demonstrated by the writers on fluxions that the fluxion of the angle at P is to the fluxion of the angle at Z, as rad. $\times \sin. ZA$ is to $\sin. PA \times \cosine A$: now it is well known that the cosine A is equal to the



$\cos. ZP \times R = \cos. ZA \times \cos. PA \times R$; and this value being substituted in the preceding

analogy, we have flux. of P : flux. of Z :: $\sin.^2 ZA : \sin. ZP \times R - \cos. ZA \times \cos. PA$. Putting, therefore, unity for R; s for the cos. ZP, = line of $51^\circ 32'$; d for

for the cosine of PA, = sine of $16^{\circ} 3' 35''$, Aldebaran's declination; and x the cos. of ZA, its zenith distance, we have $1-x^2=s-dx$, when the fluxion of P is equal the flux. of Z: consequently, $1-s=x^2-dx$, and $x=\frac{1}{2}d + \sqrt{1-s+\frac{1}{4}d^2}=,62428$, the nat. sine of $38^{\circ} 37\frac{1}{2}$, the altitude of the star when the change in azimuth is $15'$ in one minute of time. Hence the star was S. $64^{\circ} 7' E.$ or W.

But to determine what azimuth circle the star is on when the motion in azimuth bears the least ratio possible to the diurnal motion; it is manifest that sin. 2 ZA must bear the greatest ratio possible to sin. ZP \times R = cos. ZA \times cos. PA; that is, retaining the preceding notation, $\frac{s-dx}{1-x^2}$ must be a *minimum*; and by making its fluxion = 0, we obtain $x = \frac{s-\sqrt{s^2-d^2}}{d}$, = .282547, the nat. sine of $16^{\circ} 31' 5''$, the star's altitude when it changes its azimuth the slowest, and hence its azimuth is N. $77^{\circ} 22\frac{3}{4} E.$ or W.

It is well known that all objects change their azimuth fastest when on the meridian.

43. QUESTION (III. Feb.) answered by TASSO, of Bristol, the proposer.

The second equation being the sum of xy and xv , and the fourth their product, the former is readily found to be = 24, and the latter 360; and these values being substituted in the third equation, it becomes $24x+360y=1944$, or $x=81-15y$; but $x=\frac{360}{y}$; consequently $y=\frac{120}{27-5y}$, and, as $y=\frac{24}{x}$, we have $x=\frac{81x-360}{x}$, and $v=\frac{40x}{9x-40}$. These values being substituted in the first equation give $x + \frac{24}{x} + \frac{81x-360}{x} + \frac{40x}{9x-40} = 57$, or $x^3+24x^2-442\frac{2}{3}x+1493\frac{1}{3}=0$; which gives $x=8$. Hence $y=3$, $z=36$, and $v=10$.

44. QUESTION (IV. Feb.) answered by Mr. TODD, the proposer.

Put $n=50$, the complement of a life of 36 years old, according to Mr. DEMOIVRE's hypothesis, $r=1,04$, $s=172l.$ and a the annual payment: then, because $\frac{n}{s}$ is the probability that a life, the complement of which is n , will fail in any one year of its duration, the present value of s , payable at the failure of the said life,

is $\frac{s}{n} \times \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^3}$ to $\frac{1}{r^n}$, = $\frac{s}{n} \times \frac{1-\frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1} = \text{£} 73,898715$, = p . Again, the

present value of an annuity of $1l.$ for the said life is, according to the same author,

$\frac{1}{r-1} - \frac{r}{n \cdot r-1} \times \frac{1-\frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1}$; and, as the first payment is made directly, $a \times$

$1 + \frac{1}{r-1} - \frac{r}{n \cdot r-1} \times \frac{1-\frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1} = \frac{s}{n} \times \frac{1-\frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1}$; consequently $a = \text{£} 4,9833$, &c.

that is, very near $5l.$ as given by Dr. Price at p. 123 of his *Treatise on Reversionary Payments*.

To find x , the years this life should continue, so that the amount of p , and the amount of a , the annual payment, may each of them be equal to s (172l.) = pr^x , = $ar^x + ar^{x-1} + ar^{x-2} + \dots + ar^2 + ar$, = $ar \times \frac{r^x-1}{r-1}$; r^x will be = 2,32751002,

$\therefore x = \frac{\log. \text{ of } 2.32751002}{\log. \text{ of } 1.04} = \frac{.36689156}{.01703334} = 21,5396 \text{ years.}$

SCHOLIUM.

This reversionary annuity is worth *more* than the reversionary sum by the present worth of the first reversionary payment: for $s : \frac{s}{n} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r - 1} :: a, (= s \cdot r - 1) :$

$\frac{s}{n} \times 1 - \frac{1}{r^n}$, the present worth of the first payment a ; therefore, $\frac{s}{n} \times 1 - \frac{1}{r^n} + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r - 1} = \frac{sr}{n} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r - 1} = \frac{ar}{n \cdot r - 1} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r - 1}$, = the present worth of the reversionary annuity.

In answer to what has been advanced against the note E, in Dr. Price's Reversionary Payments, it may be observed, that when n is put in the third line on pages 286, 287, 2d edit. the whole will be perfectly right. For $1 - \frac{n-1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} +$

$1 - \frac{n-2}{r} \times \frac{1}{r^2} + 1 - \frac{n-3}{r} \times \frac{1}{r^3}$ (to n terms) $+ \frac{1}{r^n+1} + \frac{1}{r^n+2} + \frac{1}{r^n+3}$, &c. *ad infinitum*, $= \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^3} + \&c.$ *ad infinitum* $- \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{n-1}{r} + \frac{n-2}{r^2} + \frac{n-3}{r^3} + \&c.$ (to n terms) equal a perpetuity of 1*l.* minus the present worth of 1*l.* annuity for the given life, $= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r - 1} \times \frac{r}{n \cdot r - 1} + \frac{1}{r - 1} - \frac{1}{r - 1} = \frac{r}{n \cdot r - 1} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r - 1}$, = the present worth of one pound *per ann.* for ever, after a given life, the complement of

which is n , fails. Therefore, $\frac{r}{n \cdot r - 1} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r - 1} : \frac{s}{n} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r - 1} :: \frac{r}{r - 1}, \frac{1}{r - 1}$

(s) :: $r : 1$, the same as Dr. Price makes it, when $r = 1.04$.

Mr. Brand also, at p. 65 and 66 of his book on assurances and annuities on lives, has made very free with the Doctor, because at p. 123, 2d edit. of his Reversionary Payments, he hath said, "That an annual payment, beginning immediately, of 5*l.* during a life, now at the age of 36, should entitle, at the failure of such a life, to 172*l.* interest at 4 *per cent.* and taking Mr. De Moivre's valuation of lives." Mr. Brand, in his attempt to refute this, has taken 12,1 years purchase of an annuity of 1*l.* for a life of 36 years, at 4 *per cent.* as given by Mr. Simpson, from the London bills of mortality; and then asks, "How is it possible that an annual payment of 5*l.* with its compound interest, at 4 *per cent.* should in 12,1 years amount to 172*l.*?" It certainly cannot: it amounts to no more than 75*l.* 28*s.* 7*d.* But another might say to Mr. B. Pray, Sir, how should it? Your 12,1 years is not the duration of a life of 36, according to Mr. De Moivre's hypothesis, but a number of a very different kind. And every one must see that it is very wrong to give the annuity from equal decrements, and the supposed time from the London bills of mortality.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

60. QUESTION I. by R. M.

Required a general method of drawing the representation of a great circle on the orthographic projection, to cut the representation of a given great circle under a given angle, and touch the representation of a given lesser circle.

61. QUESTION II. by DISCIPULUS, of Greenwich Academy.

After sailing from six o'clock in the morning till noon, S. S. E. at the rate of eight knots, I found the port to which I was bound bore W. N. W.

Keeping still the same course, at the same rate, till four in the afternoon then found that the tide had set me as far, within ten leagues, to the E. S. of my reckoning, as I was distant at noon from the place of my departure required the drift of the current.

62. QUESTION III. by Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDS.

Given AC, the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle ABC; if the base be produced to D, so that AD = the perpendicular BC; and if C and D be joined, and AE drawn perpendicular to AB, meeting CD in E, the area of the triangles ABC, ADC, so formed, will be equal: it is required to compare the triangles.

63. QUESTION IV. by SENEX.

Mr. Emerson, p. 177 of his Fluxions, 2d edit. proposes to find the value of y , to be raised by the descent of w , so that y may receive the greatest increase possible in a given time; the weight w , and the radii of the wheel and axle being given: it is proposed to examine whether his solution to that problem be true or false; and if false, to point out the error.

The answers to these questions may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London, before the 1st of September.

ANIMADVERSIONS ON THE THIRD PART OF THE REV. MR. VINCE'S PAPER ON SERIES, IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS FOR 1782.

THAT gentleman, in his lemma, finds by division,

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3, \text{ \&c. ad infinitum.} \text{ By the same method}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} \text{ is found } = 1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6, \text{ \&c. ad infinitum.}$$

Here, it is plain, no regard is had to the remainders which result in performing the operation, but they are at length rejected without assigning any reason, in all such operations they ought to be retained, unless in the end they be indefinitely small.

Now, it may easily be shewn, that $\frac{x^n}{1+x}$ is in general $= 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + \frac{x^n}{1+x}$, and $\frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \dots + \frac{x^{2n}}{1+x^2} \pm \frac{nx^{2n}}{1+x}$, let n and x be what they will; and where the upper or lower of the double signs takes place, according to whether the number of terms in the series, is even or odd; and where, how great n may be, the terms with the double signs can never be rejected on account of smallness unless x be less than 1.

Is it not then obviously wrong to say, that $1 - x + x^2 - x^3, \text{ \&c. ad infinitum}$ is the fraction $\frac{1}{1+x}$; and that $1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6, \text{ \&c. ad infinitum}$ is the fraction $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$, since the terms of the series are all integers; that the sum of the series $1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots$ is manifestly equal to 0 or 1; that the sum of the series $1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \dots$ is in general $= \frac{1}{2} \mp \frac{x^n}{2}$; that the more terms you take of the last written series, the more the aggregate of those terms differ from the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$; and that, by increasing the number of terms, the difference between their aggregate and that fraction (which is greater than any given number, how great soever it be)?

I must confess that I cannot help thinking mathematics will not be improved by the admission of such principles as these. And surely, that the sum of a series of integers may be equal to a proper fraction, is a proposition paradoxical to be admitted as a mathematical axiom!

In applying the lemma, we are told that the series $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16}, \text{ \&c. ad infinitum}$

$$er = -\frac{1}{2.3} - \frac{1}{4.5} - \frac{1}{6.7}, \&c. \text{ ad infinitum, nor } = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3.4} + \frac{1}{5.6} + \dots$$

ad infinitum, though each of these last two series appears to consist of all (or parts) of the preceding series collected two into one, in a very obvious manner; but we are taught to correct these series (by adding or subtracting $\frac{1}{2}$) to make each of them equal to the series from which they are derived. I would ask, what terms of the first series (if any) are omitted in so collecting terms? If none be omitted, the series obtained by so collecting the terms of the first series can want no correction: if any be omitted, the corrector will do point them out, and prove that their aggregate corresponds with his correction.

$$\text{Hence, that of these two series } \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{4}{5} + \frac{5}{6} - \frac{6}{7} (2m), -\frac{1}{2.3} -$$

$-\frac{1}{2m}$, upon supposing m infinite, the former is continued after the latter, is fallacious. The latter properly never terminates: its terms may be conceived to become indefinitely small but not absolutely *nothing*; and so terminating whilst the former is continued, the number of its terms depends on the number of terms in that former series; the number of terms in the one series is exactly equal to *half* the number of terms in the other series. Can the number denoted by $2m$ increase after the number denoted by m ceases to increase? I say, I think it an improper problem to propose to compute the sum of the series $-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{10} + \dots$, &c. *ad infinitum*, without being more explicit with regard to the termination of the series. To me the proper problem seems rather to be, to find the *limit* of the sum of the series $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{4}{5} + \frac{5}{6} - \frac{6}{7} (2m)$ or of the series $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{11} + \dots$ supposing the integer m to increase *ad infinitum*.

The *limit* may be easily found by various methods; and the finding it may serve to expose the fallacy of Mr. VINCE's imaginary correction.

$$\text{By the equation } \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 (2m+1) - \frac{x^{2m+1}}{1+x} \text{ from above (} m$$

supposed any positive integer and $2m+1=n$); we, from thence, by multiplying by x , and taking the fluents, find fl. $\frac{x}{1+x} =$ the hyp. log. of $1+x$, in general

$$x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} (2m+1) - \text{fl. } \frac{x^{2m+1}x}{1+x}. \text{ Now, as } m \text{ may be taken so}$$

that when x (supposed positive) is equal to, or less than 1, the value of fl. shall be less than any assignable quantity how small soever it be; we rightly

$$\text{conclude, that } (x \text{ being so}) \text{ the hyp. log. of } 1+x \text{ (or fl. } \frac{x}{1+x}) \text{ is } = x - \frac{x^2}{2} +$$

$-\frac{x^3}{3}, \&c. \text{ ad infinitum}$, the quantity fl. $\frac{x^{2m+1}x}{1+x}$ being rejected on account of its smallness. But, if we would reason farther from the equation between the hyp.

$$1+x \text{ and its value, we should do wrong to reject the quantity fl. } \frac{x^{2m+1}x}{1+x}$$

enquiring whether the process may not produce therefrom another quantity which will be finite (and therefore of considerable value) in the result. The retaining

$$\text{the expression fl. } \frac{x^{2m+1}x}{1+x}, \text{ it is evident cannot lead to an erroneous conclusion by rejecting it may.}$$

In the equation between the hyp. log. of $1+x$ and its general value, we have by composition and division) $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{x^3}{4} - \frac{x^4}{5} (2m) = 1 - \frac{1}{x}$ hyp. log. of

$$\frac{1}{x} \text{ fl. } \frac{x^{2m+1}x}{1+x}: \text{whence, by taking the fluxions, and multiplying by } \frac{x^2}{x}, \text{ we}$$

$$-\frac{2x^2}{3} + \frac{3x^3}{4} - \frac{4x^4}{5} (2m) = \text{the hyp. log. of } \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{x}{1+x} - \frac{x^2}{1+x} + \frac{x^3}{1+x} - \frac{x^4}{1+x} + \dots$$

from a French pamphlet, on the subject of balloons, and an account of an experiment performed last April at Dijon.

AIR-BALLOONS.

Extract from a Pamphlet lately published at Paris, intitled An Essay on Aerial Navigation: Containing the Art of directing the Aerostatic Machines at Pleasure, and of accelerating their Motion in the Air. Together with an Account of two Experiments to be made, by Means of these Machines, in Meteorology. Read before the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Paris, the 14th of January, 1784. By Mons. Carra, Author of the new Principles of Physic.

MONS. CARRA begins with an eulogium on Mons. Montgolfier and Mess. Charles and Robert, for the new and ample field which they have discovered for philosophical experiments, and more especially such as relate to the atmosphere of our earth. He then proceeds to give a succinct account of the specific elasticity of the ærostatic globes, of their ascension in the atmosphere, and their translation from one place to another by the different currents of air that they are liable to meet with in the atmosphere, as follows:

The specific levity of ærostatic balloons is nothing but the effect of a *gaz*, or made air, more light and subtle than the real, or permanent air which composes the total mass of the atmosphere; a mass which, if I may use the expression, is attached to the center of the earth, as the spokes of a wheel are to its nave. Or it may be any substance more light than the real or permanent air, and which, in consequence, will raise itself to a greater or less height in it, according to the greater or less density of the real air, or to the greater or less degree of rarity, or volatility of the *gaz*, or made air. It is, therefore, the effect of the volatility of the *gaz* which causes the balloon to ascend, and not the effect of a natural lightness of its component parts. This truth is sufficiently proved by the gross vapours, which are visibly of an opaque nature, and more charged with impure particles than the real air, rises only to a certain height in the atmosphere, and

there combines, and forms different meteors. By these principles, the more volatile a substance is, the more it strives to escape and rise in the atmosphere; and, in consequence, the more easily it passes through and penetrates the different beds, or strata, of the atmosphere; and, as it is from hence that the specific levity in the different species of *gaz* or made airs results, and, consequently, the comparative elasticity in the ærostatic balloons, therefore, the first principle of the aerial navigation is, to choose for the balloon the most volatile *gaz*, because it causes the greatest elasticity, and furnishes the best means of governing them.

The ascension of the balloons being only the tendency of the inclosed *gaz* to escape towards the circumference of the atmosphere, it follows, First, That the balloons always rise on that side towards which the air is most rare*. Secondly, If the *gaz* inclosed in the balloon is only one degree lighter than the stratum of air in which it is first set at liberty, it will only rise to where that stratum of air begins which is one degree more rare than that in which it rose from. If the *gaz* is seven times more rare, it will rise seven times higher in the atmosphere, and so on. The balloon being arrived where the elasticity of the *gaz* is equal to that of the atmospheric air, the *gaz* will strive to mix with the air that surrounds it, and the balloon will find itself translated or carried in a current of air; until the elasticity of the *gaz* hath caused such an expansion or dilatation of its

3 L 2

cover,

* They will always rise in an inclined direction; for example, tending towards a river, or a morass, or a cloud, because it is always in the nature of light substances to search out that column of air in the atmosphere which is least dense to rise in. These balloons will take another direction if another column of vapours force it another way. Independent of these vapours or clouds, they will follow the current without deviation, till they meet with other obstacles. They will, therefore, be subject to move in all possible directions, until it is known how to govern them, and direct them at pleasure.

cover, as will give it power to escape, either by the pores of the stretched cover, or by an eruption. These effects will never fail to take place, whatever the nature of the cover may be, because its constituent parts can never be homogeneous in any degree either with the surrounding air or the *gaz* contained in it; therefore, the second principle of the aerial navigation is, not to suffer the balloon to rise higher than where the *gaz* is at least two degrees more rare than that of the atmospheric air that surrounds it*.

The difference between the density of the factitious and atmospheric air may be found by the height of the mercury in the barometer, and by the degrees of cold or heat which a thermometer will point out when immersed in the different kinds of airs employed in balloons: that is to say, in combining such a height of the mercury with such a degree of heat or cold, you may discover the different strata of air which the balloon passes through. Besides, we may learn from this experiment what weight the balloon will take up with it, by calculating the elasticity of the *gaz* contained therein; considering, in the first place, the nature of the *gaz*, its comparative weight with respect to that of the atmospheric air in the different degrees of its density, and the motion of the balloon in every possible current of wind.

The motion of *aërostatic* balloons in the atmosphere is absolute: for the vanes sent up with them do not point; that is to say, the balloons, as well as all bodies attached to them, experience no resistance from the winds, however violent and stormy they may be; because these balloons make a constituent part not only of the column of wind, or current of air in which they are let off in, but of that also in which they shall afterwards arrive, whether it be in descending by the loss of *gaz*, or

in ascending by the diminution of ballast, or in any deviation whatever. Therefore, a balloon launched in the most rapid column of air, and fitted out with all the rigging and sails of a ship, is no more, notwithstanding all these, than a boat without either oars, sails, or rudder, carried along by the tranquil current of a river. The wind ought, therefore, to be banished from the thoughts of those who wish to make experiments in aerial navigation, either as means of resistance or acceleration. It must not, however, be supposed that a balloon, with all its appendages, when launched into a current of air, more or less rapid, is carried from one place to another absolutely in a passive manner. If the wind goes one league in five minutes, the balloon makes the same way in the same time, unless there be some cause for deviation. We cannot, therefore, draw any conclusions relative to aerial navigation from the theory of the winds, as applied to navigation on the sea, either with respect to directing the balloons, or with respect to accelerating their motions.

The third principle of aerial navigation is, therefore, to find out some means by which the muscular power of the navigator may be applied, not only to direct, but also to impel the balloon in any direction he may think necessary. In short, it is necessary that the compound motion produced by the direction which the balloon would take of itself, and that produced by the force of the man who accompanies it, that is to say, the diagonal of a parallelogram, the sides of which are in these directions, may be either vertical, horizontal, or oblique to these two directions, as that man may judge to be most convenient. I flatter myself it has been shewn that these are the only true principles which can be applied to aerial navigations; and it is on the discovery and application of these

* In comparing the *gaz* or factitious air with the progressive rarity of the permanent or atmospheric air, the weight, or levity is out of the question. We have not yet established any thing which can satisfy upon the calculations hitherto made between the *gaz* of Mess. Montgolfier and the atmospheric air, or between that and the inflammable air. It remains, therefore, for the present, to make experiments by means of aerial navigations. These experiments will lead us, by little and little, to a perfect knowledge of every thing which concerns the atmosphere in general; and the different kinds of *gaz* or factitious air, in particular.

these principles that I have founded my theory.

But, to proceed regularly. I now mean to show in what manner I construct an aero-nautic machine, with all possible advantages, not only for the safety of the navigator, but also to direct its course, and accelerate its motion. After having made the balloon of gummed taffety, filled it with a strong gaz, and sufficiently secured it, I add another cover of the same stuff, made in the same manner, which is to receive the gaz which may escape from the first, either by dilatation or eruption. In every other respect I use the same means that have been employed by Monf. Charles and Roberts, in their experiment of the 1st of December last: that is to say, the fillet, the cords, the bellows, the pipe of leather, &c. to the end of which I attach a car or boat, made of wicker work, furnished at the bottom with a floor of cork, caulked all round, and tarred and decorated with art, elegance, and propriety. Across the middle of the boat, in its widest part, I place a cylinder of wood, which is extended each way beyond the sides of the boat, and passes through a ring of leather, fixed in such a manner as will permit it to turn round without displacing itself: this cylinder must reach from each side of the car twenty-five or thirty feet (according to the dimensions required by the specific lightness of the balloon, and its diameter) carrying at each end three wings made of gummed taffety, each twenty or twenty-five feet long, and fifteen or twenty broad, these three wings are to be at equal distances one from the other, and arranged in form of a wheel, and fastened on one side to cross pieces of wood, and the other side by cords, so as to follow the motion impressed on it by

the cylinder, by means of a very simple machine, on the same construction as a spinning wheel, which is made to go by the foot, or by a weight acting on it, as may be thought most convenient*. A large ring of lead runs along each cross piece of wood, which being attached to the taffety wings by small rings of wire, draws them with it when it descends, and folds them up when it ascends: by this means the impulse of the air is always before and never behind, since the wings are of no effect when they are uppermost, and are only extended when they are below the axis. The simplicity of this mechanism, and the success which it promises, will be seen without further explanation. The large cylinder of wood must be in two equal pieces, which may be joined or separated at pleasure, leaving to the navigator the choice of turning the wings on one side only, or both sides together, as he may see proper. We see, therefore, already, a means of accelerating the machine, and even of steering it. Although it is certain it will have an absolute power over the whole body of the balloon, as well as every thing attached to it, it is not less true that the muscular power which the navigator must be obliged to use in managing the apparatus will add, by means of the rotation of the taffety wings, such an impulsive motion to the balloon, as will force it to go faster than the air by which it is borne up; in the same manner as the oars accelerate the course of a boat, which swims along the current of a river, and forces it on quicker than the current in which the boat moves would otherwise carry it. I say more: for as the current of a river may be overpowered by the force of the oars, so the current of air or wind may be overcome by the impulse of my wings of taffety, as we have only to

put

* This weight, by having a cord of forty toises fixed to it, will serve as a log to measure the way, and by which you may judge of the velocity of the wind. If this log, for example, should be ten seconds in descending and in unrolling the cord, it is clear that in this interval the aero-nautic machine will have advanced beyond the space it has been carried by the current of air forty toises. We may, therefore, calculate the velocity of the machine from the time the log will take in descending; adding afterwards, by approximation, the way which you ought to make with the current of air or wind, in which you are carried (saving unforeseen deviations) by which may be known, within a very little, the distance from whence you came to the place you would go to. The navigator must be furnished with a compass to steer by; also a watch with seconds to know the time; a barometer which will show the height he shall be at, and the thermometer the degrees of cold or heat through which he will pass.

put them in motion in an opposite direction to that the wind blows in. We may conceive, from this explanation, that the aerial navigation hath an advantage over the marine one, in as much as it is neither subject to the accidents which arise from sudden gusts of the winds, or the undulation of the waves, but has simply a current to surmount. It will happen, nevertheless, that when it meets with a current of wind, it will prove a sensible resistance; but this resistance will always be less than the impulsive force opposed to it by the rotation of the wings of taffety. The vane will show from what point of the compass the wind blows, and which way you are moving. If I fix two of the three wings of taffety horizontally, which I use as oars, I have the same advantage as is derived from the umbrella in breaking the too sudden fall of the machine, in case of an eruption of the two cases of the balloon; and as this is done only by a turn of the hand, it cannot but be very advantageous, as it will secure the navigator from danger. If the sudden eruption of the two cases of the balloon should be at a time when they are navigating over the sea, my boat or car, by being caulked, must be very useful, and before they will have any danger to fear from the motion of the waves, they will have time to cut the cords, and the pipe of leather of the balloon, that attached it to the boat or car, and to fasten one side of the wings of taffety to a post fixed in the middle of the boat, to serve as a mast on such occasions. A thin board, that reaches about two feet below the keel of the boat, will serve as a rudder to direct it on the water, and which may be fixed in an instant in the place of the tail of taffety, thirty or forty feet long, extended by pieces of whalebone, and which is intended to serve also as a rudder to the car or boat when in the air, as I shall explain. I have now a boat well caulked, and the wings of taffety serve me for four purposes—to accelerate the course of the aerostatic ma-

chine—to direct it—to retard its descent, in case of accident—and to form sails for navigating the sea, if occasion should require them. I have also a rudder to steer by in an aerial journey, and also one to be applied in a marine voyage: but, notwithstanding that, I am not yet certain of being able to steer myself in every case; and it is absolutely necessary to have another aid or support, which I may fly to on occasion, or as necessity may require, independent of the grand balloon which bears up the boat or car, and that is not connected with any part belonging to it. To obtain this support, I make another balloon upon the model of the former, with a double covering, but six times less than it. I fix to the prow of my vessel or boat, a stick or pole, of seven or eight feet long, to which I fasten a cord of 140 feet, which is part of the appendage of my second balloon. This second balloon is elevated in the air above the grand balloon. Another cord of 140 feet fixed to the same part of the second balloon, and passed through the net of the grand balloon, must be held by the navigator in the poop of the boat, so as to form an angle (the degrees of which may vary without being of consequence to the effect) with that attached to the pole at the prow of the boat. The navigator, by pulling the cord which is in his hand, forces that which is attached to the end of the pole at the prow of the boat, to yield, at the same time that it pushes forward the grand balloon; because the elasticity of the second balloon, which is the seventh part of the force of the grand balloon, will be thereby entirely taken away, and lost, in the muscular motion of the navigator; from whence it will follow, that the effect of this motion will be to impel the machine forward; and the navigator, by letting the cord go, will make the machine describe an horizontal curve, and by that means give the two balloons an additional degree of power to raise themselves again*. At the same time the rudder acting, by

compressing

* It appears, at the first sight, that taking away the seventh part of the force of the grand balloon, by pulling at the second balloon, would have no effect on the compounded machine, because this force being transmitted to the navigator diminishes his weight towards the poop, as much as it adds

compressing the air which opposes it, the prow will turn, and describe the diagonal of a vertical parallelogram: and thus the new direction which he wishes to take will be obtained. Moreover, the navigator, sitting at the poop of the boat, and turning the rudder with his left hand, as he pulls the cord attached to the small balloon with his right, will give to the boat the double motion which is required to turn and direct it; whilst, at the same time, he puts the taffety wings either on one side or both, as he shall see necessary, in motion by his foot, and so communicates the power proper for urging it forwards*.

To add another advantage to those I have already proposed, I would put another cover of tissue on the small balloon, stuck full of small spikes made of brass wire. These wires must communicate at the bottom of the balloon to another wire, of the same metal, but thicker, twisted round the cord which is attached to the point of the stick at the prow of the boat; the end of which must communicate to a piece of resin inclosed in a bag of leather, pulled with water, and fastened to the same stick†. The electric fluid gathered from the clouds that the machine may meet with in its way will be conducted to the piece of resin; and passing from thence to the water in

which the resin is, regains its equilibrium, and peaceably re-enters its common grand reservoir. It is to be observed, that the navigator in the boat or car, having no communication with the brass wire which reaches to the bag of leather, has nothing to fear from the electric matter, however frequent and abundant it may be. In short, by slackening the cord of the small balloon attached to the stick at the prow, by means of two pulleys, one at each end of the stick, you have a very simple means of descending at pleasure, without letting out any of the gaz or inflammable air; because the small balloon, which is the seventh part of the force of the grand balloon, will no longer help to sustain the whole machine, and which will of course descend during the time of letting out the cord. If you choose to ascend, you have nothing to do but pull in the cord, which you had before let out, and this, by stopping the grand balloon, will immediately cause it to ascend, by partaking of the weight of the whole compound machine, without having occasion to renew the gaz or inflammable air.

Such are the means which I now make public to establish and bring to perfection aerial navigation. The experiments which I have offered to make, both on land and on the sea‡, of the methods which I here propose, will

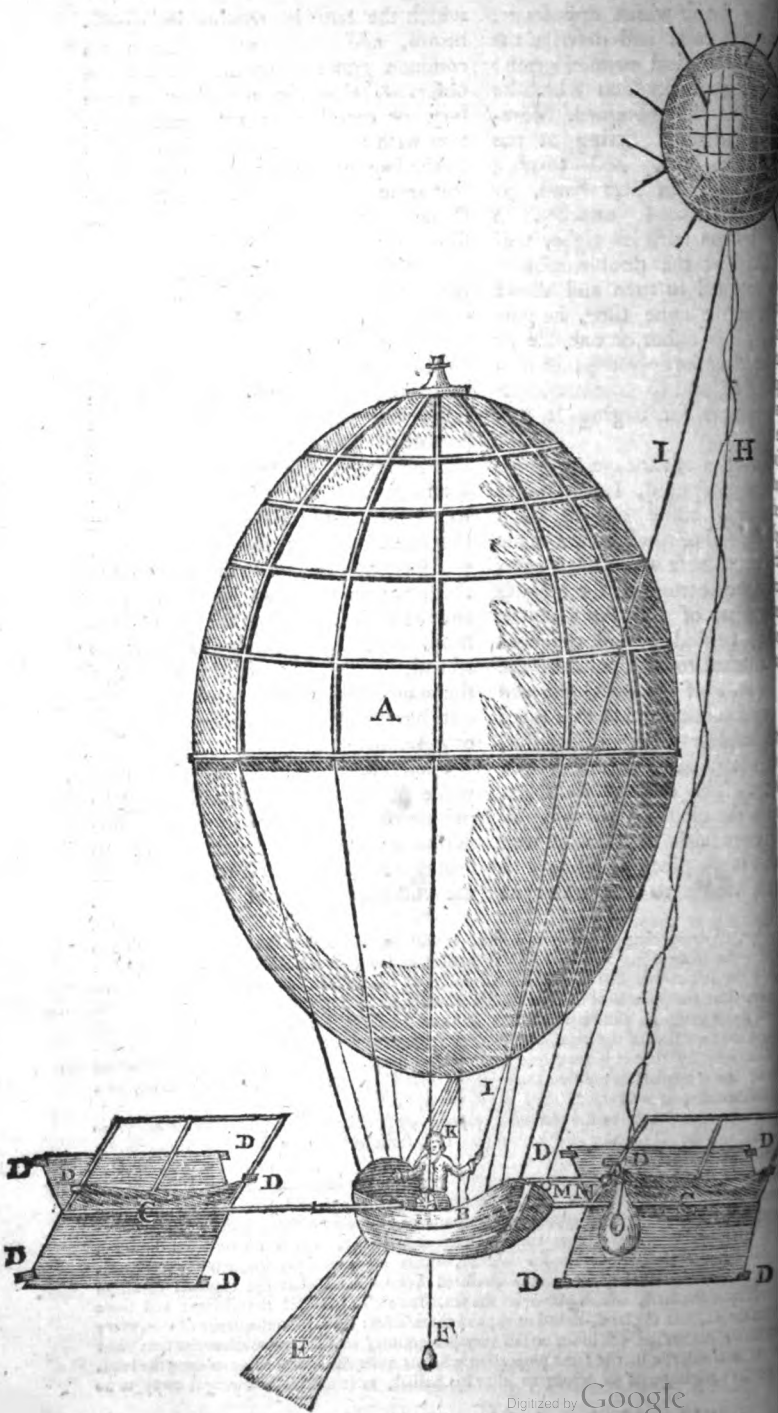
at the prow: but, on examining the matter nearer, it will be found that the effect of the motion made by the navigator in drawing the cord of the smaller balloon, is a motion almost independent of the weight of the rest of his body, and consequently, if he pulls at the rate of 25 pounds he cannot lose more than ten pounds of his weight§; therefore, there remains 15 pounds; by the means of which he impresses an oscillatory motion on the whole aerial machine, which is the thing wanted to govern the direction of the boat, and to keep it in the track in which it is wanted to move. To the rest, I can only say that it is experiment only that can decide either in favour of my means against them; and it appears to me that the methods that I propose, and now make public, in a very disinterested manner, is well worth being put to the trial.

* In case this operation should be too fatiguing for one person, it would be no difficult matter to find a companion, who would partake in the trouble. It is sufficient to show here that it is possible for one man to direct the machine.

† To prevent the electric matter from communicating with the inflammable air, I furnish the cord that comes along the grand balloon with a sheath of wet leather, for fear the electric fluid should communicate that way with the gaz that may chance to escape from the balloon.

‡ I wish in this place to observe, that the aerostatique balloons, which ascend from the land, if they should afterwards pass over the sea descend, which may, perhaps, frighten the navigator, as well as the lookers-on, if they are not acquainted before-hand, that the currents of air or turns of wind from the land, which pass over the sea, lower, or contract themselves; and those which pass from the sea, over the land, ascend or expand themselves: and, in consequence of this, every balloon which navigates the air will lower or fall very perceptibly, when it approaches the sea; and the same reason it will rise in the same proportion when it quits the sea to navigate over the land, which case the navigator will do wrong to alter his ballast, as it will be throwing it away to no purpose.

§ I do not see the truth of this. The TRANSLATOR.



will prove beyond a doubt the certainty and solidity of my maxims, perhaps even beyond my own hopes.

A summary of two experiments relating to meteorology to be made with the aerostatique balloons.

The first is with a balloon covered with tissue, stuck full of brass wires, the same as I have described above, which must be sent up into thick and dense clouds, such as generally attend a thunder-storm. The wires must communicate with a cord twisted over with wire of the same metal, which must reach to the ground, in the same manner as in the experiment of the electric kite. By this means we may know the utility of the electric balloons, and whether they will be preferable to the kite (for without wind they may be sent up into the clouds) in preventing the effects of lightning, by drawing off quietly the electric fluid, without the danger of spreading elsewhere. The second experiment is with seven balloons of the same diameter, the covers of which are made of the same weight

and the same stuff; but the first to be filled with a *gaz* or inflammable air one degree more rare than the first stratum of the atmospheric air; the second with a *gaz* twice as rare; the third with a *gaz* three times as rare, &c. Each of these balloons must be painted of a different colour, and let off at the same time, that by the inequality of their ascension, we may know the different degrees of velocity which each will have; and also the different directions they will take. If it will be possible, by any means, to perceive at what height each balloon will take an horizontal direction, we may draw conclusions and establish calculations not only on the different degrees of density of the atmospherique air, but also on the progression of the rarefaction of the atmosphere, by observing in which proportion the *gaz* extends the covering of the balloon. By these observations also, we may obtain the foundation of a true theory of the air, which may be applied with success to aerial navigation.

EXPLANATION of the PLATE.

- A The large balloon.
- B The boat or car.
- cc The revolving wings.
- DD The pieces of lead which draw the taffety of the wings backward and forward, as the wings turn.
- E The rudder.
- F The log.
- G The small balloon, armed with small spikes of brass wire.
- HH The cord which the brass wire is twisted round, and which is attached to the stick at the prow of the boat, to keep the small balloon at the height of one hundred and forty feet above the boat or car.
- II Another cord of one hundred and forty feet, that is held by the navigator, and fastened to the balloon in the same place as the former cord.
- K The navigator, stationed towards the poop of the boat.
- L The sack or bag of leather filled with water, in the middle of which swims the piece of resin fixed to the end of the brass wire HH.
- MM The two pullies in which the cord runs, that is designed to raise or lower the small balloon at pleasure, without altering the *gaz*.

ACCOUNT OF AN AEROSTATIC EXPERIMENT PERFORMED AT DIJON.

A Gas balloon, which had been some time preparing by order of the academy of Dijon, was at length completed, and launched on the 25th of April last, from the garden of an abbey in the town of Dijon. We have

not yet learned its dimensions, and only know, that its power of ascension was estimated at 550lb. and that a great part of the inflammable air with which it was filled was procured from potatoes, by distillation, which was found

to be lighter than that produced from metals, in the proportion of 6 to 7.— M. de Morveau and the Abbé Bertrand were named commissaries, by the academy, for conducting this experiment; and they actually ascended in a gondola annexed to it. As this is the most important expedition since that of Messrs. Charles and Robert, our readers will no doubt wish to learn some particulars concerning it, and nothing will probably gratify them more, than the account which the navigators themselves have given in an affidavit, drawn up immediately on their landing.

“ Being apprehensive (say the commissaries) lest the very high and boisterous wind that rose a few moments before our departure, and which had already blown us several times from the height at which we were held by ropes against the ground, should endanger our apparatus, and throw us upon the town (the place of our ascent being at the foot of one of its highest steeples*) we thought it expedient to discharge all our ballast, and even a part of our provisions, weighing between 75 and 80lb. When we had ascended beyond the roof of the church, and were set free by those who held the ropes below, we soared with very great rapidity, and soon saw the steeple a great way below us†.

“ Perceiving now, by the form of our balloon, that the air it contained was exceedingly dilated, both by the heat of the sun, and on account of the diminution of density of the circumambient medium, we opened at once both our valves; but their apertures not being sufficient to emit a proper quantity of the fluid, the balloon burst at the bottom near the appendices, the rent measuring about seven or eight inches in length. This accident, so far from alarming us, served rather to remove our apprehensions.

“ We now felt ourselves in a perfect calm, and in a manner stationary; and yet we soon perceived that we were gotten some distance from the town.

“ At 5h. 5' we passed over a village of which we had no knowledge: we there dropped a note fastened to a bag

filled with bran, bearing a little flag; we therein gave notice that we were perfectly well; that the barometer stood at 20 inches 9 lines; the thermometer $1^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ below 0 (about 29° Fahr.); and the hygrometer at Mr. de Retz's, and $24^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ of M. Picaud's scale.

“ We dropped two other notes, which we were obliged to write with pencil, the cold not allowing the use of the pen. At 5h. 11", the barometer stood at 3° below 0 (near 26° of Fahr.) and it had in the whole of the ascent sunk 14° (about $31^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ of Fahr.).

“ We observed by a stop watch, that the time of the fall of one of the notes was no doubt somewhat retarded by the streamer, for although it was almost vertical, it yet took more than 57" in reaching the ground.

“ The intense cold affected the thermometer, and this was the only inconvenience we experienced; and even for the loss of the notes we were amply indemnified by the observations which Mr. Charles has just described. We have only one objection to make upon his lively narration, which is, that so far from being exaggerated, it appeared rather too faint, when we saw the clouds floating beneath us, including us in a manner from the bottom. We then jointly repeated the motto affixed to our aërostat, *surgit unus ad æthera.*

“ The sun, after exhibiting a magnificent parheliion, was now setting; and perceiving by the position of the lower part of our balloon that it was time for us to descend, began to look out for a proper landing place. We concluded, from the deflection of the compass, that we were not far from the town of Amiens, and, in fact, a large mass of buildings which we perceived about 25° to the right proved to be that place. We then had recourse to all our expedients in order to steer towards that point. Our apparatus for this purpose had been greatly damaged by the boisterous wind at our departure. The valve was unhinged, one of the ropes snapped near its handle, and during the moment we attempted to

* The wind was west, and the steeple of the abbey-church was to the eastward.

† They were launched at 4 h. 28 m. P. M.

in order to accelerate our course. Another oar had been entangled in one of the ropes by which we were at first held to the ground, and we could never recover it. We had, therefore, only two oars left, which being both on the same side, were perfectly useless during the greatest part of our navigation in the calm, and even after we felt ourselves advancing, although without any perceptible current. But having now entered a stream which carried us towards the east, we worked our oars with great facility for about eight or nine minutes: this made us verge so much to the south-east, the point of our destination, that we found it necessary to suspend our work, lest we should exceed our mark, having no means to make us revert to the eastward.

"We were in hopes of landing near the cluster of buildings which we had taken for Auxonne, but our globe lost so much of its gaz through the rent, that we saw little prospect of reaching that distance. We were now over a large tract covered with wood, and felt ourselves descending. We had kept what ballast we had left, which consisted of little else than our loose benches, that we might have the means of retarding the fall in case we should find it necessary. We threw out one of these benches, and then descended very gently upon a copse, the name of which we have since learned is *Chaignet*, belonging to the Countess de Brun. Our gondola had scarce touched the tops of the boughs, when it reascended with some force. We laid hold of the boughs in order to come to an anchor, and to avoid our being thrown against some tall trees that rose here and there above the rest of the wood. We tried to descend by hauling those boughs, in the same manner as ships are moved by towing, but our efforts were ineffectual. We heard human voices, and we called for their aid to ground us. The people we heard were inhabitants of *Magny-Auxonne*: one of them answered, that he would gladly assist us, if we would promise to do him no harm; we dispelled his fears, and his example, as well as our repeated desire, induced at length his companions to assist us. We

landed at 6 h. 25'.—Among the number of inhabitants who were assembled, two men and three women were seen to kneel to the balloon.

"We had just moored our apparatus, placed somebody to guard it, and dispatched a messenger to Dijon, when we saw a number of people approaching on the road of Magny, who having perceived us at Auxonne were coming to meet us. As many as had room were pleased to sign the present affidavit, which we drew up immediately at the parsonage of Atée, the 25th of April, 1784." Signed by DE MORVEAU and BERTRAND, commissaries; *Bidel*, priest of Atée; *Buvée*, a principal magistrate in the jurisdiction of Auxonne, and 14 more.

To this account, which is all that is hitherto published, we have it in our power to add some further authentic information. The height to which this balloon ascended is computed to have been about 2000 French toises (above $2\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.) The distance it went in a strait line was about six leagues; the time it remained in the air 1 h. 27'. It seems, that the persons who held the ropes were exceedingly alarmed at the violence of the wind, and refused to let go, till in a manner compelled to it, by a gentleman appointed to repeat the signals of the navigators, who, by discharging all their ballast, and by every other means in their power, expressed their eagerness to be set at liberty.

One of those who held the ropes was raised above three feet from the ground before he quitted his hold, and in the fall he hurt his shoulder. He has since acknowledged that his intention was to tie the rope to his wrist, and to follow the balloon: had he succeeded, his rashness would inevitably have proved his own destruction, with that of the navigators, and of many of those who were standing immediately under them; since his weight must have drawn the equatorial circle out of its horizontal position, which would have made some of the ropes, to which the gondola was suspended, press so hard against the balloon as infallibly to burst it.

At Moncucco, near Milan, on the thirteenth of March, a fire-balloon, seventy-two feet high, and fifty-six feet in diameter, was launched with the makers, Messrs. Gherli, and Count Andreani, at whose sole expence the experiment was undertaken. They were in the air twenty-five minutes, and mounted above four thousand feet from the earth, and the aerial travellers landed in safety, about three miles from the spot whence they ascended.

There is likewise a vague report of

the performance of an aerostatic experiment at Moscow, but nothing certain has transpired.

These are the two first encroachments of foreigners on the *French privilege* of aerial navigation. It is said, that the King of Prussia has prohibited these experiments in his dominions, in order that the merit of improvements may be left to the inventors. "*Fire!*" (exclaimed the veteran warrior) must be my element, for Russia and Austria aim at universal sway on land; England at sea; and France in the air."

ANATOMY.

DR. HUNTER's Lectures were so well known, so generally attended, and so justly admired, that we think our readers cannot but be pleased with the following extract from the second of the two introductory Lectures, which have been published since the death of their author.

They have been printed from a copy, which the Doctor himself corrected for the press, and as they were delivered at his last course of Anatomical Lectures, in Windmill-street.

After having considered the rise and progress of Anatomy, its followers, and their various discoveries, he thus teaches his pupil what are the requisites necessary for making a man.

ON THE REQUISITES NECESSARY FOR MAKING A MAN.

FROM DR. HUNTER'S SECOND INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

FOR what purpose is there such a variety of parts in the human body? Why such a complication of nice and tender machinery? Why was there not rather a more simple, less delicate, and less expensive frame?

That beginners in the study of Anatomy may acquire a satisfactory general idea of their subject, we shall furnish them with clear answers to all such questions. Let us then, in our imagination, *make a man*: in other words, let us suppose that the *mind*, or immaterial part, is to be placed in a corporeal fabric, to hold a correspondence with other material beings by the intervention of the body; and then consider, *a priori*, what will be wanted for her accommodation. In this enquiry, we shall plainly see the necessity or advantage, and, therefore, the *final cause* of most of the parts which we actually find in the human body. And if we consider that, in order to answer some of the requisites,

human wit and invention would be very insufficient, we need not be surprised, if we meet with some parts of the body, whose use we cannot yet make out, and with some operations or functions which we cannot explain. We can see, and comprehend, that the whole bears the strongest characters of excelling wisdom and ingenuity: but the imperfect senses and capacity of *man* cannot pretend to reach every part of a machine, which nothing less than the intelligence and power of the *Supreme Being* could contrive and execute.

To proceed then: in the first place, the *mind*, the thinking, immaterial agent, must be provided with a place of immediate residence; which shall have all the requisites for the union of spirit and body; accordingly, she is provided with the *brain*, where she dwells as governor and superintendant of the whole fabric.

In the second place, as she is to hold

hold a correspondence with all the material beings which surround her, she must be supplied with organs fitted to receive the different kinds of impressions that they will make. In fact, therefore, we see that she is provided with the organs of sense, as we call them: the eye is adapted to light; the ear to sound; the nose to smell; the mouth to taste; and the skin to touch.

In the third place, she must be provided with organs of communication between herself, in the brain, and those organs of sense, to give her information of all the impressions that are made upon them: and she must have organs between herself, in the brain, and every other part of the body, fitted to convey her commands and influence over the whole. For these purposes the nerves are actually given. They are chords, which rise from the brain, the immediate residence of the mind, and disperse themselves in branches through all parts of the body. They convey all the different kinds of sensations to the mind, in the brain; and likewise carry out from thence all her commands or influence to the other parts of the body. They are intended to be occasional monitors against all such impressions as might endanger the well-being of the whole, or of any particular part: which vindicates the Creator of all things, in having actually subjected us to those many disagreeable and painful sensations which we are exposed to, from a thousand accidents in life.

Further, the mind, in this corporeal system, must be endued with the power of moving from place to place, that she may have intercourse with a variety of objects; that she may fly from such as are disagreeable, dangerous, or hurtful, and pursue such as are pleasant, or useful to her. And accordingly, she is furnished with limbs, and with muscles and tendons, the instruments of motion, which are found in every part of the fabric where motion is necessary.

But, to support, to give firmness and shape to the fabric; to keep the softer parts in their proper places; to give fixed points for, and the proper

direction to its motions; as well as to protect some of the more important and tender organs from external injuries; there must be some firm prop-work interwoven through the whole. And, in fact, for such purposes the bones are given.

The prop-work must not be made into one rigid fabric, for that would prevent motion. Therefore there are a number of bones.

These pieces must all be firmly bound together, to prevent their dislocation. And, in fact, this end is perfectly well answered by the ligaments.

The extremities of these bony pieces, where they move, and rub upon one another, must have smooth and slippery surfaces, for easy motion. This is most happily provided for, by the cartilages and mucus of the joints.

The interstices of all these parts must be filled up with some soft and ductile matter, which shall keep them in their places, unite them, and, at the same time, allow them to move a little upon one another. This end is accordingly answered by the cellular membrane, or adipose substance.

There must be an outward covering over the whole apparatus, both to give it a firm compactness, and to defend it from a thousand injuries; which, in fact, are the very purposes of the skin, and other integuments.

And, as she is made for society, and intercourse with beings of her own kind, she must be endued with powers of expressing and communicating her thoughts, by some sensible marks or signs; which shall be both easy to herself, and admit of great variety. And, accordingly, she is provided with the organs and faculty of speech; by which she can throw out signs with amazing facility, and vary them without end.

Thus we have built up an animal body, which would seem to be pretty complete. But we have not yet made any provision for its duration. And, as it is the nature of matter to be altered, and worked upon by matter; so, in a very little time, such a living creature must be destroyed, if there is no provision for repairing the injuries

which

which she must commit upon herself, and the injuries which she must be exposed to from without. Therefore a treasure of blood is actually provided in the heart and vascular system, full of nutritious and healing particles, fluid enough to penetrate into the minutest parts of the animal; impelled by the heart, and conveyed by the arteries, it washes every part, builds up what was broken down, and sweeps away the old and useless materials. Hence, we see the necessity or advantage of the heart and arterial system.

What more there is of this blood, than enough to repair the present damages of the machine, must not be lost, but should be returned again to the heart: and for this purpose the venal system is actually provided. These requisites in the animal, explain, *a priori*, the circulation of the blood.

The old materials which were become useless, and are swept off by the current of blood, must be separated and thrown out of the system. Therefore glands, the organs of secretion, are given, for straining whatever is redundant, vapid, or noxious, from the mass of blood; and when strained, they are thrown out by excretories, called excretories.

Now, as the fabric must be constantly wearing, the reparation must be carried on without intermission, and the strainers must always be employed. Therefore there is actually a perpetual circulation of the blood, and the secretions are always going on.

But even all this provision would not be sufficient; for that store of blood would soon be consumed, and the fabric would break down, if there were not a provision made for fresh supplies. These we observe, in fact, are profusely scattered round her, in the animal and vegetable kingdoms; and she is provided with hands, the finest instruments that could have been contrived, for gathering them, and for preparing them in a variety of different ways for the mouth.

These supplies, which we call food, must be considerably changed; they must be converted into blood. Therefore she is provided with teeth for cut-

ting and bruising the food, and with a stomach for melting it down: in short, with all the organs subservient to digestion. The finer parts of the aliments only can be useful in the constitution: these must be taken up, and conveyed into the blood, and the dregs must be thrown off. With this view the intestinal canal is actually given. It separates the nutritious part, which we call chyle, to be conveyed into the blood, by the system of absorbent vessels; and the fæces pass downwards, to be conducted out of the body.

Now, we have got our animal not only furnished with what is wanted for its immediate existence; but also, with the powers of spinning out that existence to an indefinite length of time. But its duration, we may presume, must necessarily be limited: for as it is nourished, grows, and is raised up to its full strength and utmost perfection; so it must, in time, in common with all material beings, begin to decay; and then hurry on to final ruin. Hence, we see the necessity of a scheme for renovation. Accordingly, wise Providence, to perpetuate, as well as preserve his work, besides giving a strong appetite for life and self-preservation, has made animals, male and female, and given them such organs and passions, as will secure the propagation of the species to the end of the world.

Thus we see, that by the very imperfect survey which human reason is able to take of this subject, the animal man must necessarily be complex in his corporeal system, and in its operations.

He must have one great and general system, the vascular, branching through the whole, for circulation. Another, the nervous, with its appendages, the organs of sense, for every kind of feeling. And, a third, for the union and connection of all those parts.

Besides these primary and general systems, he requires others, which may be more local or confined; one for strength, support, and protection; the bony compages: another for the requisite motions of the parts among themselves, as well as for moving from place to place; the muscular part of the body: another to prepare nourish-

ment for the daily recruit of the body; the digestive organs: and one for propagating the species; the organs of generation.

And, in taking this general survey of what would appear, *a priori*, to be necessary for adapting an animal to the situations of humanity, we observe, with great satisfaction, that man is accordingly, in fact, made of such systems, and for such purposes. He has them all; and he has nothing more, except the organs of respiration. Breathing we cannot account for *a priori*: we only know that it is, *in fact*, essential and necessary to life. Notwithstanding this, when we see all the other parts of the body, and their functions, so well accounted for; and so wisely adapted to their several purposes, we cannot doubt that respiration is so likewise. And if ever we should be happy enough to find out clearly the object of this function, we shall, doubtless, as clearly see, that the organs are wisely contrived for an important office, as we now see the purpose and importance of the heart and vascular system; which, till the circulation of the blood was discovered, was wholly concealed from us.

The use and necessity of all the different systems in a man's body is not more apparent, than the wisdom and contrivance which has been exerted in putting them all into the most compact and convenient form; and in disposing them so, that they shall mutually receive, and give helps to one another; and that all, or many of the parts, shall not only answer their principal end or purpose, but operate successfully and usefully, in many secondary ways.

If we understand and consider the whole animal machine in this light, and compare it with any machine, in which human art has exerted its utmost, suppose the best constructed ship that ever was built, we shall be convinced, beyond the possibility of doubt, that there is intelligence and power, far surpassing what humanity can boast of.

In making such a comparison, there is a peculiarity and superiority in the natural machine, which cannot escape observation. It is this: in machines

of human contrivance or art, there is no internal power, no principle in the machine itself, by which it can alter and accommodate itself to any injury which it may suffer; or make up any injury which is repairable. But in the natural machine, the animal body, this is most wonderfully provided for, by internal powers in the machine itself; many of which are not more certain and obvious in their effects, than they are above all human comprehension, as to the manner and means of their operation. Thus, a wound heals up of itself; a broken bone is made firm again by a callus; a dead part is separated and thrown off; noxious juices are driven out by some of the emunctories; a redundancy is removed by some spontaneous bleeding; a bleeding naturally stops of itself; and a great loss of blood, from any cause, is, in some measure compensated, by a contracting power in the vascular system, which accommodates the capacity of the vessels to the quantity contained. The stomach gives information when the supplies have been expended; represents, with great exactness, the quantity and the quality of what is wanted in the present state of the machine; and, in proportion as she meets with neglect, rises in her demand, urges her petition with a louder voice, and with more forcible arguments; for its protection, an animal body resists heat and cold in a very wonderful manner, and preserves an equal temperature, in a burning and in a freezing atmosphere.

There is a further excellence or superiority in the natural machine, if possible, still more astonishing, more beyond all human comprehension, than what we have been speaking of. Besides those internal powers of self-preservation in each individual; when two of them co-operate, or act in concert, they are endued with powers of making other animals, or machines like themselves; which again are possessed of the same powers of producing others, and so of multiplying the species without end.

These are powers which mock all human invention or imitation. They are characteristics of the Divine Architect.

P O E T R Y.

ODE for his MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY.

Written by William Whitehead, Esq. Poet-Laureat,

And set to music by Mr. Stanley, Master of the King's Band of Musicians.

HAIL to the day, whose beams again,
Returning, claim the choral strain,
And bid us breath our annual vows
To the first power that Britain knows;
The power which, though itself restrain'd,
And subject to that just control
Which many an arduous conflict gain'd,
Connects, unites, and animates the whole.

Yon radiant sun, whose central force
Wings back each planet's vagrant course,
And through the systems holds imperial sway,
Bound by the same inherent laws,
E'en whilst it seems the active cause,
Promotes the gen'ral good as much confin'd as they.
That wond'rous plan, through ages sought,
Which elder Egypt never taught,
Nor Greece, with all her letter'd lore,
Nor struggling Rome could e'er explore,
Though many a form of rule she try'd:
That wond'rous plan has Britain found,
Which curbs licentiousness and pride,
Yet leaves true liberty without a wound.

The fierce Plantagenets beheld
Its growing strength, and deign'd to yield;
Th' imperious Tudors frown'd, and felt aggriev'd;
Th' unhappy race, whose faults we mourn,
Delay'd awhile its with'd return,
Till Brunswick perfected what Nassau had achiev'd.

From that bright æra of renown
Astræa walks the world again;
Her fabled form the nations own,
With all th' attendant blessings in her train.
Hark! with what gen'ral loud acclaim
They venerate the British name,
When forms of rule are in the balance weigh'd;
And pour their torrents of applause
On the fair isle, whose equal laws
Control the sceptre, and protect the spade.
The triple chain, which binds them fast,
Like Homer's golden one, descends from Jove:
Long may the sacred union last,
And the mix'd pow'rs in mutual concert move,
Each temp'ring each, and list'ning to the call
Of genuine public good, blest source and end of all.

EPITAPH IN STREATHAM CHURCH.

Written by Dr. JOHNSON.

JUXTA sepulta est—
Hæstera Maria Salisbury,
Thomæ Cotton de Combermere,
Baronetti, Cætriensis, Filia:
Johannis Salisbury, Armigeri, Flinticæsis, uxor.
Forma felix, felix ingenio,
Omnibus jucunda, suorum amantissima.
Linguis, artibusque ita exulta,
Ut loquenti nunquam desesset
Sermonis nitor, sententiarum flosculi,
Sapientie gravitas, leporum gratia.

Modum servandi adeo perita,
Ut domesticæ inter negotia literis oblectaretur,
Et literarum inter delicias rem
Familiarem sedulo curaret.
Multis illi multos annos precantibus,
Diri carcinomatis veneno contabuit,
Viribusque vitæ paulatim resolutis,
Terris meliora sperans emigravit.
Nata 1707, Nupta 1739, Obiit 1773.

THE FIRST COMPLAINT OF THE LORD OF CREQUI.

*From the French of MONS. ARNAUD.
The measure adapted to the music of the original.*

HAIL, glooms congenial with my woe!
Here my full heart is free to vent its sighs;
The only pleasure I can know,
That to my tortur'd breast relief supplies:
While never-ceasing horrors round me rise,
Rapt by my early passion's sacred glow,
I triumph, and absolve the skies.

The pride of Paris, Abelard,
By Cupid's dart instructed how to write,
Possess'd not such unchang'd regard,
Though Eloisa's graces charm'd the sight,
And his love soar'd beyond the vulgar height:
To paint Adelia asks a heavenly bard;
And I could teach a nobler flight.

'Tis I, Adelia, ah! 'tis I,
Who thus have lov'd, and ne'er can love but you.
And do you generously vie
In equal faith, to my dear mem'ry true?
Still, still, your voice I hear, your charms I view;
Fair as the opening rose-bud to my eye,
Your virgin beauty blooms anew.

Your image softens all my pains:
My kind companion on this hostile shore!
Yes; 'tis your hand that breaks my chains,
'Tis love alone can liberty restore.
Delightful scenes with you I trace once more—
False, fleeting dream! the dreary cell remains,
And pleasure leaves me to deplore.

My eyes in death I haste to close,
Ne'er raptur'd to behold my son most dear;
Ne'er, best of fires, what Nature owes,
O'er thy sad urn to pour the tender tear.
My corpse, withheld from a domestic bier,
In a detested land, 'mid impious foes,
Ignobly must be buried here.

Had powerful fate in wrath decreed
My days to end by godlike Louis' side;
Had I been doom'd to fight and bleed
In truth's defence, or e'en with love my guide
Then I had liv'd with fame, and nobly died!
But a vile slave I die indeed,
And in oblivion's gloom must hide.

In vain, dear object, must I grieve?
Come, let me in thy gentle arms expire;
Come, and the fondest heart receive;
Your's are its parting sigh and last desire.
Should o'er my tomb, more sweet than angel's
Pity's soft murmur from your bosom heave,
My soul would own its wanted fire.

glowing with the love of fame,
 And with honourable shame,
 Shame for recent sloth, behold!
 Lion, never known to yield,
 Opposed to th' embattled field,
 And, with native vigour bold,
 Sees her navy scour the deep;
 Hears her pealing thunder roar,
 Shake with terror Gallia's shore,
 And the raging billows sweep.

Hear the voice of triumph, raise!
 Edney claims our willing praise,
 And from every hill and dale
 The joyful voice arise,
 Till it cleave the vaulted skies——
 Hail, propitious era, hail!
 See Britannia's sons again,
 Glowing with congenial fires,
 Claim the birth-right of their fires,
 The dominion of the main.

With spirit, uncontrol'd,
 Wakes, as in the times of old;
 Wakes, as when of late, the Gaul
 Felt his vain ambition quell'd;
 And with agony beheld

His Atlantic islands fall.
 While his dupe, vindictive Spain,
 Th' inauspicious league deplor'd——
 Yet provokes the British sword,
 And shall weep and wail again.
 Belgium too!——Let Belgium join,
 Envious in the base design,
 Envious of an antient friend;
 Belgium with contrition due,
 Shall her reckless folly rue,
 And to suppliant prayers descend.
 Let her join the foul intrigue,
 Britain, in herself secure,
 Shall the furious shock endure,
 And confound th' ungrateful league.

British hearts! be firm and true!
 Scorn them! scorn th' ambitious crews.
 Be united and defy
 The collected storm that roars
 All around your happy shores,
 Envious of your golden sky.
 Valiant as your fires of old,
 Trust in him, whose sovereign sway
 Heaven, and earth, and seas obey!
 Go! be resolute and bold.

THE MISCELLANY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS several of the critical disquisitions in your miscellany display much erudition, and are entertaining as well as instructive, I have been induced to send you the following paper. It contains an attempt to rescue the character of Virgil from the charges of anachronism which have been inconsiderately urged against him by his commentators. In justice, however, it must be acknowledged, that the whole honour of the defence is due to the ingenious Professor Heyne, of Gottingen. All the merit to which I can lay any claim is, that I have communicated them to the *English* reader. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

E,

ON VIRGIL'S STORY OF DIDO,

VIRGIL has been almost universally condemned for introducing the celebrated Queen of Carthage into his *Eneid*, as the age of Dido is supposed to have been above three hundred years after the destruction of Troy by the Grecians, and, of course, after the travels of *Enneas*. This has been remarked by Servius, and the whole race of commentators whose critical labours have been bestowed in explaining the difficulties, or illustrating the beauties, of Virgil.

Some of these critics have censured the poet for introducing the episode of Dido, and her passion for *Enneas*, into his work: by others, on the contrary, his conduct has been commend-

ed. Before I enter upon the merits of this dispute, I must beg leave to examine another point which appears of still greater importance, although it has scarcely been mentioned by the critics. This is the question which I intend to investigate: with what views, and by what arguments, was the poet to introduce the passion of Dido into the *Eneid*? Was it by chance? Was it intentionally? or was it in imitation of other writers, that he inserted this episode, when he might easily have found others which would have agreed better with the age of *Enneas*?

The intention of the poet, in driving his hero, by the violence of the storm, to the African coast, was ex-

plained in the first book of the poem, and must be evident to every reader who recollects the conduct of Homer, in the *Odyssey*. Virgil immediately perceived how much that poem was enlivened, and the narration diversified, by the history of Ulysses's travels, by the dangers which he underwent, by the accidents to which he was exposed, and especially by his shipwreck, and by his adventures, when he was cast upon a foreign coast, while he only *touch'd* at some places, and *resided* at others. At the same time, the poet certainly saw that his own work would be insipid and cold, if he should reject the story of Eneas's voyage and shipwreck into a distant country, as such a narrative would give great scope to his invention, and be productive of the marvellous.

Carthage appeared immediately to be best suited to his design; and so it will be found by every reader who examines the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, along which he sailed, in his voyage from Troy to Italy, the place of his destination. He was induced to carry his hero to the southward, both from the nature of the winds, and the authenticity of the poets. For the southern coast of this sea, at least that which is below the Cyclades, and the island of Crete, is exposed to violent tempests; the winds called the *Livææ*, which at one season of the year blow from the south for several days incessantly. By these Menelaus seems to have been detained at Pharos, as we are informed in the fourth book of the *Odyssey*:

"Long on th' Egyptian coast by calms confin'd,
Heaven to my fleet refus'd a prosperous wind:
No vows had we prefer'd, nor victim slain!
For this the gods each favouring gale restrain:
Jealous, to see their high helms obey'd;
Severe, if men th' eternal rights evade.
High o'er a gulfy sea, the Pharian life
Fronts the deep roar of dissembling Nile:
Her distance from the shore, the course begun
At dawn, and ending with the setting sun,
A galley measures; when the stiffer gales
Rise on the poop, and fully stretch the sails.
There anchor'd vessels safe in harbour lie,
Whilst limpid springs the sailing oak supply.

"And now the twentieth sun, descending, laves
His glowing axle in the western waves;
Still with expanded sails we court in vain
Propitious winds, to waft us o'er the main:
And the pale mariner at once deplores
His drooping vigour, and exhausted stores,

When, lo! a bright cerulean form appears
The fair Eidothea! to dispel my fears."

Whoever considers the course these winds will not be surpris'd a vessel sailing from Troy, either Italy or Greece, should be directed them on the coast of Africa. Some of the Grecian commanders, when they returned from the Trojan war, were carried by a tempest off their course, as soon as they had passed the promontory of Malea, were driven in this part of the sea. Menelaus was obliged to go to

"And now, the rites discharg'd, our course
Far on the gloomy bosom of the deep:
Soon as Malice's misty tops arise,
Sudden the Thunderer blackens all the sky,
And the winds whistle, and the surges roar
Mountains on mountains, and obscure
The tempest scatters and divides our fleet.
Part the storm urges on the coast of Crete,
Where, winding round the rich Cydonian Sea,
The streams of Jordan issue to the main.
There stands a rock, high, eminent,
Whose thaggy brow o'erhangs the bay,
And views Gortyna on the western shore.
On this rough Auster drove th' impetuous
With broken force the billows roll'd in
And heav'd the fleet into the neighbour
Thus sav'd from death, they gain'd the
shores,

With shatter'd vessels, and disabled oars
But five tall barks the winds and waters
Far from their fellows, on th' Egyptian coast

Ulysses was driven on the island of the Lotophagi, near the coast of Libya, as Homer likewise informs us, in the ninth *Odyssey*:

"Two tedious days and two long nights
O'erwatch'd and batter'd in the naked bay
But the third morning when Aurora bring
We rear the masts, we spread the canvas
Refresh'd, and careless on the deck recline
We sit, and trust the pilot and the winds.
Then to my native country had I sail'd;
But the Cape doubled, adverse winds
Strong was the tide, which, by the north
Impell'd, our vessels on Cythera cast.
Nine days our fleet th' uncertain tempest
Far in wide ocean, and from sight of shore
The tenth we touch'd, by various errors
The land of Lotos, and the flowery coast

In the *Argonautics* of Apollonius Rhodius, the vessel Argo is carried from the Ionian sea to the coast of Africa. In describing the course of Eneas's fleet, therefore, Virgil has consulted the nature of the winds.

has followed the example of the Epic poets, who wrote before him; and as Egypt and Libya had been introduced in the poems of Homer and Apollonius, Virgil, with singular happiness, fixed upon Carthage.

No city could be mentioned, which would sooner attract the attention of his countrymen, or more forcibly act upon their feelings, than Carthage! No city could be described, of which they would hear the account with so much pleasure as Carthage! The terrors of the Punic wars, and the glory of the Roman victories, were still recollected with mingled terror and delight! Those, whose ancestors had fallen in battle, had long ceased to lament them, while they boasted that those who met their deaths in promoting the DESTRUCTION OF CARTHAGE had opened the road which led the Romans to the conquest of the world! The pleasure attending the remembrance of these circumstances would be greatly heightened by viewing the seeds and original of this conquest intermingled with the fate and fortunes of their ancestor Eneas.

The loves of Calypso, Circe, and Medea had been already related. No female character, therefore, was better adapted to his purpose than that of Dido, as well on account of her fame and celebrity, as of her history and situation. When the poet had fixed upon Carthage, as the shore on which Eneas should be cast, the first foundation of that place was certainly best suited to form a part of a story so ancient as the narrative of this hero's voyage, especially as the origin of this city was obscure, and the era of its establishment doubtful.

In every epic poem the passion of love seems to merit a conspicuous place, as Apollonius undoubtedly thought, when he related the affection of Medea for Jason. But in this circumstance, Virgil may be said to have excelled both the Rhodian and Homer himself, by imitating the gravity and force of the tragic writers, and by describing the manners of an age in which the simplicity of the heroic times had given

place to refinement and cultivation, and the female character had acquired honour and dignity. Love, as it is described by Homer, has little of the pathetic to recommend it, nor does it appear in those days to have touched the feelings very powerfully.

Whoever considers these circumstances in the proper light will not require the weak and futile arguments of Sergius, to defend the poet from the charges of confusion and anachronism. It is the duty of a poet rather to select such subjects as will delight, than to adhere very rigidly to the fidelity of historic narration: however requisite learning may be, yet those errors seem alone culpable which are against the rules of the art, and surely among them a strict adherence to chronology cannot justly be enumerated.

If the learned reader, however, should wish to investigate with greater accuracy the era of the foundation of Carthage, and to examine the few records that may be traced in the works of the ancients, he will soon be convinced that Virgil neither deserves censure, nor requires defence, on this subject. Such scope is there for an historian of common penetration to hesitate. So various are the traditions, and so discordant the epochs assigned!

Yet, surely, this apparent difference of the eras may easily be reconciled, if the reader should consider that a city is said to be built not only when the first foundations are laid, but also when it is inclosed with walls, when a new colony is introduced, or when it receives any increase or augmentation.

Sallust* has informed us, in his History of the Jugurthine War, that various tribes of Phenicians, at different times, were in possession of Africa. Hence we may with certainty conclude, that Carthage was frequently built and destroyed. The various eras may easily be reduced to stated epochs.

I. Appian† informs us that Carthage was built by Izorus and Carchedon, fifty years before the destruction of Troy. Jerom places it in 1198 before the Christian era, according to the computation of Eusebius, and thirty-

* Bell. Jugurth, 22.

† Punic I., Digitized by Google

thirty-seven years before the sacking of Troy. It easily may be seen, that the names of Izorus and Carchedon are used not very properly to mark the persons of men, however suitable to the customs of the ancients, and that Dido has been very improperly assigned to this age, by some authors. It, however, appears clearly, that the first foundation of Carthage was placed by the ancient historians fifty or at least thirty-seven years before the destruction of Troy.

II. The next epoch of the building of this city was 173 years later than the former, according to the chronicle of Jerom; or as it is read in Syncellus, who has preserved the original Greek of Eusebius, 133 years after the taking of Troy, and 1025 years before the Christian era. In this epoch also the labours of Dido are celebrated, as she enlarged the city, and fortified it, by building Cartha, and the citadel Byrsa. *Επεκτάσθη Καρχηδών*, says Syncellus. At this time, according to the same author, it received the name of Carthage, instead of Origo, by which it had been called at its first foundation. Jerom places this epoch thirty-one years later, in his translation of Eusebius. This brings it as low as the building of Solomon's temple.

III. The third epoch of the building of Carthage is placed by Josephus*, and after him by Syncellus, one hundred and ninety years after the second, one hundred and forty-three years after

the building of Solomon's temple, and three hundred and twenty-three after the taking of Troy.

To these three epochs all the others may be referred. To repeat or examine them would be foreign to my present purpose†. I shall only observe, that the last seems to be the true age of Dido, if she was really the sister of Pygmalion. It appears to have been a common error of the ancient writers to fix the reign of Dido at the first foundation of Carthage‡.

While there is such a variety of opinions to be found in the best writers about so obscure a point of history, Virgil surely does not merit very severe censure, because he disagrees with those authors who differ so widely from each other.

In treating a subject which admits of dispute every man is at liberty to form a judgement for himself, and to adopt the opinion which appears to him most probable.

If these arguments in favour of the most polished poet that Rome ever produced appear to want any addition, let it be considered that the more ancient Roman historians celebrated the passion of Eneas and Dido; for Servius observes, in his notes on the fourth *Æneid*§, that Varro had asserted that Anna, and not Dido, fell a sacrifice to her love for the Trojan hero, and terminated her existence on a funeral pile.

R. E.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A DIALOGUE OF THE DEAD.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH AND LADY MASHAM.

MARLBOROUGH.

I Never forgave you for supplanting me in the favour of the Queen, and I do not feel my resentment against you much softened by the great length of time. The very sight of you awakens my indignation. I had too high a spirit to pardon an injury of that magnitude. It was written in marble, and, therefore, never to be

effaced. Little did I think, so unfavourable was my disposition, that when I employed Mrs. Masham to supply my place, whilst I chose to be absent from court, of which indeed I had a surfeit, she would take every opportunity of recommending herself, and to ruin me and my friends.

MASHAM.

However afraid I might once be of your

* In Apion. lib. i. 18. † The curious and learned reader may consult Scaliger on Eusebius, Josephus. Justin. xviii. 4. Salmastius ad Solinum. c. 27. Simpsoni Chronicon, A. M. 3132, with Wesseling's notes. ‡ See Cædrenus, John Malela, and even Apian. Punis I. § En. v. 683. See also his notes on Eu. v. 4.

your grace's calling me to an account for what I had done, your menacing tone can give me no apprehensions on this side of the water. If you are content to talk with me, as with one who is now upon a level with yourself, and I believe nothing but death could convince you of that truth, I will endeavour to hear you with complacency, and reply to you as becomes me. Otherwise I shall be obliged to abandon you to your pride and your petulance. But I hope you are cured of some of the unhappy passions that accompanied you in the other world. The morose Dr. Swift used to call them the three furies that reigned in your breast.

MARLBOROUGH.

I am sensible we are not in the antechamber of the Queen, where I considered you as my inferior, and treated you as such. The Duchefs of Marlborough, as I already perceive, is here no better than Lady Masham. Will you so far excuse for a moment my former behaviour, as to be communicative and candid in what you shall think fit to say to me?

MASHAM.

You make me happy, in giving me an opportunity to satisfy you on any points on which you desire information. Nothing but truth is spoken in these regions, which you will soon find to be a very different place from a court, where every thing but truth is to be heard. Even secrecy here is not necessary to be practised; and what could not be known in the upper regions is here talked of without ceremony.

MARLBOROUGH.

I begin to congratulate myself in making advances to Lady Masham, who promises to reveal every thing I languish to know. I flatter myself you completely repented of your ill returns to me. I hope you think I do not speak too plain on the occasion. For you easily recollect what I did for yourself, and for that ragged boy, Jack Hill, your brother, who went general to Quebec.

MASHAM.

Nay, if your grace cannot keep

your temper, as you promised, I must leave you. You had better take a walk in these shades, to recover yourself.

MARLBOROUGH.

I beg your pardon, and will endeavour not to offend a second time. Pray, Lady Masham, what had I done to have such unkind treatment from your hand; and, if you know it, also inform me what I had committed, to be slighted by the Queen, and to occasion new faces to be put about her?

MASHAM.

Your overbearing disposition was enough to tire out the patience of the most easy and forgiving nature. You became mistress of the spirit of the Queen, and made her feel the weight of your ascendancy over her. No beauty upon earth ever ruled her lover with such a rod of iron as you did the Queen for several years. Do you remember (for every enemy in and out of the court talked loudly of it) on her venturing to refuse something you asked, the first time perhaps she plucked up the courage to do it, you clapped to the door of the closet in her face, the noise of which echoed through the whole apartments.

MARLBOROUGH.

Plain dealing towards the Queen had been so much her desire and my constant practice, that I could not help shewing what I endured upon falling from the height of her esteem.

MASHAM.

Though you perceived your favour was upon the decline, you did not observe the necessary conduct to preserve it. Queen Anne required and deserved as much respect as when she was only Princess of Denmark.

MARLBOROUGH.

I had been permitted such familiarities, that I fancied I might do any thing. To secure my interest and importance, I imagined I had taken my measures right in placing Mrs. Masham at court. I never thought you would reward me with ingratitude.

MASHAM.

I hope you will not feel the heavy punishment of that crime in this world, for which there is none in the other. Nothing is so common as treachery and

insincerity

insincerity in a court. But nobody could ruin the Duchess of Marlborough there but herself. You shewed you were weary of being a dutiful subject as well as a favourite. The Queen could not have had a more agreeable companion than yourself. I have reason to think she became tired of you and the whigs, long before it appeared publicly. She had art enough to smother her dislike. Sacheverel's trial made her resolve to have new people about her, and to try to get herself out of the captivity she complained of; though she had no more liberty after the change than she had before. It never entered into my expectation of being raised to be her favourite. You abdicated, and a revolution took place of course. She liked the attention and submission I paid her; they were services she had not been used to: she could make more free with Lady Masham than with Lady Marlborough. I had her not long to myself: for the Duchess of Somerset succeeded, if not supplanted me, and carried every thing with as high a hand as you had done. For Queen Anne was more loved than respected by all her favourites. When she had got rid of you, she thought she should be able to place or displace her servants of all kinds. If I had not been your successor, the Queen would have found somebody to have taken into her confidence. Unluckily for me, in some measure, I was pitched upon for that vacancy of kindness you disdained to accept any longer. When love is over, the object is seen with different eyes. She had submitted to you a great while, had enriched and ennobled your family, and made even an administration to oblige you. She thought, and I believe conscientiously, the Duke got so much by the war, that he would never put an end to it. If you have any body besides yourself to thank for disgracing you at court, it was the offended Harley.

MARLBOROUGH.

The Queen had no original thoughts on any subject, as either good or bad, but as put into her. She had much love and passion, while pleased, for those who could please her; and she

could write pretty affectionate letters but could do nothing else. The truth, I often despised her for familiarity and reverence to be long companions, for she was to govern her upon so many conditions. They who require government submit to a great deal of it. But anger succeeded when she would not let go my hold of her. I did not bear that my party should be ruled upon by so revengeful a man as Harley, who had over-reached himself in pretending to be his creature. He was setting up for himself a balling, by the means of a great many stairs, with you and the Queen, me and my friends. If court had been unlike all other places, your services and mine would not have been so ill required.

MASHAM.

I am not certain that all she could have done would have secured the affection of the Queen who lost it. She never overlooked the front of your serving yourself with the pair of gloves, and she was determined to take ample vengeance. She got rid of all your dependents, resolved to embrace the peace. It was given out, maliciously, that a pair of gloves gave her a rope. When you gave up your dance and attention, she had no more sure to turn her thoughts to her brother, whom she certainly had eyes upon for her successor. She did not know how to accomplish great work. If she had lived longer, she might have ventrured to trust her ministers with her inclinations. Duke Hamilton had not perished in the duel with Mohun, would have paved the way for a negotiation when he was in the French court. It did not require more than an ordinary courage to spend time in a minister to propose to carry a question of that sort in

ment. Though she knew you of the Hanover family as much as herself, yet you was so linked to the whigs; and Lord Marlborough's professions so extended themselves

both parties, that she could not trust him nor you.

MARLBOROUGH.

She had not always a predilection for her own family. When I had influence, I advised her and assisted her to escape from her father to Lord Devonshire, in 1688. She was then as much against his cause as she could possibly be for her brother's interest. She seemed to give into the idle story of his suppositious birth. As to the Elector of Hanover, I know she could not even bear the thoughts of his coming over in her life-time. Besides, she had a cause of personal dislike to him, for his slighting her as a lover, when his invitation into England in Charles the Second's time was with the view of his offering his addresses to her: but all this is rather foreign from what I wished might be the only topic of our conversation.

MASHAM.

I can say no more than I have done. I was not so much to blame as you gave out, nor such a monster of ingratitude. I only received the favours of the court which you despised, and which I took a thousand times as much trouble to deserve. The Queen was offended with you beyond forgiveness, and assumed the right of choosing me as her companion and waiting-woman in your stead. What I got by it was not to the amount you obtained. Sovereigns surely have a power to nominate their favourites and grooms of the stole. The exercise of this prerogative is but a poor recompence for the fatigue of royalty. If you had reflected on the benefits she conferred upon you and your's, instead of the frowns and coolness you met with at last, you would not have been so unjust in your complaints, nor vehement in your accusations. Give me leave to introduce you the first opportunity, and every day here is leave day for that purpose, to the Queen; and let me conjure you to be reconciled to her as soon as you can. She has been an indulgent mistress to you. There is here no competition for preferment. Lady Masham need not be considered as a rival. Come, drink a glass of

LOND. MAC. June, 1784.

Lethe, and that will banish every thing from your memory that has been a subject of mortification!

MARLBOROUGH.

Though forgiveness and forgetfulness may be easy things on this side of the Styx, yet I assure you I neither forgot nor forgave the least part of the treatment I met with at court. To expose it to posterity, I wrote a whole volume how ill I had been used by the Queen and yourself, by way of apology for my conduct.

MASHAM.

Then you have made free with the characters of the Queen and Lady Masham! It is well it was not published whilst I was alive; for I should certainly have answered it. You know there are two ways of writing history. I should have told my own story my own way, and perhaps have been obliged to have told your's for you. What! the Dukes of Marlborough really turn author! She who passed so much of her life in taking care of her children and in playing at cards, and who was never seen with a book in her hands, write a volume about herself!

MARLBOROUGH.

I had a mind to leave a good name behind me.

MASHAM.

Could Lady Marlborough care for what people said of her when she was dead? If you professed impartiality, you must have remembered some circumstances that made against you: but most likely you forgot some things you ought to have put down. By outliving your enemies so many years as you have done, you have the temple of fame to yourself. I would rather have suffered something from the ill-nature of the world, than even have whipterped any thing to the disadvantage of my benefactress and sovereign. But our dispositions were not the same. I think I perceive our good Queen is coming along this path.

MARLBOROUGH.

I have been wrong. Bless me! I am somewhat confounded at the sight! There is no going back. Sure the consciousness of my bad behaviour to

her does not fly in my face! She was as desirous of my friendship in the other world as I was of her's. Mrs. Freeman will try to renew her former intimacy with her old friend and correspondent, Mrs. Morley. Z. Z.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT is generally believed, that the unhappy females who have once left the paths of virtue can never recover themselves;

"For one false step is ne'er retriev'd,"

as the poet has sung. The following story, however, which has truth for its basis, may serve to shew that an action committed in an unguarded moment does not necessarily plunge the guilty beyond redemption, and a single error does not extinguish the flame of virtue, which ever glows in the bosom of the generous. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

S. Y.

STORY OF ANGELICA.

"**W**HIO is there (cries the Marchioness of Charonne) who has the assurance to disturb me so early? What is it you, Mrs. Impertinence? Pray what o'clock is it?"—"Madam (answered the frightened Lifetta) it is past twelve."—"Well, Madam, and do you think twelve is time for me to rise? Your continual blunders are insufferable. I see very plainly you will force me to part with you."

"I ask pardon, but"—"There's another of your buts now: I have told you that but was out of character in your mouth."—"If your ladyship will but give me leave"—"You will never have done stunning me with your buts and your ifs."—"For goodness' sake, madam, only let me tell you the reason."—"I guess it. What the impatient Count, who gives himself very little trouble about regularity in his proceedings, has given you something to be his bellman?"

"Could you, madam"—"Oh! 'tis the President's lady has sent to beg of me to tell her what she shall say about the play that is to be acted this evening for the first time. Let her know that the author has read it over to me, and that I have taken three boxes, and all my domestics will be in the pit in disguise, to contribute to the success of the performance, by clapping, whether it merits it or not."

"No, madam, it is not the President's lady, but a much more serious thing."

"—You put me in a tremor, Lifetta;

Oh, heavens! what can you have to say? My poor Damon! There is nothing the matter with that precious creature!"—"All the Damons in the world had better have been dead."—"Let us have none of your wishes, Mrs. Impertinence: you quite overset and confound me. The Chevalier is ill; I am convinced he is ill; he will not be able to stir out of doors to-day. He ate a monstrous supper last night. What an unlucky accident! the very evening before I was to reward all his sufferings."—"I know nothing of what the Chevalier ate last night, nor of his being ill, but Lady Angelica, your daughter, is in bed with a violent head-ach and fever. She has been in convulsions all night long. The doctor thinks her in danger, and desired us to acquaint you with it."—"Why, Lifetta, you know my physician is a very great coward, and always thinks folks in extreme danger. Angelica's illness will not be attended with any fatal consequences, I dare say; besides, what good can I do her when I am there—you might have excused yourself from waking me. However, I'll go and look at her. Come, make haste and dress me; but first of all enquire if her disorder—I fear the badness of the weather—but you have frightened yourself more than there was occasion."

This will probably suffice to demonstrate what sort of person our Marchioness was, whom we may rank in the num-

ber

ber of those demi-monsters, for whom the Parisians have a thousand names, but are still known in the provinces by that of affected fine ladies.

Large fortunes, a countenance unimpassioned, yet susceptible of every new impression which opportunity throws in the way, a false taste, and a corrupted mind. Such characteristics as these distinguish women of intrigue, who are a scandal to their own sex and to our's.

The Marchioness was one of this species of women. Left a widow at the age of twenty-five, she had endeavoured, by every sort of method, to make herself amends for a constraint which had been insupportable.

A man of birth and fortune married her—and had fortitude—or presumption enough to prevent her from staining her character. This excess of severity was what she could never pardon, and this was the source of that aversion which she retained for his memory.

Angelica is the sole offspring of this ill-paired couple. Without being a regular beauty, her appearance is striking. Without examining her features singly, her whole person raises our admiration; and though her complexion is faded with grief, she cannot be seen without a degree of tender emotion. I shall not confine myself to drawing the picture of her outward charms which were the gift of nature: she held them in small estimation.

From this circumstance we naturally raise our ideas of her mental accomplishments. But I am only her historian, and must keep to a bare recital of facts. Let the reader enjoy the delicate pleasure of giving way to his own sentiments and reflections.

The Marchioness was on the point of marriage with the Chevalier, whom she preferred to the rest of her admirers, because he discovered the least propensity to jealousy. The Chevalier had only a sounding title. His fortune existed entirely in hopes; but he had an inexhaustible fund of self-admiration.

He had fallen in love with Angelica before he made any pretensions to her

mother. He was the first who presented himself to her eyes, while they were as yet strangers to love's expressive language. A passion, which in reality is but of momentary duration, when managed by an artful man is but too capable of ruining innocence. Angelica had a natural susceptibility, she indulged her inclinations with too great a degree of security. The abyss was shaded with flowers—she plunged headlong into it, ere she perceived the approach of danger. The Chevalier, in order to get the better of her scruples, had recourse to repeated perjuries. He had even forced her to accept of a promise of marriage: a step which was unnecessary with Angelica's innocence and credulity.

She did not conceive it possible that a man of honour could fail in engagements of this nature. From an object of esteem and love to become the subject of indignation and contempt was reserved for her future woeful experience.

O! ye, who merit the affectionate title of mother, make it your chief and constant study to inculcate into the minds of those who are to commence actors on the stage of the world, under your inspection, every precept which may deter them from swallowing those draughts with which life's deceitful cups are daily filled. Tear away the veil which the illusions of sense keep constantly spread over every object which meets their sight. Teach them to value only what the rational part of mankind esteem. Let them sail on this tempestuous ocean, guided by diffidence, that they may know how to escape the rocks by which they are surrounded.

Angelica at last became sensible that she had been made the victim of her own credulity. One way alone seemed left to avoid infamy, and this she found no longer open. She was informed that the Chevalier had pledged that faith to her mother, in the presence of the church, which he had plighted to her before. This intelligence had so fatal an effect on her whole frame, that on the first attack of the disorder the physicians despaired of her health being ever perfectly re-

stored.—The Marchioness fulfilled her promise of visiting Angelica. She fixed her languid eyes on her mother, and held her hand a long time pressed to her heart. She would have spoken, but could not; and for several days was in imminent danger. Her physician with regret observed her languid state, which counteracted the utmost efforts of medicine, and kept her in a dying condition, though without totally putting a period to her life.

The Marchioness engaged herself to the Chevalier, without the least suspicion that she dealt the fatal blow which destroyed her daughter's tranquillity: The nuptials were celebrated with all that vain parade which seems to be expressive of joy, while it too often only hides the grief which it cannot alleviate. The motives which actuated the Chevalier and the Marchioness were not sufficiently delicate to produce that internal satisfaction which is perhaps never acquired, but as the reward of virtue.

Angelica had not resolution enough to acquaint her mother with her unfortunate situation; and yet it was impossible she could conceal it from her any longer. The violence of her grief did not permit her to leave her chamber. She had not seen the Chevalier since her illness. She determined at last to acquaint him with her situation. He immediately came to her, on hearing she desired to speak with him. He found her leaning on a table. Her eyes were intent on a paper which was wetted with her tears. On his approach a violent flush in her cheeks made the dead paleness of the rest of her countenance more apparent. Her mouth was half open—in short, her whole appearance was that of a wretch borne down by misfortunes, and doomed to despair.

The Chevalier, with an air of tender concern, affected a surprise at observing such an alteration in her. He even had the assurance to attempt a justification of his criminal conduct, and assured her his love had suffered no change.

“My marriage (said he) is only an affair of interest, in which my heart

never had any concern. I am desiring to break those bonds we stand mutually engaged. Their origin in love, and on shall be held ever sacred. I think, charming Angelica, it is the power of the Marchioness to be false to my love? No! at your swear that indifference was the sentiment which she could inspire.”—“So much the worse (Angelica.) That only aggravates my crime and my mother's misfortune is, however, of little consequence whether you ever loved me or is sufficient that there has been a connexion between us which I do shall not load you with reproach, because I do not hate you. But that I despise you. At present your situation shall be disclosed to you. You were the author of it. I can furnish me with the means of concealing it from the world. I shall be less despicable in my own eyes. I owe to myself and my family a melancholy consolation of having exerted my utmost abilities to prevent my shame and disgrace: the feeble resource of an unfortunate man, who must be everlastingly with bitter reflection; who has no prospect, no other wish, but that his griefs will soon terminate with his life.”

This speech was pronounced with great coolness of temper, and the Chevalier with a horror that almost congealed his blood. He with difficulty uttered a few words, to let her know that he understood her meaning, and she might depend on his using every necessary means for that purpose. Left her in a disorder which the Marchioness observed, and insisted on knowing the subject of this conversation. The Chevalier was well versed in the art of dissimulation, and hurried away, after he had assured her that she would permit her daughter to go into the country for air, she would soon get the better of her disorder.

The Marchioness made no further inquiries, and the very next day Angelica set off for the family country, attended only by her waiting maid.

an old domestic. The Chevalier soon after dispatched thither a practitioner in midwifery. The secret was only entrusted to him and her woman, who did not betray the confidence placed in them. The whole business was conducted with so much prudence, that no one in the least suspected her unhappy circumstances.

Angelica was blest with all the qualities that can render society agreeable. Her funds of amusement were inexhaustible, so that it was scarcely possible for her to be weary of herself. She passed a whole year in this retirement. At length the Marchioness sent for her home, and she found the family in a disorder which was visible in every one but the mistress of the mansion.

The Chevalier had squandered away the greater part of his wife's fortune, and had even entered into bonds for considerable sums. A favourable opportunity now offered itself to Angelica; but her resolution was already fixed. She saw plainly she could not recover the fortune which her father had left her, without ruining her mother. A mind like her's did not long

remain in suspense. She took such prudent methods as effected a separation betwixt the Marchioness and her husband, and afterwards presented her with the whole of the portion. The Marchioness could not be insensible to such generous demeanour. She now felt that she was a mother. That affection, the sweets of which she now first experienced, made her ample amends for the loss of her former idle gratifications.

This narrow escape from utter ruin seemed to recal her ideas to their proper channel. The amiable conduct of her daughter brought back her heart to virtue and benevolence.

They spent the remainder of their lives together, bound to each other by the ties of friendship more than of relationship. The Marchioness gratified herself with reflecting, that she owed every thing to her daughter. Angelica was delighted with the thoughts of having rendered her mother happy. The tranquillity which they enjoyed was lasting and equable, and rendered doubly valuable, because it was purchased by experience.

L.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

LETTERS ON THE PROGRESS OF LUXURY AND DISSIPATION IN EDINBURGH, DURING THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

LETTER I.

Eheu! fugaces labuntur anni!

HOR.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.

I Have often thought that it would be both curious and useful to observe, from time to time, the vicissitudes of manners in society; and by comparing the present with the past, to examine whether as a people, or as individuals, we were improving or declining. It is frequently difficult to assign a reason for the revolutions which take place in the manners of a country, or to trace the causes that have occasioned the change; but in all cases, the first step towards investigating the cause is to state the facts. A plan of this kind, frequently repeated, might be of great utility, by leading

to cultivation and improvement in some things, and to correction or prohibition in others; while it would, at the same time, afford a valuable fund of facts for the philosopher, the historian, or the annalist.

Every person who remembers but a few years back, must be sensible of a very striking difference in the external appearance, and in the manners of the people of this place.

Let us state a comparison, for instance, no farther back than between the year 1763, and the year 1783; and many features of the present time will probably appear prominent, which in

the gradual progress of society, have passed altogether unnoticed, or have been faintly perceived.

In 1763—Edinburgh was almost confined within the city walls. Nicholson's-street and square, Chapel-street, great part of Brisco-street, Crichton-street, George's-square, Teviot-row, Buccleugh-street, St. Patrick's-square, &c. &c. to the south, were fields and orchards. To the north there was no bridge; and, till of late, the new town, with all its elegant and magnificent buildings, squares, streets, rows, courts, &c. did not exist—It is perhaps moderate to say, that two millions sterling have been expended on building in an about Edinburgh since 1763.

In 1763—People of quality and fashion lived in houses, which, in 1783, are inhabited by tradesmen, and people in humble and ordinary life—The *Lord Justice Clerk Tinswald's* house was lately possessed by a schoolmaster—*Lord President Craigie's* house is at present possessed by a *roving-wife*, or *sales-woman*; and *Lord Drummore's* house was lately left by a *chairman*, for want of accommodation.

In 1763—There were two stage coaches with three horses, a coachman and postilion each, which went to Leith every hour, from eight in the morning to eight at night, and consumed the hour upon the stage—There were no other stage coaches in Scotland, except one, which set out once a month for London, and was 15 days upon the road.

In 1783—There are four or five stage coaches to Leith every half hour, and they run it in 15 or 20 minutes—DUNN, who now has the magnificent hotels in the New Town, was also the first person who attempted a stage coach to Dalkeith, a village six miles distant—There are now two stage coaches, flies, and diligences, to every considerable town in Scotland, and to many of them two, three, or four—To London there are 60 stage coaches monthly, or 15 every week, and they reach the capital in four days.

In 1763—The hackney coaches in Edinburgh were few in number, and perhaps the worst in Britain.

In 1783—The number of hackney coaches is tripled, and they are the handsomest carriages, and have the best horses of the kind, without exception, in Europe.

In 1783—Triple the number of merchants keep their own carriages that ever did in any former period.

In 1783.—Several Presbyterian ministers in Edinburgh, and professors in the college, keep their own carriages; a circumstance which, in a circumscribed walk of life as to fortune, does honour to the literary abilities of many of them, and is perhaps unequalled in any former period of the history of the church, or of the university.

In 1763—There were 396 four-wheeled carriages entered to pay duty, and 462 two-wheeled.

In 1783—There are 1268 four-wheeled carriages entered to pay duty, and 338 two-wheeled.

In 1763—There was no such profession known as a haberdasher.

In 1783—The profession of a haberdasher (which signifies Jack of all trades, including the *mercier*, the *millener*, the *linen-draper*, the *batter*, the *bofser*, the *glover*, and many others) is nearly the most frequent in town.

In 1763—There was no such profession known as a perfumer—Barbers and wig-makers were numerous, and were in the order of decent burghers—Hair-dressers were few, and hardly permitted to dress on Sundays; and many of them voluntarily declined it.

In 1783—Perfumers have splendid shops in every street—some of them advertise the keeping of bears, to kill occasionally, for greasing ladies and gentlemen's hair, as superior to any other animal fat—Hair-dressers are tripled in number, and there is a professor, who advertises a hair-dressing academy, and lectures on that *noble and useful art*.

In 1763—There were no oyster-cellars, or, if any, they were for the reception of the lowest rank.

In 1783—Oyster-cellars are become places of genteel and fashionable resort, and the frequent rendezvous of dancing parties or private assemblies.

In 1763—A stranger coming to Edinburgh was obliged to put up at a

dirty uncomfortable inn, or to remove to private lodgings—There was no such place as an hotel; the word indeed was not known, or only intelligible to French scholars.

In 1783—A stranger may be accommodated not only comfortably, but most elegantly, at many public hotels; and the person who in 1763 was obliged to put up with accommodation little better than that of a waggoner or carrier, may now be lodged like a prince, and command every luxury of life—His guinea, it must be owned, will not go quite so far as it did in 1763.

In 1763—The society of Cadies were numerous; they were useful and intelligent servants of the public, and they would have run on errands to any part of the city for a penny.

In 1783—The Cadies are few, and those generally pimps, or occasional waiters—They expect sixpence where they formerly got a penny; and the only knowledge there is of their being an incorporated society is by some of the principal ones tormenting strangers and citizens, the whole year through, with a box, begging for their poor.

In 1763—The wages to servant-maids were, generally, from 3*l.* to 4*l.* a-year. They dressed decently, in blue or red cloaks or plaids, suitably to their station.

In 1783—The wages are nearly the same, but the dress and appearance are greatly altered, the servant-maids being almost as fine as their mistresses were in 1763—They have now silk cloaks and caps, ribbands, ruffles, flounced petticoats, &c. Their *whole year's wages*

are insufficient for rigging out most of them for one Sunday or holiday.

In 1763—Edinburgh was chiefly supplied with vegetables and garden stuffs from Musselburgh and the neighbourhood, which were cried through the streets by women with creels or baskets on their backs—Any sudden increase of people would have raised all the markets—A small camp at Musselburgh a few years before had this effect.

In 1783—The markets of Edinburgh are as amply supplied with every necessary as any in Europe—In 1782, Admiral Parker's fleet, and the Jamaica fleet, consisting of thirteen fail of the line, many frigates, and near 600 merchantmen, lay near two months in Leith Roads, were fully supplied with every kind of provision, and the markets were not raised one farthing, although there could not be less than an addition of 20,000 men.

The crews of the Jamaica fleet, who were consuming with scurvy, were soon restored to health by the plentiful supplies of strawberries, and fresh vegetables and provisions, which they received—The merchants of London, who, through ignorance, but from humanity, sent four transports with fresh provisions to the fleet, had them returned without breaking bulk. It is believed that a similar instance to the above would not have happened at any port in Britain.

In my next I shall give you a few striking facts respecting MANNERS.

I am, Sir,

THEOPHRASTUS.

Edin. Dec. 26, 1783.

LETTER II.

*Aetas parentum, pejor avis, tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosorem.*

Hok.

AGREEABLE to the promise in my last, I now send you a few facts respecting this place in the years 1763 and 1783, which have a more immediate connection with MANNERS.

In 1763—People of fashion dined at two o'clock, or a little after, and

business was attended in the afternoon.

In 1783—People of fashion, and of the middle rank, dine at four and five o'clock—No business is done after dinner, that having of itself become a very serious business.

In 1763—It was the fashion for gentlemen to attend the drawing-rooms of the ladies in the afternoons, and to mix in the society and conversation of the women.

In 1783—The drawing-rooms are totally deserted, and the only opportunity gentlemen have of being in ladies company is, when they happen to *meet* together at dinner or at supper; and even then an impatience is often shewn till the ladies retire. It would appear that the dignity of the female character, and that the respect which it commanded, is considerably lessened, and that the bottle and dissoluteness of manners are heightened in the estimation of the men.

In 1763—It was fashionable to go to church, and people were interested about religion. Sunday was strictly observed by all ranks as a day of devotion, and it was disgraceful to be seen in the streets during the time of public worship. Families attended church with their children and servants, and family-worship was frequent. The collections at the church-doors for the poor amounted yearly to about 1500l.

In 1783—Attendance on church is much neglected. Sunday is made a day of relaxation. Families think it ungentle to take their domestics to church with them. The streets are often crowded in the time of worship, and, in the evenings, they are shamefully loose and riotous. Family-worship is almost totally abolished, and is even wearing out amongst the clergy. The collections at the church-doors for the poor have fallen below 1000l.—So that, with more people, and more money, the collections at the church-doors are lessened near 600l. a-year.

In 1763—The breach of the seventh commandment was punished by fine and church-censure. Any instance of conjugal infidelity in a woman would have banished her from society, and her company would have been rejected even by the men.

In 1783—Although the law punishing adultery with death stands unrepealed, yet church censure is disused, and separations, divorces, recriminations, collusions, separate maintenances,

are becoming almost as frequent as marriages. Women, who have been rendered infamous by public divorce, have even been again received into society, notwithstanding the endeavours of our worthy Queen to check such a violation of morality, decency, the laws of the country, and the rights of the virtuous.

In 1763—The fines collected by the kirk-treasurer for bastard children amounted to 154l. and upon an average of ten succeeding years, they were 190l.

In 1783—The fines for bastard children amounted to 519l.

N. B. It is to be remarked, that the repentance-stool, and all church censure, for fornication and adultery has long been given up.

In 1763—The clergy visited, catechized, and instructed the families within their respective parishes in the principles of morality, Christianity, and the relative duties of life.

In 1783—Visiting and catechizing are disused, except by one or two of the clergy. If people do not choose to go to church, they may remain as ignorant as Hottentots, and the Ten Commandments be as little known as rescinded acts of parliament.

*Hoc fonte derivata clades
In patriam, populumque fluxit.*

In 1763—Masters took charge of their apprentices, and kept them under their eye in their own houses.

In 1783—Few masters will receive an apprentice to stay in the house. If they attend their hours of business, masters take no further charge. The rest of their time may be passed (as it generally is) in vice and debauchery; hence they become idle, insolent, and dishonest. Masters complain of their servants and apprentices, but the evil often lies with themselves.

In 1763—There were about ten brothels or houses of bad fame in Edinburgh, and a very few only of the lowest and most ignorant order of females skulked about at night. A person might have walked from the Castle-hill to the Abbey, without being accosted by a single prostitute. The only one of the impure tribe who could afford

afford a silk gown, was a Charlotte Davidson, who had been a servant-maid, and afterwards died mad.

In 1783—The number of brothels, and houses of civil accommodation, are increased to upwards of five hundred—nay, there is good authority for saying the number is double—and the *women of the town* are in a more than equal proportion. Every quarter of the city and suburbs is infested with multitudes of young females, abandoned to vice, before passion could mislead, or reason teach ~~the~~ right from wrong. Their corruptors in former times would not have been tolerated in society. Many mothers live by the prostitution of their daughters. Gentlemen and citizens daughters are now upon the town, who, by their dress and bold deportment, in the face of day, seem to tell us that the term WH—E ceases to be a reproach.

Some years after 1763, an alarm was taken by the inhabitants for the health of their children at the High School, from the smallness of the rooms, and the numbers crowded into them; and they procured the largest and finest school-house in Britain to be erected.

In 1783—The health of the boys being provided for, there is no alarm taken respecting the corruption of their morals. In Blackfriars Wynd, the very avenue to the High School, there were lately twenty-seven houses of bad fame. The boys are daily accustomed to hear language, and to see manners, that early corrupt their young minds. Many of them, before they enter their teens, boast of gallantries and intrigues which their parents little think of. Prudent mothers will be cautious what company their daughters are in, lest, in place of the innocent gambols of children, they should be engaged in the frolics of vice and licentiousness.

In 1763—In the best families in town, the education of daughters was fitted, not only to embellish and improve their minds, but to accomplish them in the useful and necessary arts of domestic œconomy.—The sewing-school, the pastry-school, were then essential branches of female education; nor was a young lady of the best fa-

mily ashamed to go to market with her mother.

In 1783—The daughters even of tradesmen consume the mornings at the toilet (to which *rouge* is now an appendage) or in strolling from the perfumer's to the millener's. They would blush to be seen in a market. The cares of the family are devolved upon a housekeeper, and Miss employs those heavy hours, when she is disengaged from public or private amusements, in improving her mind from the *precious stores* of a circulating library.

It may now be said, that the generality of young men are bold in vice, and that too many of the young women assume the meretricious airs and flippancy of courtezans.

In 1763—There was one dancing assembly-room.

In 1783—There are four new elegant assembly-rooms built, besides one at Leith; but the charity workhouse is starving.

In 1763—Young ladies might have walked through the streets in perfect security at all hours.

In 1783—The mistresses of boarding-schools find it necessary to advertise, that their young ladies are not permitted to go abroad without proper attendants.

In 1763—A young man was termed a *fine fellow*, who, to a well-informed and accomplished mind added elegance of manners, and a conduct guided by principle—One who would not have injured the rights of the meanest individual—who contracted no debts that he could not honourably pay; and thought every breach of morality unbecoming the character of a gentleman.

In 1783—A *fine fellow* is one who can drink three bottles—Who discharges all debts of honour (or game debts) and evades payment of every other—Who swears immoderately, and before ladies, and talks of his word of honour—Who ridicules religion and morality, as folly and hypocrisy, but without argument—Who is very jolly at the table of his friend, and will lose no opportunity of seducing his wife, if she is pretty, or debauching his daughter; but, on the mention of such a thing

a thing being done to himself, swears he would cut the throat or blow out the brains of his dearest companion, who would make such an attempt.

In 1763—Mr. Whitefield, and other pious divines from England, used occasionally to visit Edinburgh, and they were greatly attended by all ranks, who listened to the doctrines of Christianity and morality.

In 1783—An itinerant quack doctor publicly disseminates obscenity and blasphemy, insults magistracy, and sets the laws, decency, and common sense at defiance.

In 1763, and many years preceding and following—The execution of crimi-

nals was rare. Three annually was reckoned the average for the whole kingdom. There were four succeeding years, in which there was not an execution in Scotland.

In 1783—There were six criminals under sentence of death in Edinburgh in one week, and, upon the autumn circuit, no less than thirty-seven capital indictments were issued.

I shall, in a future letter, give you a few particulars in which Edinburgh has undergone *no change* since the year 1763. Mean time, I am, &c.

THEOPHRASTUS.

Edin. Dec. 29, 1783.

L E T T E R III.

*Quid tristes querimonie,
Si non supplicio culpa reciditur?
Quid leges sine moribus
Vanæ proficiunt?*

HOR.

IN my last, I gave you a few facts respecting the manners of 1763 and 1783. If the picture shall tend to correction or improvement, it will have served a valuable end.

I now send you a few particulars in which Edinburgh has made little or no change since 1763.

In 1783—The slaughter-houses remain where they did, in spite of an act of parliament for their removal, and the universal complaint of the inhabitants of the nuisance, with the testimony of physicians and surgeons of their pernicious effects to health.

In 1783—The ancient river Tumble, like the *Flavus Tiber* of old Rome, still flows, and although, like it, lessened in quantity, yet it is equal in appearance and pungency, but particularly so upon Sundays.

*Rusticus expectat, dum defluit amnis, at ille
Labiatur, et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.*

In 1783—The lighting of the streets is much the same as in 1763; for, although there are more lamps and lamp-posts, there is no more oil. At first lighting they serve only to make "darkness visible," and they are now much sooner extinct than in the regular and decent 1763, when people were at

home early, and went to bed by eleven o'clock.

In 1783—The city guard consists of the same number of men as in 1763, although the city is triple the extent, and the manners more loose. The high-street only is guarded.

N. B. The country in general has improved much in the English language since 1763, but the city guard seem to preserve the purity of their *native tongue*, and few of the citizens understand or are understood by them.

In 1783—The charity work-house is starving and soliciting supplies, and Edinburgh is the only place in the kingdom that does not, or cannot, provide for its poor; yet magnificent dancing assembly-rooms are building in every quarter.

In 1783—The Old Town is still without public necessities, although the best situated place perhaps in Britain for the purpose. There is one exception to this since 1763, raised by subscription of the neighbourhood, on the application of a public-spirited citizen.

In 1783—A great majority of servant-maids continue their abhorrence at wearing shoes and stockings in the morning.

In 1783—The streets are infested, as formerly, by idle ballad-singers. The only difference is, that their ballads are infinitely more blackguard than they were, and that servants and citizens children make excuses to be absent, to listen to these abominable promoters of vice and low manners.

In 1783—The streets are as much infested with beggars as in any former period of the history of the city, and probably will continue to be so till a Bridewell is provided.

In 1783—The College is in the same ruinous condition that it was in 1763, and the most celebrated university at present in Europe is the worst accommodated. Some of the professors are even obliged to have lecturing rooms without the College for their numerous students.

Although the bridge was not built in 1763, yet, ever since it has been

built, the open ballusters have been complained of; and, in 1783, passengers continue to be blown from the pavement into the mud in the middle of the bridge. An experiment was made last year, by shutting up part of these ballusters, on the south-end, and having been found effectual in defending passengers from the violent gusts of wind, and screening their eyes from blood and slaughter, nothing more has been done.

Many of the facts I have now furnished you with are curious. They point out the gradual progress of luxury, and by what imperceptible degrees society may advance from refinement to corruption, and yet matters of real utility be neglected.

I am, Sir, &c.

THEOPHRASTUS.

Edin. Jan. 12, 1784.

• ANECDOTE.

WHEN the late Dr. Henry Goddard, a learned and able physician, who practised at York, was an under graduate at St. John's College, in Cambridge, his room was immediately above that of Mr. Baker, the famous antiquary, who being ancient and infirm, was easily disturbed and affected by any unusual noise in the neighbouring apartments. On this account Goddard, who was a very sober, regular person, had his room matted, that he might not incommode the worthy old gentleman. One night, however, having invited some of his friends, among whom was Mr. Browne*, to spend the evening with him, the cheerfulness of their conversation, notwithstanding Mr. Goddard's frequent remonstrances, put them off their guard, and in the end brought up Mr. Baker, to sue for peace. Upon opening the

door, appeared a tall meagre figure, in a black gown, a night cap, over which was a broad brimmed hat, on his head, and a twinkling taper in his hand. Without giving the apparition time to speak, Browne started up, and repeated from Shakspeare,

Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd—
Bring with thee airs from heaven, or blasts from hell—

Be thy intents wicked or charitable,
Thou com'st in such a questionable shape
That I will speak to thee—

This, which, in other circumstances, would have appeared a cruel insult, was really no more than an enthusiastic impulse, neither the effect of intoxication, nor of a spirit of malignity; accordingly, it was readily excused by the good old man, after a genteel apology from Mr. Browne in person was made the next morning.

REFLECTION.

IN all the various arts which shew the invention of mankind, the beautiful arises from the expressions of love, pity, desire, and the tender passions, as well as by the description of objects

that delight the senses; while the sublime owes its original to hate, anger, fear; and the terrible passions, as well as to the objects which are unpleasant to the senses.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE MEMOIRS OF LEONARD EULER,
THE CELEBRATED MATHEMATICIAN.

LEONARD EULER was born at Basle, on the 14th of April, 1707; he was the son of Paul Euler, and of Margaret Brucker (of an illustrious family in letters) and spent the first years of his life at the village of Richen, of which place his father was minister.

As he was intended for the church, his father, who had himself studied under James Bernouilli, taught him mathematics, with a view to their proving the ground work of his other studies, and in hopes that they would turn out a noble and useful *secondary* occupation; but they were destined to become a principal one, and Euler, assisted and, perhaps, secretly encouraged by John Bernouilli, who soon discovered that he was to be among the greatest scholars whose education would be trusted to his care, soon declared his intention of devoting his life to the pursuit; an intention which the wife father did not thwart, and which the sensible son did not follow so close, as not to connect with it a more than common improvement in every other species of useful learning, inasmuch, that in his latter days men were astonished that with such a superiority in one branch, he should be so near eminence in all the rest.

Upon the foundation of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, in 1723, by Catharine the First, the two younger Bernouilli had gone thither, promising, when they set out, to endeavour to procure Euler a place in it; they accordingly wrote to him soon after, to apply his mathematics to physiology; he did so, and studied physic under the best physicians at Basle, but in 1727 published a dissertation on the nature and propagation of sound; and an answer to the question on the masting of ships, which the Academy of Sciences at Paris judged worthy of the *accessit*.

Soon after this he was called to Petersburg, and declared *adjutant* to the

mathematical class in the academy, a class, in which, from the circumstances of the times, as Newton, Leibnitz, and so many other great men were just dead, no easy laurels were to be gathered. Nature, however, who had organized so many mathematicians at one time, was not yet tired of her miracles, and she added Euler to the number.

He was, indeed, much wanted; the science of the *calculus integralis*, hardly come out of the hands of its creators, was still too near the stage of its infancy to be perfect. Mechanics, dynamics, and especially hydrodynamics, and the science of the motion of the heavenly bodies, felt the imperfection. The application of the differential calculus to them had been sufficiently successful, but there were difficulties, whenever it was necessary to go from the fluxional quantity to the fluent. With regard to the nature and properties of numbers, the writings of Fermat (who had been so successful in them) and together with these all his profound researches, were lost. Engineering and navigation were reduced to vague principles, and were founded on observations often contradictory, more than on a regular theory. The irregularities in the motions of the celestial bodies, and especially the complication of forces which influence that of the moon, was still the disgrace of geometers. Practical astronomy had still to wrestle with the imperfection of telescopes, inasmuch, that it could hardly be said that any rule for making them existed. Euler turned his eyes to all these objects; he perfected the *calculus integralis*; he was the inventor of a new kind of calculus, that of Sines; he simplified analytical operations; and, aided by these powerful helpmates, and the astonishing facility with which he knew how to subdue *expressions* the most intractable, he threw a new light on all the branches of the

mathematics. — But at Catharine's death the academy was threatened with extinction, by men who knew not the connection which arts and sciences have with the happiness of a people. Euler was offered and accepted of a lieutenantancy on board one of the Empress's ships, with the promise of speedy advancement. Luckily things changed, and our doctor-captain again found his own element, and was named Professor of Natural Philosophy in 1733, in the room of his friend John Bernouilli.

The number of memoirs which Euler produced prior to this period is astonishing*, but what he did in 1735 is almost incredible. An important calculation, was to be made, without loss of time; the other academicians had demanded some months to do it; Euler asked three days—in three days he did it; but the fatigue threw him into a fever, and the fever left him not but with the loss of an eye, an admonition which would have made ordinary men more sparing of the other.

The great revolution produced by the discovery of fluxions had entirely changed the face of mechanics; still, however, there was no complete work on the science of motion, two or three only excepted, of which Euler felt the insufficiency. He saw, with pain, that the best works on the subject, *viz.* Newton's Principia, and Herman's Phoronomia, concealed the method by which these great men had come at so many wonderful discoveries, under a synthetic veil. In order to lift this up, Euler employed all the resources of that analysis which had served him on so many occasions; and uniting his own discoveries to those of other geometers, he had them published by the Academy in 1736. To say that clearness, precision, and order are the characters of this work, would be barely to say, that it is, what without these qualities no work can be, classical of its kind. It placed Euler in the rank of the first geometricians then existing, and this at a time when John Bernouilli was still living.

Such labours demanded some relaxation; the only one which Euler admitted was music, but even to this he could not apply without being accompanied by the spirit of geometry. They produced together an essay on a new theory of music, which was published in 1739, but not very well received, probably, because it contains too much geometry for a musician, and too much music for a geometrician. Independently, however, of the theory, which is built on Pythagorean principles, there are many things in it which may be of service, both to the composer and maker of instruments. The doctrine, likewise, of the *genera* and the modes of music is here marked out with all the clearness and precision which distinguish the works of Euler. As to the theory, the *physical* part of which is beyond dispute, Mr. Euler contends that all the pleasure of harmony arises from the love of order in man, in consequence of which, all the agreeable sensations excited by hearing *fine* music come from the perception of the relations which the different sounds have to each other, as well with regard to the duration of their succession, as to the frequency of the vibrations of the air which produces them. Mr. Euler's system rests upon this metaphysical principle, which he has modified and applied to all the parts of music. The principle may be insufficient, but it is impossible to reason with more subtlety and penetration upon it than Euler has done.

In 1740, his genius was again called forth by the academy of Paris, who, in 1738, had adjudged the prize to his paper on the nature and properties of fire, to discuss the question of the tides, an important question, but which demanded an almost infinite number of calculations, and an entire new system of the world. This prize Euler did not gain alone, but he divided it with Maclaurin and D. Bernouilli, forming with them such a triumvirate of candidates, as the altars of science had not often beheld. Euler's memoir is re-

markable

* On the theory of the more remarkable curves—the nature of numbers and series—the calculus integralis—the movement of the celestial bodies—the attraction of spheroidico-elliptical bodies—the famous solution of the isoperimetrical problem—and an infinity of other objects, the hundredth part of which would have made an ordinary man illustrious.

markable for the clearness with which he explains the effects, which the action of the sun and moon, exclusively of other forces, exercise on the sea; for his noble determination of the earth's figure, in as much as it is changed by the action of the forces; for the penetration with which, in considering the motions of the sea as oscillatory, he supplies the effects of the *vis inertia* of the waters, which he had been obliged to suppose null in the beginning; for the happy *integrations*, which the consideration of this reciprocal motion required; and, finally, for the sagacity shewn in the explanation of the several phenomena of the tides, according to the theory laid down. The agreement of the several memoirs of Euler and Bernouilli, on this occasion, is very remarkable. Though the one philosopher had set out on the principle of admitting vortices, which the other rejected, they not only arrived at the same end of the journey, but met several times on the road; particularly in the determination of the tides under the frozen zone.

Philosophy, indeed, led these two great men by two different paths; Bernouilli, who had more patience than his friend, sanctioned every physical hypothesis he was obliged to make by painful and laborious experiment. These Euler's impetuous genius disdained, and, though his natural sagacity did not always supply the loss, he made amends by his superiority in analysis, as often as there was any occasion to simplify expressions, to adapt them to practice, and to recognize, by final formulae, the nature of the result.

In 1741, Euler received some very advantageous propositions from Frederic the Second, who had just ascended the Prussian throne. He was invited to assist him in forming an academy of sciences out of the wrecks of the Royal Society founded by Leibnitz. The tottering state of the Petersburg Academy, under the regency, made it necessary for our philosopher to comply with these offers. No part of his multifarious labours is, perhaps, a more wonderful proof of the extensiveness and facility of his genius, than what

he executed at Berlin, at a time when he contrived that the Petersburg acts should not suffer from the loss of him. Posterity will with difficulty believe that the life of one man could be sufficient for so many works, and on such abstruse subjects.

In 1744, Euler published a complete treatise of isoperimetrical curves, in which he sowed the seeds of the *calculus of variations*, by considering the curves, which differ infinitely little from a proposed curve. The same year beheld the theory of the motions of the planets and comets; the theory of magnetism, which gained the famous Paris prize; and the much-improved translation of Robins's *Treatise on Gunnery*.

In the year 1746, his theory of light and colours overturned Newton's system of emanations, as did another work the once triumphant *Monads* of Wolfe and Leibnitz.

Navigation now seemed the only branch of useful knowledge in which the labours of analysis and geometry had not been employed. The hydrographical part alone, and that which relates to the direction of the course of ships, had been treated by geometers conjointly with nautical astronomy. Euler was the first who conceived and executed the project of making this science complete. A memoir on the motion of floating bodies, communicated to the academy of Petersburg in 1735, by M. le Croix, gave him the first idea. His great work on the subject was published by the Academy in 1759, in which we find, in systematic order, the most sublime things in the theory of the equilibrio and motion of floating bodies, and on the existence of fluids; this was followed by a second part, which left nothing to be desired on the subject, except the turning it into a language easy of access, and divesting it of the calculations which prevented its being of general utility. Accordingly, in 1773, from a conversation with Admiral Knowles, and other assistance, out of the *Scientia Navalis*, 2 vols. 4to. was produced the *Theorie complete de la Construction et de la Manœuvres des Vaisseaux*.

caux. This work was instantly translated into all languages, and the author received a present of six thousand livres from the French King; he had before had three hundred pounds from the English parliament, for the theorems, by the assistance of which Mayer made his lunar tables.

And now it was time to collect into one systematical and continued work all the important discoveries on the infinitesimal analysis, which Euler had been making for thirty years, and which lay dispersed in the memoirs of the different academies. This, accordingly, now employed our professor, but he prepared the way by an elementary work, containing all the previous requisites for this study. This is called *An Introduction to the Analysis of Infinitesimals*.

This introduction was soon followed by the author's several lessons on the *calculus integralis* and *differentialis*. The merit of the first of these works consists in the point of view in which Euler has shewn its first principles; in the systematical arrangement which he has given to this matter; in the method which obtains throughout the whole of the work; in the clearness with which he has demonstrated the use of this *calculus*, with regard to the doctrine of *series*, and the theory of *greater* and *less*.

The third volume of his *calculus integralis* contains the new kind of *calculus* with which Euler has enriched the analysis of infinitesimals; *i. e.* the *calculus of variations*. It has been already observed, that what give rise to it was the isoperimetrical problem. This was eagerly seized by M. de la Grange, who disengaged it from all geometrical considerations, made an analytical problem of it, and solved it by the new calculus, which Mr. Euler has so much perfected since that time, and which he has called the calculus of variations, because the relation betwixt the variable quantities is itself considered as variable.

To enumerate the various works of this great man would far exceed our limits. We must now hasten to his moral character. Yet we must add,

that he engaged to furnish the academy with papers sufficient to fill their volumes for twenty years after his death, and he did not break his promise. For he presented seventy papers, through Mr. Golofkin, in the course of his life, and left two hundred and fifty more behind him; of which every one contains something important. They abound in the happiest integrations; in a multiplicity of refined artifices of the highest analysis; in the most profound researches into the nature and properties of numbers; in the ingenious demonstration of several theorems of Fermat's; in the solution of a quantity of very difficult problems, on the equilibrium and motion of solid, flexible, and elastic bodies; and in the unweaving of several apparent paradoxes. Whatever is most thorny, and most difficult in the theory of the motion of the heavenly bodies, is here made as clear as it could be made by the calculations of the greatest of geometers. The most ancient of these memoirs form the collection this year published, under the title of *Opuscula Analytica*.

Such were Mr. Euler's labours, and they entitle him to immortality! His memory shall endure till science herself is no more!

Few men of letters have written as much as Mr. Euler; no geometrician has ever embraced so many objects at one time, or has equalled him, either in the variety or magnitude of his discoveries.

When we reflect on the advantages which mankind derive from such men, we cannot help indulging a wish (vain, alas! as it is) that their illustrious course were prolonged beyond the term allotted to humanity. Euler's, though it has terminated, was a very long, and a very honourable one; and it affords us some consolation for his loss, to think that he ran it exempt from the ordinary consequences of extraordinary application, and that his last labours abound in proofs of that vigour of understanding which marked his earlier days, and which he preserved to the end of his existence.

Some swimmings in the head, which seized him on the first days of last September,

ember*, did not prevent his laying hold of a few facts, which reached him through the channel of the public papers, to calculate the motions of the aerostatical globes, and to accomplish it he even compassed a very difficult *integration*†.

But the decree was issued. On the 7th of September he talked with Mr. Lexell, who was dining with him, on the subject of the new planet, and discoursed with him upon other subjects, with his usual penetration. But while he was playing with one of his grandchildren at tea-time, he was seized with an apoplectic fit. I am dying, said he before he lost his senses, and he ended his useful and glorious life a few hours after, aged seventy-six years, five months, and three days.

His latter days were tranquil and serene. A few infirmities excepted, which are the inevitable lot of an advanced age, he enjoyed a share of health, which allowed him to give to study what other old men are obliged to give to repose.

Euler possessed to a great degree what is commonly called erudition; he had read all the Latin classics; was perfect master of ancient mathematical literature, and had the history of all ages, and all nations, even to the minutest facts, ever present to his mind. Besides this, he knew much more of physic, botany, and chemistry, than could have been expected from a man who had not made these sciences his peculiar occupation. Strangers frequently left him with a kind of surprise mixed with admiration. They could not conceive how a man, who, for half a century, had seemed taken up in making and publishing discoveries in natural philosophy and mathematics, could have found means to acquire so much knowledge, that seemed useless to himself, and foreign to the

studies in which he was engaged. This was the effect of a retentive memory, that loses nothing with which it has ever been entrusted‡.

Nothing equals the ease and good humour with which he could quit his abstruse meditations, and give himself up to the general amusements of society. The art of not appearing wise above one's fellows, of descending to the level of those with whom one lives, is too rare in these days, not to make it meritorious in Euler. A temper ever equal, a natural and easy cheerfulness, a species of satirical wit, tempered with urbane humanity, the art of telling a story archly, and with simplicity, made his conversation generally coveted.

The great fund of vicacity which he had at all times possessed, and without which, indeed, the activity which we have just been admiring could not have existed, carried him sometimes away, and he was apt to grow warm; but his anger left him as quickly as it came on, and there never has existed a man against whom he bore malice. He possessed a noble fund of rectitude and probity. The sworn enemy of injustice, whenever or by whomsoever committed, he used to censure and attack it, without the least attention to the rank or riches of the offender.

As he was filled with respect for religion, his piety was sincere, and his devotion full of fervour. He went through all his Christian duties with the greatest attention. Euler loved all mankind, and if he ever felt a motion of indignation, it was against the enemies of religion, particularly against the declared apostles of infidelity. He defended revelation against the objections of these men, in a work published at Berlin, in 1747. He was a good husband, a good father, a good friend, a good citizen, a good member of private

* See an account of Euler's death in our Magazine, Vol. I. p. 446.

† This reminds us of the illustrious Boerhaave, who kept feeling his pulse the morning of his death, to see whether it would beat till a book he was eager to see was published, read the book, and said, Now the business of life is over.—Such men seem not to die, but to be translated to the place where they resume their occupations.

‡ One proof of the strength of his memory and imagination deserves to be related. Being engaged in teaching his grandchildren geometry and algebra, and obliged, in consequence, to initiate them in the extraction of roots; he was obliged to give them numbers, which should be the powers of other numbers; these he used to make in his head; and one night, not being able to sleep, he calculated the six first powers of all the numbers above twenty, and repeated them several days after.

yl—Euler was twice married and thirteen children, four only have survived him. The first is well known as his father's successor; the second is the Empress; and the third lieutenant-colonel of artillery, and the armory at Sesterbeck—after married Major Bell. From his children he had thirty-eight grand-children, twenty-six of whom were sons. Never could there be a more faithful fight than that exhibited by this venerable old man, surrounded like a patriarch, by his numerous children, all attentive to make him agreeable, and enliven the conversation by his days, by every species of filial care and kind solicitude.

—The catalogue of his works would astonish the reader. They make fifty pages at the end of his *Eloge*, by Fufs. Of these, fourteen contain the manuscript works. The printed ones consist of works printed separately, which are to be found in the *Peterburgh acts*, in thirty-eight volumes (from six to ten papers in each volume)—in the *Paris acts*—in twenty-six volumes of the *Berlin acts* (about five papers to each volume)—in the *Acta Eruditorum*, in two volumes—in the *Miscellanea Taurinensia*—in vol. 9 of the Society of *Ulyssingue*—in the *Ephemerides de Berlin*, and in the *Memoires de la Societe Oeconomique* for 1766.

ANECDOTES OF DR. RICHARD BENTLEY. THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA.

IN Dr. Bentley, who was of St. John's-College, before of Trinity the adjoining College, applied to himself a passage in the *Alma*, "by the help of my wings I escap'd over the wall."

Dr. Bentley was suspended for conduct as the vice-chancellor, on the 10th of October, 1718; the vice-chancellor and three courts after the suspension gave him an opportunity of appeal. These were on the 7th, 14th and 15th of the same month. On the 15th the grace of degradation was granted. The mandamus for restoring him was granted on the 7th of January, 1723-4, and not in 1728. The original is a copy of the grace of restoration of him to his degrees: *Restituitur, ut juxta Tenorem Mandati R. B. restitatur ad omnes & singulos Academicos à quibus deest, & exclusus, una cum omnibus privilegiis, & commoditatibus, & honoribus, & concernentibus.* *Accept. 26 Mart. 1724.*

It is related, that Dr. Green, Bishop of Ely, being present in the court of the College when the extent of his power over the Master of the College was argued before Sir Robert Bocking, and the counsel on the visitor having contended

for his power in some extraordinary cases, Sir Robert turned to the bishop, and said, "Would your lordship wish to have so great an extent of your visitatorial power confirmed?"—"I confess, my lord, I should be unwilling to trust myself with so unlimited a power in my hands in the like case."

It was not Mr. John Walker who was satirized in the *Dunciad* by Mr. Pope, it was Dr. Richard Walker, who was vice-master of Trinity College, and who was called Dr. Bentley's zany. He was well known by the name of *Frog Walker*, and was not distinguished for his learning. By his last will, he was the founder of the physic garden at Cambridge. The reason why Dr. Bentley always took care to be on good terms with the vice-master is said to have been, that the latter would never execute the process of the Bishop of Ely, as visitor, against Dr. Bentley: with regard to Mr. John Walker, who used to be called *Clarissimus Walker*, a name which was said to have been given him by Dr. Bentley, he became afterwards chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and dean of Bocking, in Essex. Though Dr. Richard Walker was not remarkable for his literature, he was an amiable man, and much esteemed in the College.

He was fifty, and Dr. Bentley seventy years of age, when they both began to smoke, which they did in their own defence, all the rest of the seniors being smokers. In time Dr. Walker became so fond of the practice, that like Aldrich and Barrow, he was seldom seen without a pipe in his mouth. A foreign nobleman once visiting the university, Dr. Bentley received him in great state, and the vice-master sitting began his address to the foreigner in these words, *Ego sum Magister hujus Collegii, et hic est Vice-Magister meus*. To this, among other things, the guest replied, that he did not doubt but as that gentleman was second to him in station, he was also second to him only in learning. The Vice-master answered *Spero quidem*.

It is said that Thomas Bentley, the Doctor's nephew was so offended at Mr. Pope's treatment of his uncle, that he sent the bard a challenge. This the poet communicated to some of his mi-

litary friends, two or three of whom, his person pleading his excuse, took up the gauntlet, and insisted upon Thomas Bentley's fighting one of them, or making a submission, the latter of which he preferred.

Dr. Bentley's youngest daughter*, afterwards Mrs. Cumberland, was the Phebe, on which Dr. Byrom wrote his celebrated pastoral ballad.

Mr. Pope says, Dr. Warton had imbibed from Swift an unreasonable aversion and contempt for Bentley; whose admirable Boyle's Lectures, Remarks on Collins, Emendations of Menander and Callimachus, and Tully's Tusculan disputations, whose edition of Horace, and, above all, Dissertations on the Epistles of Phalaris, in which he gained the most complete victory over a whole army of wits, all of them exhibit the most striking marks of accurate and extensive erudition, and a vigorous and acute understanding.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE LXIV.

BIOGRAPHIA Britannica; or, the Lives of the most eminent Persons who have flourished in Great-Britain and Ireland, from the earliest Ages to the present Times: Collected from the best Authorities, printed and manuscript, and digested in the Manner of Mr. Bayle's historical and critical Dictionary. The second Edition, with Corrections, Enlargements, and the Addition of new Lives. By Andrew Kippis, D. D. F. R. S. and S. A. with the Assistance of the Rev. Joseph Towers, LL. D. and other Gentlemen. Volume the Third. Folio. 11. 11s. 6d. Davis, Baldwin, &c.

THE third volume of this extensive and laborious work has been long and impatiently expected, but when it is considered how many new lives it contains, and that considerable additions have been made to almost all the old articles, we must confess that Dr. Kippis should not be stiled an indiligent editor. He informs us, in the preface to this volume, which is dedicated to the Duke of Richmond, "that there is good reason to believe, from some particular circumstances, that the publication of the future volumes will be more speedy, without

any diminution of the attention with which they have hitherto been conducted." This is intelligence which we are happy to communicate to the public.

The new lives are as follows: I. James Burgh, a moral and political writer, signed K. which we conclude to mean Dr. Kippis. II. John Burton, editor of *Pentalogia*, K. III. Ed. Bentham, editor of the Greek Funeral Eulogies, K. IV. Bishop Butler, K. V. John Byrom, author of *My time, O ye Muses!* &c. K. VI. Cabot, the navigator, T. probably Dr. Towers. VII.

* If this be true, she must then have been a child, as it was published in the *Spectator*, and Dr. Bentley was not married till after he became master of Trinity-College. EDIT.

VII. and VIII. John and Archibald, the second and third Dukes of Argyle, T. IX. Dr. John Campbell, the biographer, K. X. John Canton, natural philosopher, K. XI. Richard Carew, antiquary, K. XII. Sir George Carew, ambassador, K. XIII. Carleton, Viscount Dorchester, statesman, K. XIV. Cafferes, the political agent, K. XV. Tho. Carte, historian, K. XVI. Carteret, Earl Granville, K. XVII. Tho. Cartwright, a Puritan divine, T. XVIII. Caflon, the letter-founder, K. from materials furnished by Mr. Nichols. XIX. Edm. Castell, a divine, K. XX. Ed. Cave, first edit. of the Gentleman's Magazine, Dr. Johnson. XXI. Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, K. XXII. Mrs. Centlivre, T. XXIII. Ephraim Chambers, the author of the dictionary, K. XXIV. Dr. Sam. Chandler, T. XXV. G. Chapman, translator of Homer, &c. T. XXVI. William Cheselden, the surgeon and anatomist, K. from particulars communicated by Dr. W. Hunter. XXVII. Dr. Cheyne, T. XXVIII. Edm. Chishull, the antiquary, K. XXIX. Th. Chubb, the controversial writer, K. XXX. Charles Churchill, the poet, K. XXXI. Colley Cibber, T. XXXII. Will. Clarke, divine and antiquary. Dr. Kippis, with additions by Mr. Hayley. XXXIII. Dr. Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, K. XXXIV. Lord Clive, by Henry Beaufoy, Esq. XXXV. Mrs. C. Cockburn, T.

Besides these new lives, there are inserted eighty-two articles from the former edition of the *Biographia*, the greater part of which have received considerable additions, principally from the labours of Dr. Kippis. At the beginning are inserted *Corrigenda* and *Addenda* to the two former volumes. The life of Chatterton is reserved for the conclusion of the letter C, in order to allow time for collecting every particular relative to that extraordinary genius, as well as to digest the materials which so many able writers have furnished for a candid examination of the authenticity of Rowley's poems.

To the names of persons already enumerated, from whom Dr. Kippis

received assistance in the prosecution of his biographical toils, the following are added from the preface: Edmund Calamy, Esq. Dr. Johnstone, of Kidderminster, Joshua Steevens, Esq. Mr. Cauton, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Campbell, and John Baynes, of Lincoln's-Inn. The life of Cleiveland the poet, was entirely the production of Dr. Percy, the Bishop of Dromore, who, as he is descended from the same family, was better able to draw up such a memorial than any other writer.

These new lives are rendered much more agreeable to the reader, by the small part of them which is given in the annotation. In a work of this nature, on some accounts, the plan followed by Bayle was properly adopted. To the notes we would commit extracts from books, *sometimes* memorials and public speeches, and some other particulars, but not anecdotes, or critical remarks on the writings of authors. In the life of a literary man, the accounts of his works deserve a place, as much as the narratives of sieges, and marches, and countermarches do, in the memoirs of a general.

We feel a wish, that Dr. Kippis had incorporated his useful additions into the several lives, and distinguished them by inverted commas. This method could not but have met with the approbation of the public. But it is with great deference that we propose an alteration in so justly celebrated a work, and so able a biographer, as Dr. Kippis.

From a work of this nature it is almost impossible to give any extracts, so we shall conclude this short article with the following passage from the preface, as the sentiments it contains perfectly coincide with our own on this subject:

"In the mind of some persons the extent of fresh matter, and the variety of new articles, may appear to be carried too far; on this point there will necessarily be a diversity of sentiments, according to the difference which subsists in the tastes and judgement of men. But considering the present solicitude for biographical knowledge, it seems

seems better to err on the side of excess than of defect. There is one thing which may be suggested to such as will be disposed to think that certain articles might have been omitted. With respect to statesmen, warriors, and characters of the like kind, none should be introduced that have not been very fully discussed. But as a history of British literature, the Biographia ought to contain as much information, and include as great a variety of objects, as the nature of the design can admit. It is hence only that it can be fully known even to many of our own countrymen, and especially to foreigners, what a number of valuable writers, in every department of science and learning, the nation has produced. To extend in this respect the honour of Great-Britain as far as possible, both at home and abroad, is a desirable undertaking."

From the life of Churchill, we pro-

pose to present our readers with an account of that poet, in a future number. It is drawn up with great judgment and accuracy. The life of Clive, by Mr. Beaufoy, is a fine spirited piece of biography. The facts are stated with precision, although the ingenious writer has avoided a tedious minuteness. Whatever flows from Hayley's fertile pen must please for its elegance. His characters of Clark, the learned author of the connexion of the coins, and of the life of Clark, are delicately drawn, and ingeniously written. Dr. Towers may be deprived of his due share of commendation. With regard to Kippis, we have often had occasion to praise his biographical talents, and the large share which has been done to him in this volume will justify our decision, while it will but increase his reputation.

ART. LXV. *The Sad Shepherd; or, a Tale of Robin Hood. A Play Written by Ben Jonson. With a Continuation, Notes, and an Appendix.* 3s. 6d. Nichols and Dilly.

THIS book is dedicated to Mr. King, the comedian, who had the management of Drury-lane theatre under his direction when this publication appeared.

The preface contains an apology for this performance, and an account and defence of some circumstances in the original.

The text of Jonson's part of this work, and the notes, are taken from Whalley's edition. The author of the continuation has taken some few liberties with his original, which, we are informed, are faithfully enumerated in the supplemental notes.

This pastoral has long been admired by the lovers of the poetry of Queen Elizabeth's days. Jonson left it incomplete. He wrote the two first acts and the argument, and five scenes of the third. Mr. Whalley informs us, in his notes on this fragment, that the reason of its mutilated condition has not reached our time. Whether the remainder was burned, whether it was never finished, on account of the age or caprice of the author, cannot now be determined. "There is, indeed, one reason, says

the ingenious Mr. Whalley, which might lead us to believe that the poet left it unfinished by design, beheld with great indignation the generous treatment which *Faithful Shepherdes* met with from people at its first appearance; and was witness also to the small encouragement that was shewn to it under the patronage of Charles. Possibly, these circumstances deterred him from going through with the performance. As his composition is of a kindred nature to that of Fletcher, he might preface the same unfortunate event, should he ever introduce it on the stage. So that posterity can bewail the perversity of taste in injudicious ancestors, whose discomfitment of the first contributed to the success of the second pastoral drama. We now have serveth only to increase our regret; like the remains of an ancient master, which beget in us the most inexpressible desire of a perfect statue by the same hand. The work is not completed by its author, or maimed by the hand of time.

would either with the remains to be inconsiderable, or the beauties less exquisite and charming. In the former case the deficiency is not so much to be deplored, from our inability to judge of the perfection of the whole; and in the latter, we are very little anxious for what appears to be hardly worth preserving; but when a piece is so far advanced, as to convince us of the excellence of the artist, and of its own superior delicacy, we are naturally touched with concern for what is lost, and set a proper value on the parts which still subsist."

Such are Mr. W's. sentiments; which may serve to defend the continuation. We are more pleased with the sight of an antique statue, which some venturous hand has completed, than with a mutilated fragment.

The arguments to the three first acts, written by Ben Jonson, are republished; to the two last acts the author has not given any *table of contents*: the omission shews judgement. Many of the notes are curious, and display extensive reading. They cannot fail of gratifying those readers who are attached to the study of *verbal antiquities*. We shall select the following, as a specimen of the author's abilities:

"And though my nose be *camus'd*."
Chaucer uses this word twice in the *Reves Tale*.
"Round was his face, and *camuse* was his nose."
"With *camuse* nose, and eyen grey as glas."
"Tyrwhitt's edition, Vol. I. p. 153, and 155."
"In Mr. Tyrwhitt's Glossary to his edition of Chaucer, *camuse* is said to be French, and to mean *flat*."

"In the Glossary to Speght's Chaucer, folio 1602, *camysed* is explained *flat-nos'd*: and in Boyer's Dictionnaire Royal, *camus*, *camuse*, ou *camard*, are interpreted the same."

"But Skelton, though he may intend to convey the idea of flatness, gives the *camus'd* nose, he describes an additional ugliness."

"Her nose some dele *boked*,
And *camoulye* croked."
Edition 1736, p. 124.

"In the Cyclopaedia, 1778, we find the word, and this account of it:

"*Camus*, probably derived from *camus*, *I bend*, a person with a low, flat nose, hollowed or sunk in the middle. The Tartars are great admirers of *camus* beauties. Rubruquis observes, that the wife of the great Genghis Khan, a celebrated beauty, had only two holes for a nose."

Beauty is an arbitrary, a capricious, and a local attribute; for what is admired by one shall often be disregarded or contemned by another, and what is esteemed perfection in Asia, in Europe is thought a disgusting deformity!

"The flatness of Lorell's nose, Mr. Whalley observes, is wholly from Theocritus, who was very right in giving his hideous lover that sort of feature, because it was disliked, and thought a token of lustfulness by the Greeks. The physiognomist pronounced the temperate and virtuous Socrates a libidinous drunkard, perhaps on account of his *camuse* nose; and Jonson, no doubt, consereth one on Lorell, not merely because it was a feature ascribed to Polyphemus, but as it was thought strongly to indicate a brutal and lustful disposition."

He observes, in another place, that there are two words in Shakspeare which have never been explained. The one is *Scamel* in the *Tempest*.

"———sometimes I'll get thee
Young *Scamels* from the rock."

The other is *Strachy* in *Twelfth Night*.

"The lady of the *Strachey* married the yeoman of the wardrobe."

He then mentions, that as there was a ship named *The Scammel*, and commanded by Capt. Stoddard, in July 1782, and that as the name of *Strachey* is not uncommon, these two words, hitherto inexplicable, may, perhaps, yet be explained. We wish the persons to whom our author alludes would favour the world with an account of their derivation, which they may have heard assigned to their names.

After the notes, our author gives us an appendix, from which, on a future occasion, we shall probably insert some extracts among our miscellaneous papers. Our author should remember, that *praising all is praising none*. In his notes, he is rather too lavish of his commendations. Indiscriminate censures can never hurt, and indiscriminate applause can never gratify.

ART. LXVI. *The New Foundling Hospital for Wit. Being a Collection of fugitive Pieces, in Prose and Verse, not in any other Collection. With several Pieces never before published. A new Edition, corrected, and considerably enlarged. In six Volumes. 12mo. Debrett.*

IN the perusal of these volumes the reader will find many pieces that deserve

preservation, but, at the same time, he will, we apprehend, think with us, that

that several of the pieces might, without any great detriment to the literary world, have been condemned to oblivion.

The editor, whoever he was, in collecting the little poems that compose these six volumes seems rather to have been influenced by the *name* of an author, than by the *merit* of his performance. He does not seem to have considered sufficiently that the *jeu d'esprit* of a man of genius, though it may create a laugh, and be much applauded for its humour, and for its happiness, loses its force when the season is past, and the company are dispersed for whose particular entertainment it was written.

The notion, indeed, of publishing every little performance of a celebrated author rather deserves censure than commendation. What he himself approves he gives to the public, and what he withholds the officious person who sends forth into the world betrays a want of judgement, and no very sincere respect for his friend's reputation.

" A C A R D.

" Those ladies and gentlemen, who are desirous of seeing any of their pieces preserved in this work, are hereby respectfully informed, that a CONTINUATION of the same, in one or more volumes, will be published early in the spring of the year 1785: and, therefore, it is humbly solicited, that their communications be made to the publisher before the end of the year 1784. And information, or copies of any fugitive pieces of merit, in prose or verse, not already printed in any other collection, will at all times be thankfully received."

This summons will undoubtedly produce pieces enough to fill a volume, but whether that volume will be read, we can not pretend to determine.

Among the poems in this collection are the following by Sir William Jones:

" A N O D E,

" IN IMITATION OF CALLISTRATUS.

" By SIR WILLIAM JONES.

" Sung by Mr. WEBB, at the Shakspeare tavern, on Tuesday the 14th day of May, 1782,

at the anniversary dinner of the Society for Constitutional Information.

" VERDANT myrtle's branchy pride
Shall my biting falchion wreath:
Soon shall grace each manly side,
Tubes that speak, and points that breathe.

" Thus, Harmodius, shone thy blade!
Thus, Aristogiton, thine!
Whose, when Britain sighs for aid,
Whose shall now delay to thine?

" Dearest youths, in islands blest,
Not, like recreant idlers, dead;
You with fleet Pelides rest,
And with godlike Diomed.

" Verdant myrtle's branchy pride
Shall my thirsty blade entwine:
Such, Harmodius, deck'd thy side!
Such, Aristogiton, thine!

" They the base Hipparchus slew,
At the feast for Pallas crown'd;
Gods! how swift their poignards flew!
How the monster ting'd the ground!

" Then, in Athens, all was peace,
Equal laws and liberty;
Nurse of arts, and eye of Greece!
People, valiant, firm, and free!

" Not less glorious was thy deed,
Wentworth, fix'd in Virtue's cause;
Nor less brilliant be thy meed,
Lenox, friend to equal laws!

" High in Freedom's temple rais'd,
See Fitz-Maurice beaming stand,
For collected virtues prais'd,
Wisdom's voice, and Valour's hand!

" Ne'er shall Fate their eyelids close;
They, in blooming regions blest,
With Harmodius shall repose,
With Aristogiton rest.

" Noblest chiefs, a hero's crown
Let the Athenian patriots claim:
You less fiercely won renown;
You assum'd a milder name.

" They through blood for glory strove,
You more blissful tidings bring;
They to death a tyrant drove,
You to fame restor'd a KING.

" Rise, BRITANNIA, dauntless rise!
Cheer'd with triple Harmony,
Monarch good, and nobles wise,
People valiant, firm, and FREE!"

" A N O D E,

" IN IMITATION OF ALCÆUS.

" By SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Οὐ λιβὸν ἔδδ' ἐύδα, ἔδδ'
Τάχην τεκ' ὄναι αἱ πόλεις εἰσιν,
'Αλλ' ὅπ' ἐσσι' ἀν' ἑσιν ἈΝΔΡΕΣ
Αὐτὰς σώζειν εἰδότες,
'Εναιὸν τεύχῃ καὶ πόλει.

" ALC. quoted by ARISTIDES.

" WHAT constitutes a state?
Not high-rais'd battlement or labour'd mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;

Not cities proud with spires and turrets crown'd;
 Not bays and broad-arm'd ports,
 Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
 Not starr'd and spangled courts,
 Where lowbrow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride:
 No—MEN, high minded MEN,
 With pow'rs as far above dull brutes endued
 In forest, brake, or den,
 As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
 Men, who their *duties* know,
 But know their *rights*, and, knowing, dare
 maintain,
 Prevent the long-aim'd blow,
 And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain:
These constitute a state;
 And sov'reign LAW, *that state's collected will*,
 O'er thrones and globes elate
 Sit Empress, crowning good, repressing ill:
 Smit by her sacred frown,
 The fiend *Discretion* like a vapour sinks,
 And e'en the all-dazzling *crown*
 Hides his faint rays, and at her bidding shrinks.
 Such *was* this heav'n-lov'd isle,
 Then *Lesbos* fairer and the *Cretan* shore!
 No more shall Freedom smile?
 Shall *Britons* languish, and be MEN no more?
 Since all must life resign,
 Those sweet rewards which decorate the brave
 'Tis folly to decline,
 And steal inglorious to the silent grave."

"A PERSIAN SONG,

"Translated by SIR WILLIAM JONES.

"SWEET maid, if thou wouldest charm my sight,
 And bid these arms thy neck infold;
 That rosy cheek, that lily hand,
 Would give thy poet more delight
 Than all Bocara's vaunted gold,
 Than all the gems of Samarcand.
 Bey, let yon * liquid ruby flow,
 And bid thy pensive heart be glad.
 Whate'er the frowning zealots say,
 Tell them their Eden cannot show
 A stream so clear as Roenabad,
 A bow'r so sweet as Mosellay.

Oh! when these fair perfidious maids,
 Whose eyes our secret haunts infest,

Their dear destructive charms display,
 Each glance my tender breast invades,
 And robs my wounded soul of rest,
 As Tartars seize their destin'd prey.

In vain with love our bosoms glow;
 Can all our tears, can all our sighs,
 New lustre to those charms impart?
 Can cheeks where living roses blow,
 Where nature spreads her richest dyes,
 Require the borrow'd gloss of art?

Speak not of fate—ah! change the theme,
 And talk of odours, talk of wine,
 Talk of the flow'rs that round us bloom.
 'Tis all a cloud, 'tis all a dream;
 To love and joy thy thoughts confine,
 Nor hope to pierce the sacred gloom.

Beauty has such resistless pow'r,
 That e'en the chaste Egyptian dame †
 Sigh'd for the blooming Hebrew boy:
 For her how fatal was the hour,
 When to the banks of Nilus came,
 † A youth so lovely and so coy!

But ah! sweet maid, my council hear;
 (Youth should attend when those advise
 Whom long experience renders sage)
 While music charms the ravish'd ear,
 While sparkling cups delight our eyes,
 Be gay, and scorn the frowns of age.

What cruel answer have I heard!
 And yet, by heav'n, I love thee still;
 Can aught be cruel from thy lip?
 Yet say, how fell that bitter word,
 From lips which streams of sweetness fill,
 Which nought but drops of honey sip?

Go boldly forth, my simple lay,
 Whose accents flow with artless ease,
 Like orient pearls at random strung;
 Thy notes are sweet the damsels say;
 But oh! far sweeter if they please
 The nymphs for whom these notes are sung."

At some future period we shall lay
 before our readers some more pieces
 from these volumes, in our poetical
 department,

ART. LXVII. *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. LXXIII. for the Year 1783.* 4to. Lockyer Davis.

(Continued from page 319.)

VI. ACCOUNT of several Lunar
 Iris. By Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq.
 F. R. S. In two Letters to Sir Joseph
 Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

Our readers will find the contents
 of these two last letters in the London
 Magazine for last March.

VII. Account of an Earthquake.
 By John Lloyd, Esq. in a letter to Sir
 Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

This letter is dated from Wickwer,

near St. Asaph, and contains a short
 account of an earthquake which was
 felt in those parts, on the fifth of
 October, 1782, between the hours of
 eight and nine in the evening.

The shock was also perceived at
 Mold, in Flintshire, at Bangor, at
 many places in the Isle of Anglesey, at
 Bodorgan, the seat of Mr. Meyrick,
 and at Amtwoh. It lasted about a
 quarter of a minute.

VIII.

* A mixed ruby is a common periphrasis for wine in the Persian poetry. See *Hafes*, Ode 23.
 † Zeleikha, Potiphar's wife, † Joseph.

VIII. An account of a new Eudiometer, by Mr. Cavendish, F. R. S. Read Jan. 16th, 1783.

"Dr. Priestley's discovery of the method of determining the degree of phlogistication of air by means of nitrous air has occasioned many instruments to be contrived for the more certain and commodious performance of this experiment; but that invented by the Abbe FONTANA is by much the most accurate of any hitherto published. There are many ingenious contrivances in his apparatus for obviating the smaller errors which this experiment is liable to; but the great improvement consists in this, that as the tube is long and narrow, and the orifice of the funnel not much less than the bore of the tube, and the measure is made so as to deliver its contents very quick, the air rises slowly up the tube in one continued column; so that there is time to take the tube off the funnel, and to shake it before the airs come quite in contact, by which means the diminution is much greater and much more certain than it would otherwise be. For instance, if equal measures of nitrous and common air are mixed in this manner, the bulk of the mixture will, in general, be about one measure: whereas, if the airs are suffered to remain in contact about one-fourth of a minute before they are shaken, the bulk of the mixture will be hardly less than one measure and two-tenths, and will be very different, according as it is suffered to remain a little more or a little less time before it is shaken. In like manner, if, through any fault in the apparatus, the air rises in bubbles, as in that case it is almost impossible to shake the tube soon enough, the diminution is less than it ought to be.

"Another great advantage in this manner of mixing is, that thereby the mixture receives its full diminution in the short time during which it is shaken, and is not sensibly altered in bulk after that; whereas, if the airs are suffered to remain some time in contact before they are shaken, they will continue diminishing for many hours.

"The reason of the abovementioned differences seems to be, that in the Abbe FONTANA's method, the water is shaken briskly up and down in the tube while the airs are mixing, whereby each small portion of the nitrous air must be in contact with water, either at the instant it mixes with the common air, or at least immediately after; and it should seem, that when the airs are in contact with water during the mixing, the diminution is much greater and more certain than when there is no water ready to absorb the nitrous acid produced by the mixture."

This induced Mr. Cavendish to try whether the diminution would not be still more certain and regular, if one of the two kinds of air was added slowly to the other in small bubbles, while the vessel containing the latter was kept continually shaking. He was not disappointed in his expectations, as he had reason to think this method really more accurate than the Abbe FONTANA's. The apparatus

used is simple, and, we think, may be understood by those who are acquainted with FONTANA's, without the help of a plate. It consists of a cylindrical glass vessel, with brass caps at top and bottom; to the upper cap is fitted a brass cock; the bottom cap is open, but is made to fit close into a brass socket, into which it is fixed, in the same manner as a bayonet is on a musket. The socket has a small hole in its bottom, and is fastened to the board of the tub by a piece of brass bent into a right angle, in such a manner, that the top of the cock in the upper cap is about half an inch under water; consequently, if the vessel be placed in its socket, and the cock be then opened, the air will run out by the cock, but will do so very slowly, as it can escape no faster than the water can enter to supply its place by the small hole in the socket already mentioned.

Besides this vessel, there are three glass bottles, each with a flat brass cap round the mouth to make it stand steady when inverted, and a ring at the other end to suspend it by; and also some glass measures of different sizes, having flat brass caps of a similar fashion, to each of which is fixed a wooden handle. In using them they are filled with the air to be measured, and then set upon a brass knob fitted upon the board of the tub below the surface of the water, which drives out some of the air, and leaves only the proper quantity.

There are two different methods of proceeding which Mr. Cavendish has used; the one is to add the respirable air slowly to the nitrous; and the other, to add the nitrous in the same manner to the respirable. In the first method, a proper quantity of nitrous air is put into one of the bottles, by means of one of the measures above described, and a proper quantity of respirable air is let into the cylindrical vessel, by first filling it with this air, and then setting it on the brass knob, as was done by the measure. The vessel is then fixed in the socket, and the bottle with the nitrous air placed with its mouth over the cock. Then on opening the cock the respirable air in the vessel runs slowly in small bubbles into the

the bottle, which is kept shaking all the time, by moving it backwards and forwards horizontally, while the mouth still remains over the cock.

Mr. Cavendish determines the quantity of air used, and the diminution, by weight, having found the method of measuring it liable to errors.

The cylindrical vessel holds 282 grains of water, which is the quantity distinguished by the name of one measure. There are three bottles for mixing the airs in, with a measure adapted to each. The first holds 3 measures, and the corresponding measure $1\frac{1}{3}$; the second holds 6, and the corresponding measure $2\frac{1}{2}$; and the third holds 12, and the corresponding measure 5. In both methods of mixing, the test of the air to be tried is expressed by the diminution which the two airs suffer; for example, if the diminution on mixing them be 2 measures and $\frac{35}{1000}$, its test is called 2.353.

Mr. Cavendish then explains the circumstances attending his experiments.

"In the first method of proceeding I found that the diminution was scarce sensibly less when I used one measure of nitrous air than when I used a much greater quantity; so that one measure is sufficient to produce the full diminution. I choose, however, to use $1\frac{1}{3}$, for fear the nitrous air may be impure; $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a measure of nitrous air produced about $\frac{1}{10}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of a measure about $\frac{1}{20}$ ths of the full diminution.

"I found also, that there was no sensible difference in the diminution, whether the orifice by which the air passed out of the cylindrical vessel into the bottle was only $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch in diameter, or whether it was $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch; that is, whether the air escaped in smaller or larger bubbles. The diminution was rather less when the bottle was shook gently than when briskly; but the difference between shaking it very gently and as briskly as I could was not more than $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of a measure. But if it was not shaken at all the

diminution was remarkably less, being at first only .9; in about 3', indeed, it increased to .93, and after being shaken for about a minute it increased to .99; whereas, when the bottle was shaken gently, the diminution was 1.08 at first mixing, and did not increase sensibly after that time. The difference proceeding from the difference of time which the air took up in passing into the bottle was rather greater; namely, in some trials, when it took up 80" in passing, the diminution was $\frac{2}{1000}$ dths greater than when it took up only 22", and about $\frac{2}{1000}$ dths greater than when it took up 45'; in some other trials, however, the difference was less. It appears, therefore, that the difference arising from the difference of time which the air takes up in passing into the bottle is considerable; but, as with the same hole in the plate Dd it will take up always nearly the same time, and as it is easy adjusting the size of the hole, so as to make it take up nearly the time we desire, the error proceeding from thence is but small. The time which it took up in passing in my experiments was usually about 50".

"The difference proceeding from the difference of size of the bottle, and the nature of the water made use of is greater; for when I use the small bottle which holds three measures, and fill it with distilled water, the usual diminution in trying common air is 1.08; whereas, if I fill the bottle with water from my tub, the diminution is usually about .05 less. If I use the bottle which holds twelve measures, filled with distilled water, the diminution is about 1.15; and if I use the same bottle, filled with water from my tub, about 1.08.

"The reason of this difference is, that water has a power of absorbing a small quantity of nitrous air; and the more dephlogisticated the water is, the more of this air it can absorb. If the water is of such a nature also as to froth or form bubbles on letting in the common air, the diminution is remarkably less than in other water.

"The following table contains the diminution produced in trying common air in the bottle containing three measures, with several different kinds of water, and also the diminution which the same quantity of nitrous air suffered, by being only shook in the same bottle, without the addition of any common air, tried by stopping the mouth of the bottle with my finger, and shaking it briskly for one minute, and afterwards for one minute more.

| Diminution in trying common air. | Diminution on shaking nitrous air for one minute two minutes. |
|--|---|
|--|---|

| | | | |
|-------|------|------|--|
| 1.099 | .118 | .122 | Distilled water. |
| 1.049 | .083 | .088 | Water from tub. |
| 1.036 | .090 | .098 | Pump water. |
| 1.062 | .090 | .099 | { Distilled water, in which a few drops of liver of sulphur were kept for a few days. |
| 1.045 | .052 | .056 | |
| .897 | .082 | .085 | { Distilled water impregnated with nitrous air, by keeping it with about $\frac{1}{2}$ of its bulk of nitrous air for two days, and frequently shaking it. |
| | | | Water fouled by oak shavings. N. B. It frothed very much. |

"In general, the diminution was nearly as great with rain water as distilled water; but sometimes I have found rain water froth a good deal, and then the diminution was not much greater than by the water fouled with oak shavings.

3 R

"This difference in the diminution, according to the nature of the water, is a very great inconvenience, and seems to be the chief cause of uncertainty in trying the purity of air; but it is by no means peculiar to this method, as I have found as great a difference in Fontana's method, according as I have filled the tube with different waters*. But it shews plainly, how little all the experiments which have hitherto been made for determining the variations in the purity of the atmosphere can be relied on, as I do not know that any one before has been attentive to the nature of the water he has used, and the difference proceeding from the difference of waters is much greater than any I have yet found in the purity of air.

"The best way I know of obviating this inconvenience, is to be careful always to use the same kind of water: that which I always use is distilled, as being most certain to be always alike. I should have used rain water, as being easier procured, if it had not been that this water is sometimes apt to froth, which I have never known distilled water do."

He next attempts to correct the observed test, by noting the quantity of nitrous air absorbed by the water, together with the heat of the water, as that also seems to affect the experiment, which he thinks will diminish the error, but not remove it entirely.

"In the second method in which the nitrous air is added to the respirable I found nearly the same difference in the diminution, according as the bottle was shaken briskly or gently, as in the former method: I found also nearly the same difference, or perhaps rather less, according to the nature of the water employed, only it seemed to be of not much consequence whether the water frothed or not; but there seemed to be much less difference in the diminution, according to the time which the air took up in passing into the bottle. The usual diminution on trying common air with different quantities of nitrous air, when distilled water was employed, was as follows:

| Common air. | | Nitrous air. | Diminution. |
|-------------|--|--------------|-------------|
| I. } | | .6 | .74 |
| | | .8 | .88 |
| | | 1. | .89 |
| | | 1.5 | .90" |

Another apparatus consists of a bottle containing nitrous air, inverted into a tub of water; and a bottle with a bent glass tube fitted to its mouth in such a manner, that the bottle being filled with common air, without any water, and first slightly warmed by the hand, is inverted into the same tub, and the end of the tube put into the bottle with nitrous air. As the bot-

tle with common air comes in contact with the nitrous air runs into it, and is deprived of its elasticity by the nitrous air, so that more nitrous air is required to supply its place. By this method nitrous air is added slowly to the common air, without coming in contact with the water, till the whole of the common air has run out of the one bottle, and the other; then indeed the nitrous air runs into the empty bottle, through the glass tube into the water, to supply the vacancy formed by the diminution of the common air.

From the following experiments and observations, it appears that the difference of air on different days, at the same place, and at different times of the same day, is not so great as has been apprehended; and that the use of a smelling can, in many cases, gives infinitely smaller alterations in the purity of the air than can be detected by the nitrous test.

"During the last half of the year I tried the air of near sixty different places, to find whether it was sensibly more pure at one time than another; and I found a difference that I could be sure of, from the wind and weather on those days; some of them being very dry, and others very wet, and others very hot.

"I made some experiments also to find whether the air was sensibly more dense at one time of the day than another, and I found a difference. I also made some experiments with a view to examine whether there was a difference between the air of London, by filling bottles with air at different times of the day, and nearly at the same hour in different parts of the city, as in the rough-street and at Kensington. I found that sometimes the air of London was rather the purest, and sometimes the least pure; but the difference was not great, and might proceed from the error of the experiment, and by taking a mean of all, the difference appeared to be very small. The number of days compared was 21, of which 10 were taken in winter, and 11 in summer, and on days when there was very little wind to blow away the air.

"Where the impurities mixed with the air have any considerable smell, our sense of smell may be able to discover the difference; but the quantity is vastly too small to be perceived by the air in such a degree as to be perceived by the nitrous test, even though those impurities be their phlogiston to the air very insensible, the great and instantaneous difference between nitrous air in phlogisticating common

* I do not find that it makes much difference in Fontana's method whether the water be distilled or not; but the advantage which it has in that respect over this method is, that it is easy finding water which will not froth.

known; and yet ten ounce measures of nitrous air, mixed with the air of a room upwards of twelve feet each way, is sufficient to communicate a strong smell to it, though its effect in phlogisticating the air must be utterly insensible to the nicest Eudiometer; for that quantity of nitrous air is not more than the 140000th part of the air of the room, and therefore can hardly alter its test by more than $\frac{1}{140000}$ or $\frac{1}{470000}$ th part. Liver of sulphur also phlogisticates the air very freely, and yet the air of a room will acquire a very strong smell from a quantity of it vastly too small to phlogisticate it in any sensible degree. In like manner, it is certain, that putrifying animal and vegetable substances, paint mixed with oil, and flowers, have a great tendency to phlogisticate the air; and yet it has been found, that the air of an house of office, of a fresh painted room, and of a room in which such a number of flowers were kept as to be very disagreeable to many persons, was not sensibly more phlogisticated than common air. There is no reason to suppose from these instances, either that these substances have not much tendency to phlogisticate the air, or that nitrous air is not a true test of its phlogistication, as both these points have been sufficiently proved by experiment; it only shews, that our sense of smelling can, in many cases, perceive infinitely smaller alterations in the purity of the air than can be perceived by the nitrous test, and that in most rooms the air is so frequently changed, that a considerable quantity of phlogisticating materials may be kept in them without sensibly impairing the air. But it must be observed, that the nitrous test shews the degree of phlogistication

of air, and that only; whereas, our sense of smelling cannot be considered as any test of its phlogistication, as there are many ways of phlogisticating air without imparting much smell to it; and, I believe, there are many strong smelling substances which do not sensibly phlogisticate it."

This paper contains also some observations on nitrous air, as it is of much importance towards forming a right judgement of the degree of accuracy to be expected in the nitrous test to know how much it is affected by a difference in the nitrous air employed; a proposal to reduce the observations made on factitious airs by different persons to one common scale, by assuming common air and perfectly phlogisticated air as fixed points, since there seems to be so little difference in the purity of the former at different times and places; and a convenient method of obtaining perfectly phlogisticated air. On the whole, Mr. Cavendish has observed many circumstances very necessary to be attended to by those who would examine the purity of air by any kind of Eudiometer, and which tend to explain the phenomena arising from the mixture of common and nitrous air.

ART. LXVIII. *The Children's Friend. Translated from the French of M. Berquin. Vol. II. 12mo. One Shilling.* Cadell and Elmley.

IN our last we gave some account of the first volume of this admirable work, we shall now speak of the second, in which we find the same reason to bestow our commendations.

This volume contains stories of the Canary Bird, the Children who would be their own Masters, the Thorn-Bushes, Joseph, and the Little Gleaner, a drama, in one act. Of these we shall present the first and the fourth, to our readers.

THE CANARY BIRD.

CANARY-Birds to sell! who'll buy Canary-birds? Choice, fine Canary-birds! cried a voice that was passing by the house where Jamima lived. Jamima heard it, and running to the window, looked into every part of the street. She then saw a man carrying upon his head a great cage, filled with Canary-birds. They hopped so lightly from perch to perch, and warbled so sweetly, that Jamima, in the eagerness of her curiosity, almost threw herself out of the window, in order to see them yet nearer.

Miss, said the man, will you buy a Canary-bird?

I will, if I may, answered Jamima; but I must not of my own accord: if you'll wait a little, I'll run and ask leave of papa.

The man readily agreed to wait; and seeing a large post at the other end of the street, he went thither, and rested his cage upon it. Jamima, in the mean time, ran to her father's room, and, quite out of breath, called out: Papa! papa! pray come to the window! pray come directly!

Mr. GODFREY.

And what is the haste?

JAMIMA.

Why, here's a man that sells Canary-birds: I dare say he has got more than an hundred; a great large cage quite full of them upon his head!

Mr. GODFREY.

And why are you in such joy about it?

JAMIMA.

Why, papa, because I want—that is, I mean, if you will give me leave—I wish I might buy one.

Mr. GODFREY.

But have you any money?

JAMIMA.

O yes, papa, I have enough in my purse.

Mr. GODFREY.

And who will feed the poor thing?

JAMIMA.

I will, papa, I'll feed him myself. You shall

see me: O, I am sure he will be very glad to be my bird.

MR. GODFREY.

Ah! I fear—

JAMIMA.

What, papa?

MR. GODFREY.

That you will let him die of hunger or thirst.

JAMIMA.

I, papa!—I let him die of hunger or thirst! O no, indeed, I will never touch a morsel of breakfast myself till I have fed him.

MR. GODFREY.

O Jamima, Jamima, how giddy you are! And one single day's forgetfulness will kill him!

Jamima, however, gave such fair promises to her father; she pleaded, entreated, hung by the skirt of his coat, and begged his consent with so much earnestness, that Mr. Godfrey, at length, could no longer refuse it.

He then took her hand, and led her into the street. They soon came up to the man, and chose the most beautiful bird that was in his cage: his feathers were of the brightest yellow, and he had a little black crest on the top of his head.

Who, now, was so happy as Jamima? She gave her purse to her papa, that he might pay for it; and he then took money from his own, to buy a very handsome cage, with two pretty drawers to hold seed, and a water-glass of crystal.

No sooner had Jamima fixed her new favourite in its little palace, than she flew all over the house, calling her mama, her sisters, and even all the servants, to shew them the bird which her papa had permitted her to buy. When any of her young friends came to see her, the first words she said to them were always: 'Do you know, I have got the prettiest Canary-bird in the whole world? he is as yellow as gold, and he has a black tuft upon his head, just like the feathers in mama's hat. But, come, and you shall see it: his name is Darling. I christened him myself.'

Darling, thus highly in favour, fared extremely well under the care of Jamima. The moment the rose every morning, her first thought was to procure him fresh seed, and the clearest water. Whenever there were any cakes or biscuits at her father's table, Darling had his share first. She had always some little bits of sugar in reserve for him: and his cage was garnished all round with chick-weed, and various good little things.

Darling was not ungrateful for her attentions: he soon learned to distinguish Jamima from the rest of the family; and the instant he heard her footstep, he fluttered his little wings, and chirped without ceasing. Jamima almost eat him up with kisses.

In about a week, he began to sing, and his song was the prettiest in the world. Sometimes he would warble his wild notes so long, that she feared he must have died with fatigue in the middle of his little air; then, after a few moments rest, he would begin again, more sweetly than ever, and with so clear and brilliant a tone, that he was heard all over the house.

Jamima, seated by the side of his cage, spent whole hours in listening to him. Her work was frequently thrown aside, that nothing might in-

terrupt her looking at him: and when he had delighted her with one of his little songs, she entertained him, in her turn, with an air upon the bird-organ, which he presently strove to imitate.

By degrees, however, these pleasures became familiar, and lost their power of charming. Her father one day made her a present of a book of prints; and she was so much taken up with admiring them, that Darling was neglected. Still he fluttered his little wings, and chirped, the instant he saw Jamima; but Jamima no longer heard him.

Near a week now passed, and Darling had neither fresh chick-weed, nor biscuit. He sung the prettiest little songs, that Jamima had taught him; he even composed new ones for her himself; but all in vain: Jamima had other things in her head.

It was now her birth-day; and her godfather presented her with a great jointed doll. This doll, which she called Colombine, completed the downfall of Darling. From the time she rose, to the hour of going to bed, she had no thought, and no employment, but to dress and undress, again and again, this dumb little Colombine; to talk to her, to call her by her name, and to carry her in her arms up and down the room. The poor bird was now well enough off, if, towards the evening, she remembered to give him a little food.

Sometimes, however, he had to wait for it till the next morning.

At length, one day, when they were at table, Mr. Godfrey accidentally turning his eyes towards the cage, saw the Canary-bird lying upon its stomach, and panting with great difficulty. His feathers almost stood an end, and he looked as round as a ball. Mr. Godfrey went up to him: but no chirping! no fluttering of his wings! the poor little animal had hardly strength even to draw its breath.

'Jamima! cried Mr. Godfrey, with much displeasure, what is the matter with your bird?' Jamima, colouring, stammered out: 'Why, papa, it's—the thing is—why, I happened to forget'—And, trembling and ashamed, she ran for the box of seed.

Mr. Godfrey took down the cage, and examined the drawers, and the water-glass. Alas! poor Darling had not one drop of water, nor one single seed!

'O poor little bird! (cried Mr. Godfrey) into what cruel hands have you fallen! If I had but foreseen it, you should never have been bought.' All the company then rose, and approached the cage, lifting up their hands with a look of pity, and calling out, O poor little bird!

Mr. Godfrey put some seed into both the drawers, and filled the glass with fresh water: and at length, though with much difficulty, Darling was brought back to life.

Jamima, crying, left the table, and running up to her own chamber, passed the rest of the day in tears.

The next morning Mr. Godfrey gave orders that the bird should be carried out of the house, and given to the son of Mr. McFey, one of his neighbours, who had the character of being a

very careful boy, and who, he hoped, would not forget him, as Jamima had done.

The sorrow and repentance of the little girl grew now more and more violent. 'O my dear little bird! (she cried) my poor sweet Darling! O papa! dear, dear papa! indeed I will never forget him again; indeed, indeed, I promise you I will not. Only let me have him this once! this one single time is all I beg!'

Mr. Godfrey at length, moved by her entreaties, restored to her the Canary-bird; not, however, without a severe reproof for her past negligence, and a most earnest charge that she would be more attentive for the future. 'This poor little animal (said he) is shut up in a cage, and has therefore no power to provide for its own wants. If you want any thing, you can at least ask for it; but this poor little bird can make nobody understand his language. If ever again you make him suffer, either from hunger or thirst'—

At these words, a shower of tears trickled down the cheeks of Jamima. She took her papa's hand, and kissed it, but her shame and sorrow prevented her speaking.

Jamima was now once more the mistress of Darling; and Darling was easily and cordially reconciled with Jamima.

About a month after, Mr. Godfrey and his lady were obliged to make a journey of a few days into the country. 'My dear Jamima (said he, in taking leave) be very sure you never forget the little Canary-bird.'

'O no, papa!' cried she; and scarcely were they seated in the carriage, before she flew to the cage, and made it her first business to see that the bird should have every thing it could possibly require.

In an hour or two, however, she began to grow tired; she sent for some of her little friends to visit her, and her gaiety returned. They all walked out together, and when they came back, they spent the first part of the evening in playing at blind-man's-buff, and puffs-in-the-corner; and then they diverted themselves with dancing. It was very late when the little party broke up, and Jamima went to bed quite wearied and fatigued.

The next morning she awoke almost at the break of day, and could think of nothing but her last night's amusements. If her governess would have given her leave, she would have flown the very moment she was dressed, to return the visit of her young friends; but it was necessary to wait till the afternoon. Scarcely, however, had the patience to finish her dinner, before she desired to be taken to them.

And what became of Darling? He was obliged to stay at home alone, and to fast!

The next day, also, was spent in nothing but amusements.

And, Darling?—He was forgotten again!

The third day it was still the same.

And, Darling?—Why, who could think of him in the midst of such diversions?

The fourth day Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey came home from their journey. Jamima had thought but little about their return; but her father had no sooner embraced her, and enquired after her health, than he said, 'And how is Darling?'

'O, very well,' answered Jamima, a little surprised, and running to the cage for the bird.

Alas! the poor little animal was no more! It was lying upon its back, its wings stretched out, and its beak open.

Jamima wrung her hands, and screamed aloud. Every body ran to her, and saw what had happened.

'Poor little hapless animal! (cried Mr. Godfrey) how painful has been thy death! Had I but myself destroyed thee on the day of my departure, thy sufferings would at least have been but for a moment; while now, for so many days, thou hast borne all the pangs of hunger and thirst, and thy death has been attended with the most cruel and lingering pains. Thou art happy, however, to be at length delivered from the hands of so pitiless a guardian.'

Jamima wished to hide herself in the bowels of the earth: she would willingly have given up all her play-things, and all her pocket money, to have restored Darling to life: but all was now too late.

Mr. Godfrey took the bird, and gave orders to have it stuffed, and then hung it up in the saloon.

Jamima did not dare to look at it: or if, by any accident, it caught her eyes, they were instantly filled with tears; and she humbly and earnestly besought her father to have it removed from her sight.

Mr. Godfrey, after many entreaties, at length consented: but every time she was guilty of any fault or folly, the bird was again put in its place; and she heard the whole family exclaiming, 'Poor unfortunate animal! how cruel a death hast thou suffered!'

JOSEPH.

"THERE was once a certain crazy man, whose name was Joseph, who never went out, without putting five or six wigs, one piled above the other, upon his head, and as many muffs upon each of his arms. But though his senses were disordered, he was not mischievous, nor ever, unless much teased and provoked, in a passion. Yet he could not walk in the streets, without being surrounded by a set of idle and impertinent little boys, who always tormented and followed him, calling out, 'Here, Joseph, Joseph! What will you sell your wigs for? What will you take for your muffs?' Some of them were even wicked enough to throw stones after him. Poor Joseph commonly bore these insults with great patience; though, at times, when pestered and vexed beyond measure, he would fall into a rage, and gather pebbles, or take up whole handfuls of mud, to fling at the unfeeling little fellows.

It happened, one day, that this disturbance was made just before the house of Mr. Dennis. The noise of it carried him to the window, where he had the sorrow to see that his own son, Henry, was in the midst of the crowd. The moment he observed it, he shut down the sash, and retired into another apartment.

When they met at dinner, Mr. Dennis said to his son, 'Who was that man you were running after, and calling to, and shouting at so loud?'

HARRY.

You know him very well, papa; it's that crazy man they call Joseph.

Mr. DENNIS.

Poor creature! What can have brought this misfortune upon him?

HARRY.

They say it was a law-suit for a great estate. He was so vexed at losing it, that it made him lose his senses besides.

Mr. DENNIS.

Had you known him, Harry, at the time when he was deprived of this estate; and had he, with tears in his eyes, said to you, "Ah! my dear Harry, how unfortunate I am! I have lost an estate upon which I lived in peace and happiness; and all that I had besides is gone in the expenses of the law-suit: I have now neither a house in town, nor a house in the country; every thing I was worth is taken from me!" would you then have laughed at him, and made game of him?

HARRY.

God forbid! Who could be so wicked as to make game of such an unfortunate man? I should rather have tried to comfort him.

Mr. DENNIS.

Do you think him, then, happier to-day, when he has also lost his senses?

HARRY.

No, I think he is more to be pitied than ever.

Mr. DENNIS.

And yet to-day you can insult, and even throw stones at a poor wretch, that, when he was much less unhappy, you would have tried to comfort?

HARRY.

O, papa, I have done very wrong; but pray forgive me, for indeed I will never do so again.

Mr. DENNIS.

If you repent, I can readily forgive you: but my forgiveness is not enough; there is another, at whom you must also beg it.

HARRY.

Do you mean Joseph, papa?

Mr. DENNIS.

Why Joseph?

HARRY.

Because it is him I have offended,

Mr. DENNIS.

If Joseph were still in his senses, you should certainly beg his pardon for what you have done: but as he is not in a condition to understand you, it would be useless to apply to him. You think, nevertheless, that it is right to beg forgiveness of those whom we have offended?

HARRY.

You always taught me so, papa.

Mr. DENNIS.

And do you know who it is that has commanded us to pity the unhappy?

HARRY.

God Almighty.

Mr. DENNIS.

Yet you have shewn no pity for poor Joseph; on the contrary, you have added to his misfortunes, by insulting him. Do you suppose that such behaviour has not offended God?

HARRY.

Yes, papa, I know it has, now you bid me think of it; but I will beg pardon of him to-night in my prayers.

Harry was faithful to his promise; he repented of his fault, and at night he begged pardon of God with a true and penitent heart: and for some weeks after, he not only left poor Joseph at peace himself, but frequently prevented his companions from abusing him.

Yet, notwithstanding all his good resolutions, he one day mixed again in the crowd of idle boys that pursued him. It was merely, indeed, from curiosity, and to see what tricks they would play the poor man. Yet, from time to time, he shouted out with the rest, Joseph! Joseph! and, by degrees, he found himself the foremost in the set; till at length Joseph, provoked with the noise and hallooing, suddenly turned round, and snatching up a great stone, flung it at him with such fury, that it grazed his cheek, and made his nose gush out with blood.

Harry returned home all bloody, and roaring aloud. "This is a just punishment from God for your disobedience," said his father. "But why (cried Harry) why am I the only one to come so ill off, when all the rest, though they did a thousand times worse than me, have not been punished at all?"—"The reason (answered his father) is, that you knew much better than the others the fault you were committing, and therefore you were the most criminal. A child who is well instructed in the commands of God, as well as in those of his father, merits to be doubly chastised when he has the worthlessness to break them."

What admirable lessons do these pretty little tales inculcate! How much do they speak in favour of the heart of their ingenious author! Our readers may expect some extracts from the third volume in our next Literary Review.

ART. LXIX. *A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, undertaken by the command of his Majesty, for making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere, to determine the Position and Extent of the West side of North-America; its distance from Asia; and the Practicability of a Northern Passage to Europe. Performed under the Direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, in his Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Discovery. In the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780, in three Volumes. Vol. I. and II. written by Captain James Cook, F. R. S. Vol. III. by Captain James King, LL. D. and F. R. S. Illustrated with Maps and Charts from the original Drawings made by Lieut. Henry Roberts, under the Direction of Captain Cook; and with a great Variety of Portraits of Persons, Views of Places, and historical Representations*

presentations of remarkable Incidents. Drawn by Mr. Webber, during the Voyage, and engraved by the most eminent Artists. Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d. Nicol and Cadell.

THE narrative of this important voyage has been so long and so impatiently expected by the public, that our readers will not be much surprised when they are informed that nearly the whole impression, which was a very large one, was sold on the morning of publication. The greater part of the plates form a separate volume, and are very numerous, and very beautiful. Together with the charts, they are eighty-one in number.

This voyage has at length appeared under the direction of Dr. Douglas, whose name is well known in the literary world for the acuteness and abilities which he discovered several years since, in detecting Lauder's account of the pretended plagiarisms of Milton.

Dr. Douglas has prefixed an introductory account of Cook's former discoveries to the first volume, and has

concluded it with an inscription to the memory of that great navigator. This contains also a list of the persons who assisted the labours of the editor by their communications, their advice, and direction.

At the conclusion of the third volume are given several vocabularies, and tables of the route of the ships, digested from the log-book. For these last valuable appendages the editor and the public were indebted to the abilities and perseverance of Mr. Wales, of Christ's-Hospital, who undertook this laborious task merely with a view of serving the widow of his deceased friend, Captain Cook. From his information, likewise, several passages in the introduction have been derived. In our next number we shall give a further account of the contents of these three volumes.

ART. LXX. *Dramatic Miscellanies: consisting of Critical Observations on several Plays of Shakspeare: with a Review of his principal Characters, and those of various eminent Writers, as represented by Mr. Garrick, and other celebrated Comedians. With Anecdotes of Dramatic Poets, Actors, &c. By Thomas Davies, Author of the Memoirs of the Life of David Garrick, Esq. In three Volumes. 8vo. Davies.*

THE reader who is fond of anecdotes and theatrical characters will find great entertainment in these volumes, and should any author ever undertake a general history of the stage, he will find great assistance from the labours of Mr. Davies. What a treasure would a work of this nature, written either in the time of Shakspeare, or at the Restoration, be accounted by the stage antiquaries of the present age? Such a treasure will this book prove to those who shall devote their thoughts to theatrical history at some distant period. The reader of the present day will likewise reap no inconsiderable share of amusement from these volumes. As a specimen, we shall select the following notes from the remarks on the second part of Henry IV.

FALSTAFF. "Skill in the weapon is nothing without sack. A good therris sack hath a twofold operation in it: it ascends me into the brain, and dries me all the foolish and dull

vapours."—With Falstaff, wine is the promoter of courage, and every good quality of the mind.

"Athenæus, says Dr. Falconer, makes an observation similar to this. It is true; and I could quote many Greek verses to prove it: but the doctor knows there are so many precepts from various poets, and other writers, quoted by the same author, against the immoderate use of wine, that Falstaff's followers would lose more than they got by the authority of Athenæus. After this long note on fish and wine, I hope the reader will pardon a quotation from Aristotle's problems; in which that philosopher gives an accurate description of the progress of wine, and the effects of its immoderate use.

"When a sober, moderate, and silent man drinks wine in a quantity more liberal than ordinary, it has the effect of cherishing and routing his spirits and genius, and rendering him more communicative: if taken still more freely, he becomes talkative, eloquent, and confident of his abilities: if taken in still larger quantities, it renders him bold and daring, and desirous to exert himself in action: if he persist in a more plentiful dose, it makes him petulant and contumelious. The next step renders him mad and outrageous: should he proceed still farther, he becomes stupid and senseless." Aristot. Prob. sect. 30."

Mr. Davies gives the following account of the performers who have appeared in the famous scene of the king and prince,

"The much-admired interview between the King and the Prince of Wales owes its beauty principally to situation and character. The taking away the crown by the prince produces a most pathetic dialogue; such perhaps as no writer, except Shakspeare, could draw from so slender an incident. Where the heart speaks, no ornament of words is necessary: the more plain and simple the diction, the more affecting it will be. Such is the scene, though still more interesting, between Queen Katharine and Griffith, in the fourth act of Henry VIII. where that princess takes leave of the world, with a noble grandeur of mind, in expressions the most feeling, and at the same time the most familiar and unadorned.

"The great expiation of sin, in the days of Henry, was esteemed to be a crusade to the Holy Land; and, though I once imagined he was not sincere in his intention of undertaking the expedition, yet I know not whether motives religious and political might not have co-operated to urge him to it. He certainly made great preparations for it, and it is as certain that his son, Henry V. as a proof of his piety, on his death-bed declared, that if he had recovered from his illness, it was his firm resolution to rescue, if possible, the Holy Land from the infidels. This passion of delivering the Holy Sepulchre was so predominant for a long time, that the Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. declared, if the Christian princes would undertake a crusade, she would herself turn laundress, and wash their linen for them.

"If it were possible that any thing could reconcile us to an usurper, and the murderer of his sovereign, it must be the deep remorse and sincere compunction which the offender feels for crimes so atrocious. Had Henry been the next heir to the crown, his wickedness would not have been less; but the people would not have suffered from insurrections in favour of Roger Mortimer, the rightful successor by birth. This circumstance rendered his whole reign one continued scene of tumult, battle, and bloodshed; and involved his posterity and the kingdom in the longest and most sanguinary war that ever afflicted a nation. However he may have been cried up by the clergy, for his piety in persecuting the followers of Wickliffe, and being the first King of England who burned heretics, it is well known that he and his father, John of Gaunt (who were the great patrons of Wickliffe) when they understood that the clergy possessed almost half the revenues of the kingdom, declared that they would clip their wings, or used words to that purpose. But the King stood in need of the clergy as much as they did of him. Henry's constant jealousy and fear of losing the crown may be forgiven; for that was a just part of his punishment for seizing it: but his cruelty, in shedding torrents of blood to maintain the crown, can only be justified by the tyrant's law, necessity; a necessity which he had imposed on himself.

"Almost all the actors who have for more than these last fifty years represented this pathetic scene of the King and his son have been fortunate in engaging the attention and raising the affections of their auditors. Booth, who played the king, and Wilks, who acted the prince, were highly accomplished, and understood dignity and grace of action and deportment, with all the tender passions of the heart, in a superior degree. The elder Mills, in the king, and his son, an imitator of Wilks's manner, in the prince, followed almost immediately these consummate actors; and though they were by no means equal to them, were above mediocrity, especially the father in Henry, which happened to be the last part this worthy man appeared in. He was taken ill a few days after he had acted it, and died, I believe, in November, 1736. His name was announced in the bills for Macbeth, but Quin was obliged to supply his place. I saw him hurrying to the play-house between five and six in the evening. Milward, the successor of Mills in Henry, was, in pathos, greatly his superior. His countenance was finely expressive of grief, and the plaintive tones of his voice were admirably adapted to the languor of a dying person, and to the speech of an offended yet affectionate parent. Garrick's figure did not assist him in the personating of this character, but the forcible expression of his countenance, and his energy of utterance, made ample amends for defect of person. To describe the anguish, mixed with terror, which he seemed to feel when he cast up his eyes to heaven, and pronounced these words,

"How I came by the crown, O God, forgive me!" would call for the pencil of a Raphael or a Reynolds.

"Though Garrick, from a mean jealousy, a passion which constantly preyed on his mind, denied to Povel the merit of understanding the pathos of this celebrated scene, the audience thought far otherwise, and, by their tears and applause, justified the action of that very pleasing tragedian.

"In the last lingering stage of life, when worn by complicated distemper, and tormented with afflicting pains of the gout, the sick and emaciated Barry undertook to represent the dying scenes of Henry. In person, if we consult history, he was better adapted to the part than any of his predecessors; for almost all the princes of the Plantagenet line were remarkable for procreancy; but that was but a trifling requisite in this great actor. The fatherly reproofs and earnest admonitions, from the consequence imparted by Barry's pleasing manner, as well as noble figure, acquired authority and importance. His feelings were, perhaps, heightened by the anxiety of his mind in the declining state of his health, and the frequent pains of his cruel distemper. From his setting sun, which emitted a warm though glimmering ray, spectators might form a judgment what Barry had been in his meridian glory."

On some future occasion we shall probably give further extracts from these Dramatic Miscellanies.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

COMMEMORATION OF HANDEL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.

The fourth performance, at Westminster-Abbey, on Thursday, the 3d of June.

WITH regard to the effect of the music in the Abbey, both the learned and the unlearned were equally and most agreeably disappointed. Before the rehearsal of the first day's performance it was generally apprehended, that in so large a space, surrounded by masses of buildings so lofty, so broken, and so ponderous, the fulness of the band, numerous and unparal-leled as it was, would be utterly lost, or, from the impossibility of regulating such a number of instruments, would stun the ear with promiscuous and inarticulate bursts of sound; and, at any rate, that it would be impossible to distinguish the melody of a single voice. So convincing were these theoretical reasonings to the minds of many, that even after experiment and the unanimous voice of the audience had shewn how ill founded they were, we have heard them maintained by musicians of the greatest eminence, who, rather than admit the fallibility of their arguments, were contented to lose their share of so rich a feast to all musical men. No band could have been better adapted to the scene of the performance, nor more compact or more uniform in its movements. Even Pacchierotti's voice, plaintive, melodious, and captivating, was heard with the utmost distinctness in every note.

It was at first intended that the festival should conclude with the third performance; but his Majesty was graciously pleased to indulge the public ardour, which had rather been inflamed than gratified, with a fourth; and the Queen ordered a fifth. The pieces which his Majesty selected for this day were chiefly those which composed the first entertainment*. The orchestra and the choir were as numerous as before, and the execution of the whole in the same grand and unprecedented style. Imagination cannot reach the

power and effect of the scene, for experience cannot furnish us with an adequate impression. If any thing could be said in addition to the praise of the conductors and the performers, it would be, that the excellence of each day's performance in some degree rose upon the preceding. The moral effects of the exhibition; the holy passion which it engendered in the bosom; and the elevated notions of religious worship which it infused, are circumstances that tend to aggrandize this memorable feast. The visible impressions which the lofty strains made on the audience; the fervour and the awe inspired by the grand passages of the full chorus, such, for instance, as

"To Thee Cherubim and Seraphim continually do cry."

"Holy, Holy, Holy; Lord God of Sabaoth"

"Heaven and earth are full of the majesty of thy glory"—intitle this celebration to honours distinct from its musical merit. Here it excites emotions favourable to religion and virtue, and impresses on the most thoughtless mind ideas of the ineffable grandeur of the Deity. The feelings of the auditory were stirred to all the kindred emotions of the music, of which the character and articulation is every where as distinct as language, and alternately melted with grief, or glowed with rapture. Madame Mara, who, to her other merits, this day joined that of exerting her talents, though struggling with illness, gave the air of "O sing unto the Lord a new song," in a style of most masterly execution. The instruments were, as before, individually great, and in the whole wonderful.

Their Majesties were accompanied by the three eldest princesses, and wore the medals struck in commemoration of Handel.

The FIFTH PERFORMANCE, at WESTMINSTER-ABBEY, on Saturday, the 5th of June.

THIS day the sacred oratorio of the Messiah was repeated. It was most numerously attended: a compliment due as much to the memory of the immortal composer, as to the amiable personage under whose immediate countenance the entertainment of the day was given. The festival which has done so much honour to the nation thus concluded as brilliantly as it began. We have given our testimony to the honours of an undertaking so great and so magnificent in the design, and in the execution so superb and complete. We are happy to hear, in confirmation of our intelligence last month, that it is to employ the elegant talents of the musical historian, to whose province it so peculiarly belongs. Dr. Burney will do justice to the scientific merits of the several performances, and his authority will give to this triumph of the art the monument which it deserves.

The following inscription, on a tablet of white marble, was this morning placed over the monument of Handel, in Westminster-abbey:

LOND. MAG. June, 1784.

* The Dettingen Te Deum; the dead march in Saul; the funeral anthem; the coronation, &c

Within these walls

The memory of

H A N D E L

was celebrated,

under the patronage of

His Most Gracious Majesty,

George the Third,

on the 26th and 29th of May,

and

on the 3d and 5th of June, 1784.

The music performed on this solemnity was selected from his own works;

by the direction of

Brownlow, Earl of Exeter,

John, Earl of Sandwich,

Henry, Earl of Uxbridge,

Sir Watkin Williams Wynne,

and

Sir Richard Jebb, Barts.

and conducted by

JOAH BATES, Esq.

PANTHEON.

May 30. THE MASQUERADE this evening was resorted to by a company of eight hundred persons, many of whom were of rank and fashion: the usual proportion of *variegated* and *black dominos* formed the *light* and *shade* of this *midnight picture*. Among the characters, *Merlin* deserves the lead; he personated a gigantic *Mother Shipton*; the mechanism of which was so curious, that a figure upwards of ten feet high was enabled to walk amongst the company with great freedom: by the rudeness of some intoxicated persons, Mr. *Merlin* was thrown down; he, however, recovered his fall, and walked about the room with his usual dexterity. A character of *night* seemed desirous of inviting such *star-gazing* philosophers to *repose*, as might be so inclined. She said, with some humour, "that she remained to the last moment among the maiks, to make the *night* as long as possible." An *Ætron metamorphosed*, who distributed the following lines:

"Tell, if thou can'st, the wond'rous fight disclosed,
"A Goddess naked to thy view exposed?"

ADDISON.

"Such dire decree compell'd these horns to grow,
And spread their antlers o'er m'enchanted brow;
But ye, fair dames, with virtue less severe,
Who tread with careless grace this magic sphere,
Adopt of punishment a juster plan,
Nor make us brutes, till we forget THE MAN!"

ANONYMOUS.

An excellent masque of a *paper-maker*.—A *Sir Archy Mac Sarcastm*, who was one of the most despicable characters that ever incumbered a masquerade.—Two very excellent *Highblanders*, one of whom was a perfect representative of the Herculean *Wully Wallace*, of famous memory. A *Highland woman*.—Two *chimney-sweepers*, who were of a magnitude utterly out of character.—A *cookwench*.—A *Lady Penruwazle*.—A *Cantab*, who demonstrated that *wit* and *Learning* are essentially different, for while he spoke *Greek* he talked *nonsense*. A most humorous *Sir Jeffery Dunstan*, who dealt more in *drollery* than *old wigs*. The *Nimmy Pimmy* was present, and appeared in the dress of a *female*.—Mrs. C. was supposed to be in the character of *Princess Rusty Fusty*, from the *Agreeable Surprise*, for her enormity of shape could mean no other representation in nature.

About half past one the supper rooms were opened. An excellent cold collation was spread, consisting of chickens, tongues, hams, a variety of pies, cream tarts, fruits, &c. with a very good assortment of wines.

The dances, which were interrupted while the company adjourned to supper, were afterwards assumed by different parties, and continued till past six; after which the company began to withdraw, till the rooms were entirely cleared.

Monday, June 7. THE superior excellence of *Madame Mara*, in every great requisite of a singer, hath lately been displayed so universally by her repeated performances at the *Abbey* and the *Pantheon* in honour of *Handel*, that it is not a circumstance of surprise her benefit this evening, should have been honoured by a most fashionable assembly. The *Prince of Wales*, who has ever approved himself the *patron* of merit, was among this eminent performer's admirers, and testified his approbation in a most flattering degree.

The concert consisted of the following well selected subjects:

First Aft.—Overture, Mr. Bach.—Song, Madame Mara, Pugniani.—Concerto violin, Mr. Salomon.—Song, Mr. Harrison.—Solo violoncello, Mr. Mara.

Second Aft.—Symphony, Mr. Haydn.—Song, Madame Mara; Naumann.—Concerto oboe, Mr. Fischer.—Duett violoncello, Messrs. Croftill and Mara.—Song, Madame Mara; Grefnich.—Full piece.

The different *instrumental players* appeared emulous in distinguishing themselves in behalf of *Madame Mara*. Mr. *Harrison* was the only *vocal performer* besides herself: he sung an air in the *affettuoso* stile. *Madame Mara* sung the two airs with which she originally introduced herself in England, and an additional one by *Grefnich*. Her performance of the air by *Naumann* is celebrated in the highest degree on the continent; her English *patrons* equally discovered her merit in that composition; but in the last song she gave new proofs of her power, by executing in a very finished manner some rapid *ad libitum*, that seemed hardly within the limits of a first violin. Her voice is a treasury of inexhaustible sweetness and variety, and its transmutations are fine and perfect.

OPERA-HOUSE.

June 12. THIS evening a new comic opera was performed, entitled *Le Gémelle*. It is lively and spirited in the composition both of the poetry and music, and is full of comedy, both in its fable and conduct. The embarrassments arise naturally, and the misconceptions in regard to the heroine are at once laughable and probable. The argument is shortly this: A country gentleman has two daughters, and he is robbed of one of them in her infancy. The daughter thus taken away is full of vivacity, wit, and beauty,

and the gentleman into whose hands she fell, and who had adopted her as his daughter, without informing her that she was not, became desperately in love with her as she grew up, and having discovered to her that she was not his daughter, made her an offer of his hand, which the loathing left his house, and came to the house of her own father, just on the eve of her sister's marriage to one of three suitors. The embarrassments and mistakes arise from the similarity of the two sisters.

The words are by Tonioli, the music by Anfossi. In many parts it is rich and beautiful.

This opera will give a most brilliant termination to their season.

COVENT-GARDEN.

June 2. This theatre closed with the Careless Husband, after which Mrs. Abington spoke the following epilogue:

ADDRESS to the Town, written and spoken by Mrs. ABINGTON.

THE play concluded, and this season o'er,
When we shall view these friendly rows no more,
In my own character let me appear,
To pay my warmest, humblest homage here;
Yet, how shall words (those shadowy signs) reveal
The real obligations which I feel?
Here they are fix'd, and here they ne'er shall part,
While mem'ry holds her seat within my heart!
This for myself.—Our friends and chief behind,
Who bear your favours with a grateful mind,
Have likewise bade me, as their proxy, own
Your kind indulgence to their efforts shown;

Efforts, which, warm'd by such a soft'ning choice,
Again shall doubly court the public voice;
Till when, with dutious thanks, take our adieu,
'Tis meant to all, to you*, and you + and you †,
Hoping to find you here, in the same places,
With the same health, good spirits, and kind faces.

After this epilogue, which was well received, it was stated, that though the manager's season was closed, both he and the performers were to join their efforts in favour of Mr. Wild, whose benefit was destroyed by the accident of the Westminster election closing on that day. It was announced that his play was to be the Merchant of Venice, and that Mr. Macklin was to perform the part of Shylock, on the tenth of June.

THEATRE-ROYAL, in the HAY-MARKET.

WE announced the opening of Mr. Colman's theatre in our last number, and at the same time observed, that the prelude of the Election had been suppressed. The objections, however, were at length removed, and on the second of June it appeared. The following is the dramatic personæ:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| Buckram, | Mr. Palmer. |
| Type, | Mr. Parsons. |
| Bayes, | Mr. Aickin. |
| Holly, | Mr. Williamson. |
| Ivy, | Mr. Reilly. |
| Quirk, | Mr. Bannister. |
| Supple, | Mr. Bannister, Jun. |
| Canker, | Mr. Baddeley. |
| Smatter, | Mr. R. Palmer. |
| Irishman, | Mr. Egan. |
| Tom Tiddle, | Mr. Edwin. |
| Mrs. Simper, | Mrs. Farren. |
| Mrs. Buckram, | Mrs. Webb. |

The motive of this little piece is evidently to excite a laugh at the parties who have lately contended for the political election in Westminster. Mr. Colman has seized on the ludicrous circumstances in the late contest, and has humourously brought them forward in an election of two managers for the winter theatres. Holly and Ivy have joined their interest against little Bayes. Buckram, a taylor, is appointed secretary to the committee of Holly and Ivy; and Mrs. Buckram distinguishes herself as a female canvasser, while Mrs. Simper exerts herself in support of Bayes. Tom Tiddle is disguised for Sam House. The manager has conducted himself with address, in not giving way to the personalities which such a subject was likely to engender. Now and then there are expressions strongly tinged, and which provoked from party spirit rather harsh rebuke. Mrs. Simper and Mrs. Buckram attack one another with a coarseness strongly cha-

acteristic of election scurrility; but the satire is indiscriminate. There are female canvassers on both sides; there is abuse on both sides; there is bribery on both sides. At the close of the poll Holly and Ivy are returned duly elected, and Bayes's counsel says that he will petition; for the merits of the election must be ultimately determined by the House. There were two well-painted new scenes, the one of the Piazzas, and the other of the hustings. The prologue was admirable, and the audience received it with three distinct shouts of applause.

PROLOGUE

To the ELECTION of the MANAGERS.

Written by G. COLMAN, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. PALMER.

"CURS'D be the verse how well foe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe;
Gives virtue scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the soft-eyed virgin steals a tear!"
Thus sung sweet Pope, the vigorous child of Satire;
Our Bayes less genius boasts, not less good nature.
No poison'd shaft he darts with partial aim—
Folly and vice are fair and general game:
No tale he echoes, on no scandal dwells,
Nor plants on one fool's head the cap and bells;
He paints the living manners of the time,
But lays at no man's door reproach or crime.
Yet some, with critic nose, and eye too keen
Scent double-meanings out, and blast each scene;
While squint suspicion holds her treacherous lamp,
Fear moulds base coin, and malice gives the stamp
Falseness's vile gloss converts the very Bible
To Scandalum Magnatum, and a libel.
Thus once, when sick, Sir Gripus, as we're told,
In grievous fury grown rich and old,
Bought a good book, that, on a Christian plan,
Inculcates The Whole Duty of a Man.

To every sin a sinner's name he tack'd,
And thro' the parish all the vices track'd:
And thus, the comment and the text enlarging,
Crouds all his friends and neighbours in y margin-
Pride, was my lord; and Drunkenness, y 'squire;
My lady, Vanity and Loose Desire;
Hardness of Heart, no misery regarding,
Was overlier—Luxury, churchwarden.
All, all he damn'd; and carrying the farce on,
Made Fraud, the lawyer—Gluttony, the parson.

'Tis said, when winds the troubled deep deform,
Pour copious streams of oil, 'twill lay the storm:
Thus here, let mirth and frankgood-humour's stalm
Make censure mild, scorn kind, and anger calm!
Some wholesome bitters if the bard produces,
'Tis only wormwood, to correct the juices.

In this day's contest, where, in colours new,
Three play-house candidates are brought to view,
Our little Bayes encounters some disgrace:
Should you reject him too, I mourn his case—
He can be chosen for no other place.

This piece, after some exceptionable passages, had been expunged, was received with the warmest applause, on the second night, and continued to be acted with equal success, till the ninth night, when some gentlemen in the boxes began to hiss the piece, and seemed inclined to condemn it. They were, however, silenced by the audience.

On the sixteenth of June, the tenth night, the same party, about twelve in number, appeared in the front boxes, and after hearing the prologue, and part of the first scene, they began their attack, with violent hissing, and clamours of "Off! Off!" This noise and "wild uproar" they continued, during the remainder of the piece, so that not a single speech or song could be heard, even in the stage box, though the performers went boldly through their parts, and acted the whole of the piece, as if in defiance.

It is rather surprising that the rest of the audience, who were beyond all comparison the majority, did not exert themselves to silence the *burwings* of these riotous young men. It must, however, be remembered, that they had very prudently sheltered themselves from the resentment of the pit and galleries, by standing in a body, at the back of the two center front boxes.

THE ELECTION has not been since performed, but we hope Mr. Colman will not suffer the piece to be laid aside, as if it had been condemned by the public, when on this night the dissentient voices were so few, and it had been so well received at former representations.

June 19. A new piece of three acts, called TWO TO ONE, was performed at this theatre, the characters were,

Dupely,
Captain Dupely,
Sir Thomas Townly,
Young Townly,
Beaufort,
Dicky Ditto,
Crape,
Waiter,
Post-Boy,
Servant,
Charlotte,
Tippet,

Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Bannister.
Mr. Baddeley.
Mr. Palmer.
Mr. Bannister, Jun.
Mr. Edwin.
Mr. Davies.
Mr. Swords.
Mr. Barrett.
Mr. Ledger.
Mrs. Bannister.
Miss George.

Mr. Dupely having acquired, in the mercantile line, a considerable fortune, retires into the country with his daughter, whom he is very desirous of having united to some ancient family; upon condition of his giving her twenty thousand pounds, a match is concluded upon with Sir Thomas Townly, who promises to send his son, Mr. Townly, to Mr. Dupely's country-house, to fulfil the engagement. Young Townly, of course, is dispatched, who has not the least inclination for any matrimonial connexion; when stopping at an inn within a few miles of the end of his journey, he meets with Beaufort, an old acquaintance. A natural enquiry what has brought each other to that part of the country takes place; when it appears that Beaufort is actually enraptured with, and in pursuit of, the very lady to whom Townly is sent to be married. Townly, glad of the opportunity of getting rid of his unseen mistress, promises to give his friend every assistance in his power; and having never been seen by old Dupely, it is agreed that Beaufort shall assume his character, and he pass in the family for the valet—this scheme is put in practice; and the eagerness of the old gentleman for the union with the Townly family, occasions an immediate marriage to take place between Beaufort and Charlotte, while Townly is very busy amusing himself with Tippet, her maid. The marriage is no sooner concluded, than Sir Thomas arrives; which, of course, brings about an eclairecissement. Mr. Dupely, as might be expected, is highly incensed at being imposed upon; but, at the intercession of Capt. Dupely, his brother, a reconciliation takes place, and young Townly very readily promises to obey his father in every thing but in the choice of a wife; the whole is most happily concluded by a *finale* to the old Scotch tune of *Ey lei us a' to the bridal*, which had a most loud and general encore; and a great part of the audience seemed to wish it could be again repeated.

This piece is avowedly the production of Mr. Colman, Jun. who, the prologue informed us, is in his "one-and-twenty." As a first performance it has uncommon merit, and as the first performance of so young a writer, it is almost a prodigy, and was, on all accounts, well entitled to the loud and liberal plaudits which it obtained.

The character of Captain Dupely is original, and admirably contrasted with that of his brother, the old citizen, who has left off business, and values himself solely on the treasures which he possesses:

—"At mibi p'audo
Ipse domi, nummos quoties contemtor in arca."

The half-pay officer, on the contrary, despises wealth, and those who have amassed it either on change or behind the counter. He is a man of honour, and while his brother felicitates himself on having hoarded up a *plumb*, he seems equally proud of having spent one, and of being able to support the character and appearance of a gentleman, without a shilling.

The lively and coquetish chambermaid, Tippet, is well drawn, and admirably supported. Through all the characters, indeed, there ran a vein of purely comic wit; and as some people may

may probably imagine the author must have received very great assistance from his father, we will venture to assert, that the discerning critic would instantly pronounce that it could have proceeded only from the hand of the original writer.

The dialogue, throughout the piece, was remarkably neat and spirited, and was enlivened by a vast number of sarcastic reflections, which were justly pointed, and highly relished.

The songs were well written. The humorous were full of fancy and whim, and the pathetic were elegant and poetical. Nor must Dr. Arnold be deprived of his portion of praise, to which his overture was intitled, as well in his original songs, as in those which he selected.

The piece was introduced by an excellent prologue, which we directly discovered to be the production of the elder Mr. Colman. It was spoken by Mr. Palmer.

After acknowledging that this piece was the offspring of a juvenile author, the prologue observed that the parent bird had often warbled on that spot, where his half-sledged young one now took his first adventurous flight; if he had merit, he would be applauded, and his beauties might, perhaps, even atone for the errors of his father, but

With dullness should the sire and son be curst,
And Duncè the second follow Duncè the first,

The shallow stripling's vain attempt you'll mock,
And damn him—for a chip of the old block!

Thus did the prologue conclude, and we think Mr. Colman has seldom been more successful in his prologue than on the present occasion. We hope next month to lay the whole of it, and some of the songs, before our readers.

To conclude this short account. All the performers greatly exerted themselves in their respective parts, and on the second night, when they were more perfect, and some pointed passages were restored, the piece went off, to use a theatrical phrase, with even more applause than it had commanded on the first night.

We cannot conclude this account better, than by the following happy epigram, which has appeared in the papers, addressed to our young author:

To George Colman, Jun. Esq. on the deserved success of his comedy of Two to One.

"ANOTHER writes because his father writ,
And proves himself a baldrick by his wit:"
So Young declaims—but you, by right divine,
Can claim a just, hereditary line;
By learning tutor'd, as by fancy nurs'd,
A George the Second sprung from George the First.

LIST OF PLAYS ACTED AT THE WINTER THEATRES*.

DRURY-LANE.

- Jan 1. Oroonoko—Fortunatus.
2. Douglas—High Life below Stairs.
3. Cymbeline—Too civil by half.
4. Busy Body—Englishman in Paris.
6. Hamlet—Too civil by half.
7. Confiscious Lovers—Harlequin Junior.
8. Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
9. Edward the Black Prince—Ditto.
10. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.
12. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
13. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.
14. The Stratagem—Ditto.
15. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—Ditto.
16. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
17. The Double Gallant—Ditto.
19. Hamlet—Ditto.
20. The West-Indian—Ditto.
21. Double Gallant—Ditto.
22. Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
23. The Revenge—Ditto.
24. Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
25. A new Way to pay old Debts—Ditto.
27. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.
28. Way of the World—Ditto.
29. The Gamester—Too civil by half.
31. Grecian Daughter—Deserter.
- Feb. 2. Isabella—Comus.
3. The provoked Husband—Harlequin Junior.
4. Measure for Measure—The Deaf Lover.
6. Jane Shore—Who's the Dupe?
- 7. The Busy Body—Harlequin Junior.
9. A new Way to pay old Debts—Ditto.
10. Douglas—Neck or Nothing.
11. The Wonder—Harlequin Junior.
12. Way of the World—Ditto.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Jan. 1. Douglas—Friar Bacon.
2. Magic Picture—Ditto.
3. Fair Penitent—Ditto.
5. King Lear—Ditto.
6. She would and She would not—Ditto.
7. The Chances—Ditto.
8. The Grecian Daughter—Ditto.
9. Much ado about Nothing—Ditto.
10. The Fair Penitent—Ditto.
12. King Henry the Fourth—Ditto.
13. Venice preserved—Agreeable Surprise.
14. Belle's Stratagem—Son-in-Law.
15. More Ways than One—Agreeable Surprise.
16. King John—The Son-in-Law.
17. More Ways than One—Agreeable Surprise.
19. Romeo and Juliet—Rival Knights—Positive Man.
20. More Ways than One—Rival Knights—Son-in-Law.
21. The Duenna—Rival Knights—Triframi Shandy.
22. Zenobia—Tom Thumb.
23. Careless Husband—Positive Man.
24. Castle of Andalusia—Rival Knights—Bar-naby Brittle.
26. Count of Narbonne—Poor Soldier.
27. Grecian Daughter—Rofina.
28. Careless Husband—Poor Soldier.
29. Man of the World—Harlequin Rambler.
31. Jane Shore—Harlequin Rambler.
- Feb. 2. Careless Husband—Ditto.
3. More Ways than One—Ditto.
4. The Duenna—Ditto.
6. Careless Husband—Ditto.
7. Castle of Andalusia—Retaliation.

DRURY-LANE.

13. The Gamester—Gentle Shepherd.
14. Reparation—Thomas and Sally.
16. Ditto—Harlequin Junior.
17. Ditto—The Quaker.
18. Venice preserved—Englishman in Paris.
19. Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
20. Ditto—Ditto.
21. Mourning Bride—The Lyar.
23. Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
24. Fair Penitent—The Padlock.
26. Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
27. L'Allegro il Pensoso.
28. Douglas—Comus.
- March 1.* Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
2. Isabella—The Padlock.
3. Messiah.
5. Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
6. Countess of Salisbury—The Deserter.
8. Hamlet—The Double Disguise.
9. Countess of Salisbury—Ditto.
10. Samson.
11. Reparation—Double Disguise.
12. Alexander's Feast.
13. Reparation—Double Disguise.
15. Ditto—Ditto.
16. Double Gallant—Ditto.
17. Jephtha.
18. A new Way to pay old Debts—Harlequin Junior.
19. Judas Maccabæus.
20. Love for Love—Double Disguise.
22. Merchant of Venice—Harlequin Junior.
23. The Stratagem—Double Disguise.
24. Acis and Galatea.
25. Isabella—The Deserter.
27. Venice preserved—Too civil by half.
29. A Trip to Scarborough—Absent Man.
- April 1.* Douglas—Rival Candidates.
2. Messiah.
3. The Gamester—Double Disguise.
12. Way of the World.
13. Countess of Salisbury—Gentle Shepherd.
14. Cymon.
15. Venice preserved—The Apprentice.
16. Beggars Opera—Padlock.
17. Mourning Bride—Ladies Frolic.
19. Love in a Veil—The Quacks.
20. Isabella—The Padlock.
21. The Chapter of Accidents—Too civil by Half.
22. Grecian Daughter—Rival Candidates.
23. Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
24. Tancred and Sigismunda—Deaf Lover.
26. Alexander the Great—Double Disguise.
27. Tancred and Sigismunda—Comus.
28. Cato—Tom Thumb.
29. Tancred and Sigismunda—Who's the Dupe?
30. Isabella—The Camp.
- May 1.* Tancred and Sigismunda—The Ladies' Frolic.
3. Twelfth Night—A Pasticcio—Duke and no Duke.
4. Douglas—Too civil by Half.
5. The Jealous Wife—A Pasticcio—High Life below Stairs.
6. Jane Shore—All the World's a Stage.
7. Lord of the Manor—The Elopement.
10. Love makes a Man—A Medley—Duke and no Duke.

COVENT-GARDEN.

9. Macbeth—Harlequin Rambler.
10. The Shipwreck—Poor Soldier.
11. Careless Husband—Harlequin Rambler.
12. Man of the World—Rofina.
13. The Capricious Lady—Maid of the Oaks.
14. Duenna—Trifram Shandy.
16. Capricious Lady—Maid of the Oaks.
17. Castle of Andalusia—Harlequin Rambler.
18. Chapter of Accidents—Rofina.
19. Distressed Mother—Poor Soldier.
20. All in the Wrong—Maid of the Oaks.
21. Artaxerxes—Barnaby Rattle.
23. All for Love—Harlequin Rambler.
24. All in the Wrong—Maid of the Oaks.
26. The Grecian Daughter—Poor Soldier.
28. Man of the World—Rofina.
- March 1.* Tancred and Sigismunda—The Poor Soldier.
2. Careless Husband—Harlequin Rambler.
5. Zara—Rival Knights—Rofina.
6. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—The Sultan.
8. Douglas—Harlequin Rambler.
9. Man of the World—Poor Soldier.
11. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—The Sultan.
13. Castle of Andalusia—Rofina.
15. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—The Sultan.
16. Isabella—The Irish Widow.
18. The Merchant of Venice—Rofina.
20. Isabella—The Poor Soldier.
22. The Heroine of the Cave—Rofina.
23. Merry Wives of Windsor—Comus.
25. Careless Husband—Poor Soldier.
27. Cymon—Rofina.
29. All in the Wrong—Maid of the Oaks.
30. Castle of Andalusia—Rofina.
- April 1.* Cymon—The Poor Soldier.
3. Careless Husband—Comus.
12. Romeo and Juliet—Rival Knights—Poor Soldier.
13. Two Gentlemen of Verona—Rival Knights—Tom Thumb.
14. Robin Hood—Harlequin Rambler.
15. Chances—Tom Thumb.
16. All in the Wrong—Maid of the Oaks.
17. Robin Hood—Harlequin Rambler.
19. Ditto—Ditto.
20. Ditto—Retaliation.
21. Cymon—Rofina.
22. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—Sultan.
23. Castle of Andalusia—Rival Knights—Barnaby Rattle.
24. Which is the Man—Fitch of Bacon.
26. Epicæne—Midas.
27. A Jubilee—The Duenna—Rose and Colin.
28. Love in a Village—Midas.
29. Careless Husband—Rival Knights—Poor Soldier.
30. Robin Hood—St. Patrick's Day.
- May 1.* Beggar's Opera—Rofina.
3. Robin Hood—Harlequin Rambler.
4. Rose and Colin—Merry Wives of Windsor—Bribery on both Sides.
6. All in the Wrong—The Sultan.
7. The Wives Revenged—Poor Vulcan.
10. Too Loving by Half—Winter's Tale—Rofina.
11. Robin Hood—The Commissary.
12. Ditto—Three Weeks after Marriage.
13. Ditto—The Deuce is in him.

DRURY-LANE.

COVENT-GARDEN.

11. Isabella—The Liar.
12. The Busy Body—Harlequin Junior.
13. Venice preserved—Double Disguise.
14. Merry Wives of Windsor—Duke and no Duke.
15. Beggars Opera—Trip to Scotland.
17. Amphitryon—Who's the Dupe?
18. The Way of the World—High Life below Stairs.
19. Edward the Black Prince—Harlequin Junior.
20. The Suspicious Husband—The Double Disguise.
21. Othello—A Fete—Rival Candidates.
22. Love in a Village—Englishman in Paris.
24. Love for Love—All the World's a Stage.
25. A Trip to Scarborough—Deaf Lover.
26. A new Way to pay old Debts—Who's the Dupe?
27. The Wonder—Irish Widow.

14. Robin-Hood—Harlequin Rambler.
15. Belle's Stratagem—Flitch of Bacon.
17. The Prophets—A Jubilee—The Election.
18. More Ways than One—Midas.
19. Robin Hood—All the World's a Stage.
20. Man of the World—Harlequin Rambler.
21. Bold Stroke for a Husband—Flitch of Bacon.
22. Love in a Village—Retaliation.
24. Robin Hood—Rival Knights—Barnaby Rattle.
25. King Henry the Fourth—Rofina.
26. A Jubilee—The Funeral—Hob in the Well.
27. A new Way to pay old Debts—Flitch of Bacon.
28. The Chances—Poor Vulcan.
29. The Busy Body—Rofina.
31. Robin Hood—Harlequin Rambler.
- June 2. Careless Husband—Poor Soldier.
10. Merchant of Venice—Comus.
14. Count of Narbonne—The Manager an Actor in Spite of Himself—Belles have at ye all!

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

MONDAY, May 24.

THIS morning George Stone, Esq. arrived with the definitive treaty of peace between his Majesty and the States-General of the United Provinces, which was signed at Paris, on the 20th inst. by Daniel Hailes, Esq. his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary, and by the ambassadors and plenipotentiaries of their High Mightinesses.

FRIDAY, 28.

A most alarming storm of hail, accompanied with tremendous thunder and lightening, fell in the parishes of Chapel, White Colne, and Peabmarsh, &c. in the county of Essex; it began about half past two in the afternoon, and continued with unabated violence till a quarter past three; no damage was done by the lightening, except a poor man being struck down in the parish of Yeldham, who happily received no material injury. The hail was uncommonly large, the stones, which were mostly oblong, measured one inch in length, and one and an half round; it almost entirely destroyed several fields of peas, with many other plants of a similar tender quality, and very astonishingly stripped the trees of their verdure. No storm so awful has been felt in that neighbourhood for many years. Before the storm the thermometer stood at 75, and two hours after fell to 41; a smart frost followed, which occasioned a great deal of hail to remain unmelted till eleven the next morning.

SATURDAY, 29.

This day Mr. Robertson, a navy agent, took his trial at the Sessions-House in the Old-Bailey, on the charge of feloniously making and counterfeiting a certain order for the delivery of goods, purporting to be the order of Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. to Mr. Gambold, late purser of his Majesty's ship *Superb*, directing the said Gambold to deliver certain stores, &c. therein specified, for the use of the garrison at Goree, on the coast of Africa; when there not being

evidence sufficient to support the charge, Mr. Robertson was honourably acquitted.

TUESDAY, June 1.

This morning came on, before Judge Willes, the trial of Patrick Nicholson, James Murray, James Ward, and Joseph Shaw, indicted for the wilful murder of Nicholas Caffon, before the hustings in Covent-garden, on the 10th of May. No evidence was produced on the part of the prosecution that could at all affect the prisoners, except the depositions of two persons, *Gilmore* and *Arnold*, who contradicted each other, and were both contradicted by others; and of a third, *Joseph*, who was proved in court to be infamous, and unworthy of the least degree of credit, he having received 500 lashes in America, for falsely charging an officer with an unnatural crime. The learned judge, in his charge to the jury, having touched upon the introductory part of the evidence, which tended rather to exculpate than convict the prisoners, dwelt seriously on the depositions of *Gilmore*, *Arnold*, and *Joseph*, who swore to the person of the prisoner, *Nicholson*, and to his striking the deceased: he said that the testimony of *Gilmore* was suspicious, as he was not heard of till the day preceding the trial; that his pretension to secrecy was false, as *Arnold*, the next witness, swore that he had conversed with him on the subject before; that *Arnold* was contradicted by a variety of witnesses as to the time when the deceased received the fatal blow; and that *Joseph's* deposition was rendered inadmissible by the infamy of his character. But even if these doubtful witnesses were believed, the crime, as the constables began the riot, could amount to no more than man-slaughter; but if they were not credited, the prisoners ought all to be acquitted. The jury immediately acquitted them accordingly. *Dennis O'Brien*, Esq. charged as an accessory, was then put to the lower bar, but the principals being acquitted, he was only formally arraigned. A verdict was given

given in his favour, of course, and he was discharged.

FRIDAY, 4.

This being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, who then entered his 47th year, the morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells; at noon the Park and Tower guns were fired. The ode, written by W. Whitehead, Esq. Poet-laureat, was performed in the Grand Council-Chamber about one o'clock; and about four there was a most numerous and splendid court and drawing-room at St. James's, at which were present the Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Prince Edward, Princesses Augusta, Elisabeth, and Mary, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, all the foreign ministers, great officers of state, and a vast number of the nobility and gentry of both sexes. The drawing-room broke up about half past five, when their Majesties returned to the Queen's-palace to dinner; and about nine in the evening there was a grand ball, which was opened by the Prince of Wales, who walked the two first minuets with the Princess Royal and Princess Augusta, after which minuets were danced by Lady Catharine Pelham, Lady Augusta Campbell, Lady Charlotte Bertie, Lady Mexborough, the Countess of Sutherland, Lady Parker, the Countess of Salisbury, &c. with Lord Gallo-way, Lord Mountmorres, &c. The country-dances began a little before twelve, and continued till past one.

The same day the session ended at the Old-Bailey, which began on the 26th ult. when eleven convicts received judgement of death, forty were sentenced to be transported to America for the term of seven years, five to be imprisoned in Newgate, nine to be whipped and kept to hard labour in the house of correction, nine to be publicly whipped, ten privately whipped, and twenty-nine were discharged by proclamation.

FRIDAY, II.

The House of Commons, after much time spent in examining witnesses and hearing counsel, having ordered the high-bailiff of Westminster to proceed in the scrutiny* for the said city, this day the high bailiff, his deputy, Lord Hood, and Sir Cecil Wray, with their counsel, attended at the vestry-room of St. Anne's, the power of the court having been kept alive by successive adjournments. They were joined by Mr. Fox and his counsel, and it was agreed to put off the scrutiny till a meeting could be effected between the candidates and their friends, to settle the plan on which the business should be pursued. At the same time Mr. Fox and certain of his friends delivered the following protests against entering on the scrutiny, with a view to shew that they did not undertake the business willingly, but because they were compelled to do so by a higher power:

"To THOMAS CORBETT, Esq. High-Bailiff.

"Before I go upon the business of this scrutiny, I do hereby solemnly protest against its legality, and reserve to myself the right of impeaching it hereafter, either in any court of judicature, or before a committee of the House of Commons under Mr. Grenville's act: and I hereby also declare, that I reserve to myself the right of suing the High Bailiff for all the ex-

pences, or the double of them, which are drawn upon me by this illegal act in the appointment of this scrutiny.

"C. J. FOX."

Vestry-room, St. Anne's, June 11, 1784.

"To THOMAS CORBETT, Esq. High-Bailiff of Westminster.

"We, whose names are subscribed, electors of Westminster, do protest against your commencing or proceeding on any scrutiny of the poll on the late election for representatives in parliament for this city, and do reserve to ourselves the right and power to object to, and impeach all your proceedings therein, as we shall be advised.

"Given under our hands, on behalf of ourselves, and the other electors of this city, this 11th day of June, 1784,

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| "Jonathan Page | Thomas Brooks, |
| J. Gilchrist, | William Fisher, |
| John Davis, | William Fitch, |
| Ch. Probart, | Thomas Ellis." |
| Edward Lane, | |

MONDAY, 14.

The high-bailiff of Westminster met the several candidates, their friends, and counsel, when the following agreement was mutually subscribed by all parties; and Wednesday morning next, at ten o'clock, fixed for the commencement of the scrutiny.

Vestry-Room, St. Anne's, June 14, 1784.

1. That no more than two counsel on each side shall argue a point of law.—Not objected to.

2. That three scrutineers be appointed on each side, to be changed as often as the parties appointing them may think fit. Notice to be given to the high-bailiff at the time of making such change.—Agreed to.

3. That notice of a voter's suffrage shall be given to one of the solicitors of the opposite party, one whole intervening day before such vote shall be scrutinized; the notice of the objection to contain only the name and description of the vote, as inserted in the poll-book.—Sunday not to be considered as any day.—Agreed to.

4. That Sir Cecil Wray having demanded the scrutiny, shall go through his objections to all the votes in the parish where the scrutiny shall be held; and when he shall have finally closed his objections, then Mr. Fox shall proceed to disqualify any votes objected to by him in the said parish.—Agreed to.

5. That when the scrutiny shall be adjourned from one parish to another, no objection shall be made, or evidence produced, to disqualify or support any vote in any parish from which an adjournment has been made.—Agreed to.

HOOD.

C. J. FOX.

CECIL WRAY.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

The high-bailiff and deputy, with his counsel, Mr. Hargrave, attended in the vestry-room of St. Anne's, to proceed upon the scrutiny, when Mr. Fox and his counsel likewise attended, and the high-bailiff produced the list of rotation of the different parishes which stood after St. Anne's, St. John and St. Margaret second; but Mr. Fox and his friends proposed drawing the parishes

which being assented to, lots were drawn, and the parishes stood in the following order: St. Martin's, St. Martin's, St. Clement's and St. Mary's, Paul's Covent-Garden and St. Andrew's, St. James's, and St. George's. Then given in of sixteen votes objected to by Anne's parish by Sir Cecil Wray, which was, that of a person who was given his vote to Lord Hood and for a house in Vine-street, St. Andrew's, the fourth day of the poll, and to begin on the 24th day for a house in St. Anne's, in favour of Mr. Fox. In support of this objection several witnesses were called, who had heard the voter when he had polled twice, and that he had having two houses, in each of which occasionally, he had a right to vote. A point of law arose, whether the voter's conversation could be admitted as evidence of what he had before delivered at the same time, Mr. Fox and his counsel relied on the testimony of persons who had seen the election, either to sustain or to contradict the charge of another, as being themselves concerned. They contended that the law was unanimously of opinion that the admission of such evidence; and that the bill all persons are excluded from being part of a committee who have been called at an election, the merits of the case tried. The court adjourned to the next day.

THURSDAY, 17.

As counsel for the high-bailiff, Mr. Fox, gave the following opinion:

"The evidence of a voter's conversation as to what he had previously delivered could not be admitted in any of the courts; and, therefore, he is to be sworn by the high-bailiff not to entangle himself with, and endanger the rights of, the admission of such evidence; his being of too slight a nature to enable him to give upon oath, or to try the merits of the case by jury."

But in respect of electors being admitted to give testimony, he had satisfied his mind from looking into a variety of cases, and from Douglas (which he read) particularly that such evidence ought not to be admitted. He concluded, by again referring to the high-bailiff not to admit such evidence, in contradiction of an admission by a voter at the time of polling. The question was declared a good one, and the following days only one more was to be tried upon, so that it is impossible to say how the scrutiny will end.

The election was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of electing a joint-sheriff for the city and county of Middlesex, for the year, in the room of the late Alderman Turner, deceased, at which Alderman Turner was declared duly elected, and the insignia of the office.

SATURDAY, 19.

At noon the corpse of the late Sir John Manners, Knt. was carried in great mourning to St. Paul's Church, June, 1784.

tary pomp from his house at Paul's Wharf, for interment at Thersfield, near Roytton, in Hertfordshire. The procession was intended to have moved at ten o'clock, but the body having been arrested, it was detained near two hours before matters could be adjusted, and an engagement legally given by his friends. A little before twelve, however, the coffin was put into a hearse and six horses, followed by a mourning coach and four, the state chariot of the deceased, and the chariot of Sheriff Skinner (in which was that gentleman and Mr. Ecton) with four other carriages, and about a dozen coaches and four. The procession then came down Thames-street into Chatham-square, at the foot of Blackfriars-bridge, where the Artillery Company and Foot Association waited for it, and proceeded at the head of the procession in their regimentals, with crapes round their arms, their guns inverted, and their colours, drums, fifes, &c. hung with crape, the music playing the 104th psalm. In this form the procession marched through the city, amidst an innumerable crowd of spectators, to Shoreditch, where they were joined by the Horse Association, who were to fire over the hearse as it passed the fatal spot where the accident happened this day fortnight. We have not been able to ascertain by whom the body was arrested; nor on what ground; the reports are very different.

This morning, at nine o'clock, came on before Mr. Baron Skynner, at Guildhall, a cause wherein Capt. Sutton, late of the *Isis* man of war, was plaintiff, and Commodore Johnstone, defendant. The action was brought by the plaintiff, to recover damages against the defendant, for suspending him from the command of the *Isis*, when at Port-Praya, on his voyage in 1781 to the East-Indies.

Mr. Lee, in laying before the jury the case of Capt. Sutton, undertook to prove, that the conduct of the Commodore, in suspending his client from the command of the *Isis*, and putting him under arrest, was not only unjustifiable on the pretence of disobeying signals, but a malicious effort of a superior officer to ruin the reputation of his inferior, and a rash and violent exercise of his authority as a servant of his sovereign, without any ground whatsoever. After stating the severities suffered by Capt. Sutton, in undergoing the odium and disgrace of an arrest, the learned counsel insisted that the Commodore, had he not been influenced by personal resentment, might have tried the plaintiff immediately at sea, without taking him round in the expedition to the Cape, and bringing him imprisoned to England. He laid the damages at 30,000*l.* for the imprisonment, and loss of a proportionable share of the prizes taken in that expedition from Monf. Suffrein.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Arden) observed, in reply, that the cause regarded the discipline of the navy in a most essential manner. The question was no less than, Whether a commanding officer, by the acquittal of every inferior who to him appeared a fit subject for an arrest, was to be pestered with an action for damages? There would be an end of discipline if the plaintiff succeeded in this cause. Who would government get to proceed on hazardous expeditions, if he was liable to be called upon in a

court of justice? He appealed to the jury, if they could conscientiously determine that there was no ground for superceding Captain Sutton. The court-martial took eleven days in the enquiry, and to the same tribunal Capt. Sutton ought to have applied for condemnation of the Commodore's conduct. It was a very unfit subject for the investigation of a jury.

As to the trial of Capt. Sutton at sea, it was a dangerous doctrine to advance, and more so to encourage; such a step would have retarded the expedition, and been of much injury to his Majesty's service. At eight o'clock on Sunday morning, the jury, after an hour's deliberation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 5000l. damages.

This night's Gazette contains his Majesty's order in council, declaring that any unmanufactured goods or merchandizes, the importation of which into this kingdom is not prohibited by law (except oil) and any pitch, tar, turpentine, indigo, masts, yards, and bowsprits, being the growth or production of any of the United States of America, may (until further order) be imported directly from thence into any of the ports of this kingdom, either in British or American ships, by British subjects, or by any of the people inhabiting in the said United States, and may be entered and landed in any port in this kingdom, upon payment of the same duties as the like sort of goods or merchandize are or may be subject and liable to, if imported by British subjects, in British ships, from any British island or plantation in America, and no other, notwithstanding such goods or merchandize, or the ships in which the same may be brought, may not be accompanied with the certificates or other documents heretofore required by law.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Fifteen malefactors, one for forgery, two for a robbery, and twelve for burglaries were executed before Newgate.

THURSDAY, 24.

This being Midsummer-day, a common-hall was held in Guildhall, for the election of officers for the year ensuing, when Aldermen Hopkins and Bates were chosen sheriffs (Mr. Alderman Boydell and Alderman Sanderson having desired to be excused till next year) John Wilkes, Esq. was re-elected chamberlain; Mr. Joseph Dixon re-chosen bridge-matter; and Mr. Holmes, citizen and blacksmith, elected the new ale-conner.

At the final close of the poll for a representative for the borough of Southwark, in the room of the late Sir Barnard Turner, which commenced on the 22d, the numbers were

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| For Paul Le Mesurier, Esq. | 335 |
| Sir Richard Hotham | 924 |

Majority — 11

Whereupon Mr. Mesurier was declared duely elected.

I R E L A N D.

THE poor of this country, both labourers and manufacturers, continue to emigrate in very alarming numbers. The spirit of reform still prevails, and begins to be tinged with a strong colour of discontent. The county meetings speak in a language remarkably spirited,

and are so bent on a reform in the representation of the people, that it is difficult to say how far it may be prudent to withstand their requisition. The following are some of the resolutions of the county of Dublin:

DUBLIN MEETING.

AT a most numerous and respectable meeting of the freemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of the city of Dublin, at the Tholsel, on the 7th day of June, 1784, pursuant to requisition and public notice, the following resolutions were come to:

The high sheriffs in the chair,

Resolved unanimously, "That the present imperfect representation, and long duration of parliaments, are unconstitutional and intolerable grievances.

Resolved unanimously, "That the voice of the Commons of Ireland is no less necessary for every legislative purpose, than that of either the Sovereign or the Lords; and, therefore, the people claim it as their just, inherent, and unalienable privilege, to correct abuses in the representation, whenever such abuses shall have so increased as to deprive them of their constitutional share in their own government.

Resolved unanimously, "That the people of Ireland have, and always had, a clear, unalienable, indefeasible right to a frequency of election, as well as to an adequate and equal representation, founded upon stronger grounds than that of any act or acts of parliament; and that the attainment of those constitutional important objects is the most effectual expedient for restoring and securing the independence of parliament.

Resolved unanimously, "That the present inadequate representation, and the long duration of parliaments, destroy that balance which by our constitution should subsist between the three estates of the legislature, render the members of the House of Commons independent of the people, procure determined majorities in favour of every administration, and threaten either an absolute monarchy, or that still more odious government, a tyrannical aristocracy.

Resolved unanimously, "That the majority of the House of Commons is not chosen by the people, but returned by the mandates of peers of the realm and others, either for indigent boroughs, where scarce any inhabitants reside, or for considerable cities and towns, where the elective power is vested in a few.

Resolved unanimously, "That the venality and corruption of the present House of Commons, evinced by the many arbitrary acts passed in the last session, and the contempt and indignity with which they have treated the applications and petitions of the constituent body, oblige us now to request the people at large to unite with us in the attainment of a more adequate representation, and in petitions to the throne for a dissolution of the present parliament.

Resolved unanimously, "That the strength of a nation consists in the union of its inhabitants.

Resolved (with one dissentient voice) "That a participation in general rights must for ever engage mankind to operate most effectually for each other.

Resolved, therefore (with one dissentient voice) "That to extend the right of suffrage to our

Roman

Roman Catholic brethren, still preserving in its fullest extent the present Protestant government of this country, would be a measure fraught with the happiest consequences, and would be highly conducive to the security of civil liberty.

Resolved unanimously, "That a committee of twenty-one gentlemen be now appointed, namely, James Napper Tandy, Esq. John Talbot Ashenhurst, Esq. John Keogh, Esq. Major M'Cormick, Counsellors King, Pollock, Burne, and Houghton, William Todd Jones, John Preece, William Burke, William Wenman Seward, and John Binns, Esqrs. Mr. Arnold, Mr. John Ball, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ignatius Weldon, Mr. John Keough, the Rev. Mr. Bruce, and Alderman Horan, to prepare an address to the people, requesting their co-operation with us; and also a petition to his Majesty, stating our grievances, and praying a dissolution of the present corrupt parliament, in whom we cannot place any trust or confidence, and that they report the same to this body, on Monday the 21st of June instant."

ALEX. KIRKPATRICK, Jun } Sheriffs.
BENJAMIN SMITH, }

The musters of the different corps of volunteers given in for the great national review make their number amount to 70,000 men; but by the four reviews, from which, however, their number cannot be exactly ascertained, it appears not to exceed one third of that amount.

SCOTLAND.

THE distresses of the poor have at length driven them to measures but ill calculated to afford relief, and their discontents have this month hurried them into acts of open violence. In Scotland, risings of the people are the more alarming, as they are seldom the consequence of imaginary grievances, and are generally concerted with all the order and secrecy of conspiracies. Add to this, that the accomplices preserve a fidelity to one another unexampled in other countries; but the immediate object of their assembling once accomplished, they rarely proceed to further mischief. Exasperated by the high price of provisions, and instigated perhaps by malicious and interested persons, the populace in the vicinity of Edinburgh resolved to wreak their vengeance on the distilleries erected in that part of the country, to which they attributed the present scarcity, from a persuasion that not only great quantities of all sorts of grain, but even roots, such as carrots, turneps, and potatoes, were employed for the purposes of distillation. With these impressions on their minds, on the evening of the 4th of June, while the city of Edinburgh was supposed to be occupied in the celebration of his Majesty's birth-day, a large mob assembled to destroy the distillery of Messrs. Haig, at Cannon Mills. They were resisted by the people within, who, having been warned of the danger, were prepared for defence, and one of the rioters was killed in the attack. By the judicious exertions of the sheriff, and the timely assistance of the military power, they were diverted from their purpose for the present; but two of Messrs. Haig's servants, who had fired upon the person who fell, being conducted to prison, as is usual, in all such cases, in Scotland, were

treated in so cruel a manner, though escorted by a party of dragoons, that the life of one of them was despaired of.

Messrs. Haig took pains to undeceive the people, by explaining in the news-papers the nature and tendency of the distilleries, and assuring them that their liquors were made solely from imported or damaged grain, and that neither oats nor roots of any kind were consumed at their manufactory.

On Monday the 7th, another mob, much more numerous than the former, assembled by beat of drum, and made a second attack on the distillery at Cannon Mills, but being repulsed by the military who had been posted there to defend the works, and several of them wounded by some shot that were fired, they retreated. They then declared their intention to demolish the sheriff's house, and a party was detached for that purpose, but finding the premises guarded, they dispersed. Outrages of the same kind were attempted at other places. The same night, at Ford, about ten miles from Edinburgh, an extensive distillery, belonging to Mr. Reid, was burnt to the ground. The gentlemen of the county, who, whatever may be the case with regard to the poor, are obviously benefited by the distilleries, held a meeting to express their detestation of such riotous proceedings, and to concert measures for preventing like tumults in future. Various resolutions were adopted for that purpose, and advertised in the news-papers, since which time tranquillity has been restored. It is much to be feared that what has happened will prevent the importation of grain, as few persons will be willing to have any quantity in their granaries, while they think them in danger of being pillaged or destroyed by the mob.

EAST-INDIES.

Paris, May 28.

ALL the letters from India, brought by the ships lately arrived, give a dreadful picture of the horrid famine that has devastated the coast; and of an epidemick sickness, as cruel as the plague, which has been the consequence of it. The Europeans have escaped the former, because they alone have the means of getting provisions and stores of rice, but the pestilence has struck them in common with the natives; and Pondicherry especially has suffered prodigiously. The English have availed themselves of that time of calamity, to inveigle from us the small number of weavers which we had kept in the neighbouring aldees. These poor men, destitute of subsistence, followed the hand that offered them permanent bread. The famine was caused on the one hand by the monopolizers, and on the other by the large supplies of provisions furnished to the armies of the different powers at war; but still more by the devastations of the Mahrattas, and of Tippoo-Saib.

THERE is no branch of European commerce that has made so rapid a progress as that to the East-Indies. The whole number of ships sent to Asia by all the maritime powers of Europe at the beginning of the present century did not amount to fifty sail; of which England sent fourteen—France five—the Dutch eleven—the Vene-

tians and Genoese together nine—the Spaniards three—and all the rest of Europe only six: neither the Russians nor Imperialists at that period sent any. In the year 1744 the English increased the number of their ships to twenty-seven—the Venetians and Genoese sent only four—and the rest of Europe about nine. At this time near three hundred sail of European ships belonging to the several powers are employed in the East-India traffick; of which England alone sends sixty-eight, being the whole of the East-India Company's shipping—the French last year employed nine—the Portuguese thirteen—the Russians, the Spaniards, &c. make up the remainder; but neither the Venetians nor Genoese now send one single ship to India. If lowering the duties on tea, and the other regulations to be adopted, should prevent the smuggling of that and other East-India commodities into this country, as there is every reason to expect they will, the number of British ships in that trade will be much increased in a few years, and the number employed by other nations diminished in the same proportion.

BIRTHS.

May **H**ER Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Frederica, consort to Prince Frederick, of Denmark, a daughter.—*June* 13. The lady of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Tournour, a son.—14. The lady of Charles William Boughton Rouffe, Esq., a daughter.—17. The Hon. Mrs. Adam, lady of William Adam, Esq., a son.

MARRIAGES.

May **J**OHN LANGSTON, Esq. member for Sudbury, to Miss Sarah Goddard, second daughter of John Goddard, of Woodford-hall, Esq.—25. The Rev. Mr. Richard Miles, of Lydiard Treges, in the county of Wilts, to Miss Mary Hyatt, of Walcot.—Thomas Mortimer Kelson, Esq. to Miss Ann Whitmore, youngest daughter of the late General Whitmore, of Lower Slaughter, in Gloucestershire.—27. Sir Archibald Murray, of Black-barony, Bart. to Mrs. Barry, of Orchard-street, Portman-square.—28. John Luck, Esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Gregory, of Kensington.—Lately, at Aberdeen, Lieutenant-Colonel Leith, of Leith-hall, to Miss Mary Forbes, daughter of the late Mr. Forbes, of Ballogie.—Capt. Mount, of the 10th regiment of dragoons, to Miss Croft, daughter of Sir Archer Croft, of Dunston-Park, in Berkshire.—Captain John Wilson, of the 50th regiment, to Miss Hawkins, of Maidstone.—*June* 9. The Right Hon. Lord Saltoun, to Miss Frazer, daughter of Simon Frazer, Esq. of King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street.—10. Dr Stokes, physician, of Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, to Miss Rogers.—Capt. Samuel Richards, of the marines, to Mrs. Elizabeth Mussel.—12. William Heath, Esq. of Stansted-hall, Essex, to Miss Lowe, eldest daughter of Richard Lowe, Esq. of Locko, in the county of Derby.—17. The Hon. Mr. Poole, brother to the Earl of Mornington, to Miss Forbes, only daughter, of Admiral Forbes.—18. George Evans Bruce, Esq. of Harley-street, to Miss Mary Seymour

Bailey, niece to the Earl of Sandwich, in Ireland, the Right Hon. Lord Lindsay, Lady Catharine Skeffington, daughter of the Countess of Massarene, and sister Leitrim.

DEATHS.

April **I**N his passage from Nevias, Richard Ver, Esq. formerly one of the representatives in parliament for London.—*May* 12. William Buckle, of his Majesty's justices of the peace, counties of Gloucester and Worcester. Thurlough, in Bedfordshire, the Rev. La Roque, 36 years vicar of that parish at Edinburgh, aged 105, Elizabeth Thorne, curate of St. Mary, Manchester.—At Wigan, William Otter, mayor of that town.—In Marlborough, the dowager Lady Viscountess of Eglar, Her ladyship was sister to the jacobin Burton, of Burton-Hall, in the county of Carlow, Esq. and mother to the present Viscount Netterville.—26. In Henric, Dublin, the lady of the Bishop of Cloyne, At Northop, aged 102, Mrs. Jenkins, place. She was the daughter of Thomas of Halkinshall, Esq. grand-daughter of William O'Neal, Bart. of Ireland, and related to the Dukes of Cumberland and Devonshire, of Grange, in the county of Down, who had represented the borough of Coleraine for above 30 years, till the dissolution of parliament in the year 1780, when he died in favour of his son, one of the present members. He was recorder of the town and county of Devon, and the borough of Wareham.—30. Saffery, Esq. alderman and coroner of the city of London.—Lately, at Ross, in Ireland, Edward Anson, Esq. who sailed round the world in 1771.—Suddenly, in the 25th year of his age, the Rev. Reginald Bean, of Stoke-newington, in Somersetshire.—The Rev. John Bickerton, rector of Blackmanston, and vicar of Wotton, in Sussex, the Rev. Peter Bickerton, rector of St. John's.—At Soissons, in France, Robert Colebrooke, Esq. elder brother of George Colebrooke, Bart.—At Lynne, in Kent, Birdworth, Esq. collector of excise.—Dr. Dickson, one of the physicians to the London Hospital.—3. Suddenly, at High Wycombe, the Right Hon. dowager Lady King.—4. Mrs. Needham, sister to the present Lord of the Treasury.—5. Mrs. Mackreth, wife of John Mackreth, Esq. member of parliament for the borough of Wakefield, in the parish of St. Andrew, Edinburgh, Thomas Edgar, Esq. 76 years. He had read for many years without intermission; but about twenty years ago his sight failed him to that degree, that he has been unable to read the smallest print without the assistance of a microscope.—Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in an advanced age, the Right Hon. the Countess of Eglar, In Milford-street, Sarum, in the 76th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Smith, formerly a watchmaker in that city. He has bequeathed the sum of 2000l. in cash, to be vested in the purchase of land in England for ever, and ordered that the interest should be applied to the relief of four poor men and four poor women, inhabitants of St. Edward's

parish for the preceding ten years: the appointment and payment to be under the direction of the minister and churchwardens for the time being.—9. Dr. Dimdale, of Bloomsbury-square, son of the Hon. Baron Dimdale.—Francis Waldo, Esq. late collector of his Majesty's customs at Falmouth, Calco Bay, in North-America, and several times a member of the General Assembly of Massachusetts Bay.—12. W. Gregg Barnston, Esq. banker, in partnership with Boldero and Co. in Mansion-House-street.—12. At Budley Salterton, in Devonshire, aged 39, the Hon. David Stuart, lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet, son of the late and brother to the present Earl of Moray.—At Langley-Park, in Buckinghamshire, the Right Hon. Catharine Countess dowager of Egmont, widow of John late Earl of Egmont, and sister of the present Earl of Northampton. The Irish barony of Arden, enjoyed by her ladyship in her own right, descends to her second son, the Hon. Charles George Percival, now Lord Arden.—15. Of a mortification in his thigh, Sir Barnard Turner, Knt. and alderman of Costwainers ward. On Saturday, as he was riding to town from Tottenham, his horse took fright, and threw him with such violence against the shafts of a chaise, that his left leg and thigh were much wounded and fractured. His ancestors lived upon a small estate at Therfield, in a direct line, for a period of more than 400 years, where he was born, in the year 1740. Inclination led young Turner early to a maritime life, and he afforded several proofs of his courage and capacity during the course of the war with France and Spain, which continued from 1756 to 1763. When the late Duke of York made his naval tour, Mr. Turner was an officer on board the Centurion man of war, and attended his Highness to Lisbon, Gibraltar, Minorca, and several ports in Italy; and went to Algiers, with a present from the Duke, where he acted so much to his Highness's satisfaction, that he made Mr. Turner a present of an elegant sword, and frequently expressed his wishes to serve him in any manner that could contribute to his advancement. At the conclusion of the war, Mr. Turner came home second lieutenant of the Centurion, and, his noble patron being dead, entered into the sugar trade. He was chosen alderman in 1781, on the decease of George Hayley, Esq.—Sheriff at Midsummer-day last, and was knighted on carrying up the city address in March last. On the dissolution of the late parliament he was elected member for the borough of Southwark.—17. In Sloane-square, Chelsea, Nathaniel Phillips, Esq. late a captain in the Royal Garrison battalion, and major of brigade to the Earl of Lincoln.—Sir George Vandeput, Bart. so noted for the opposition made by him, about 35 years since, to the present Earl Gower, as a candidate for Westminster.—At Kensington Gravel-Pits, Miss Kemp, of Queen-square, Westminster, sister-of the late Sir John Kemp, of Gilling, in the county of Norfolk, Bart.—Her piety, goodness of heart, and uncommon mildness of disposition, enabled her to support the misery of almost dying daily, from the fourth year of her age till she attained that of 25, with the utmost patience and resignation to the will of her Creator; leav-

ing her amiable, tender, and affectionate mother in the most severe and poignant affliction; and sincerely and universally lamented by all who had the pleasure of knowing her.—Mr. Rutherford, one of his Majesty's messengers, of an apoplectic fit, with which he was seized in the Home Secretary's office at the Treasury, where he expired.—19. Dr. Andrew Gifford, assistant to Joseph Planta, Esq. under-librarian to the British Museum, and pastor to a baptist congregation in Eagle-street, near Red-Lion-square.—Late, the Rev. Mr. John Willes, rector of Westcamel, in Somersetshire.—At Landisilo, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, aged 101.—William Jones, Esq. tally-writer to the auditor of the Exchequer, and also accountant of Exchequer bills.—At Kingston, near Boyle, in Ireland, the Right Hon. Lady Viscountess Kingston, mother to the present Lord Kingborough.—At Wilcomb, in Somersetshire, Mr. Francis Hill, aged 108 years. It is somewhat remarkable that the above person had three brothers, who lived, the first to 96, the second to 98, and the youngest to 95 years.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

GAZETTE, May 20.

GEORGE Harrison, Esq. Windsor herald, to be Norroy King of Arms, and principal herald of the north parts of that part of Great Britain called England.—June 2. Richard King, Esq. late a commodore in his Majesty's fleet employed in the East-Indies, knighted.—5. Francis Townsend, Esq. Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, to be Windsor herald of arms, vice George Harrison, Esq. promoted.—8. Anthony Bates, Esq. to be constable of the castle of Castlemain, in the county of Kerry, in Ireland.—12. William Hanbury, Esq. to be his Majesty's agent and consul in the circle of Lower Saxony, and the free cities of Bremen and Lubeck.—19. Lord Viscount St. Asaph to be one of the gentlemen of the Prince of Wales's bedchamber.

From the other papers.

Edward King, Esq. elected president of the Society of Antiquaries.—Mr. Serjeant Sayer to be steward of the Marshalsea court.—William Pitcairn, M. D. president of the College of Physicians, elected treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—Captain James Ferguson to be Lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital.—Sir Richard Reynold to be secretary to the Lord Steward of his Majesty's household.—Dr. Sibthorp, of Oxford, to be professor of botany in that university.—Mr. Crowe, of New College, elected public orator for the university of Oxford.—Sir Brook Brydges, Bart. to be receiver-general of the land-tax for the county of Kent.—Thomas Goodrick, Jun. Esq. to be first clerk in the Tally-office, Exchequer.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS. PRESENTATIONS.

THE Rev. Peter Crofts, A. M. to the rectory of East-Wittering in the county of Sussex.—The Rev. Mr. Cooper elected lecturer.

lecturer of St. Andrew's church Holbourn.—The Rev. Benjamin Newton, M. A. to the vicarage of Devynnock in the county of Brecon.—The Rev. James Howell, B. A. to the rectory of Clutton, in the county of Somerset.—The Rev. John Brand, A. M. to the rectory of St. Mary-at-Hill, with St. Andrew Hubbard, London.—The Rev. Miles Beavor, M. A. to the vicarage of Tottrees and South-Creak.—The Rev. John Tasker Nath to the rectory of Freyshop, in Pembrokehire.—The Rev. Dr. Buller to be dean of Exeter.—The Rev. Ariel Drummond to the rectory of Rothbury, in Northumberland.—The Rev. Mr. Jones to the rectory of Naverton Beauchamp, in Worcesterhire.—The Rev. George Pretymann, M. A. to the place and dignity of a prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster.—The Rev. Edward Wilton, M. A. to the place and dignity of a prebendary of the free chapel of St. George, in the castle of Windsor.—The Rev. James Laurie to the church and parish of Tinwald, in the presbytery and county of Dumfries.—The Rev. David Spence to the church of Kippnaird, in the presbytery of Dundee and county of Perth.—The Rev. William Chalmers to the church and parish of Auchtergaven, in the presbytery of Dunkeld and county of Perth.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Grieve to be one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland.—The Rev. Mr. Harrison to the rectory of Wrabneys, in Essex.—The Rev. Brian Hill to the vicarage of Loppington, in Salop.—The Rev. Richard Carlos Smith, vicar of Paul's-Walden, to the donative of King's-Walden.—The Rev. Claudius Crigan, of Liverpool, to be Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.—The Rev. Philip Toosey, clerk, to be minister of the province of Quebec, in Canada.—Dr. Fotheringham, to the living of Fladbury, in the county of Worcester.—The Rev. David Meyrick to the rectory of Willey, in Warwickshire.—The Rev. Wanley Sawbridge, to the rectory of Thundersley, in Essex.—The Rev. Thomas Hutchinson, B. D. and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to the living of HOLLINGTON, in Suffex.—The Rev. Michael Hayward to the vicarage of Lukenheath, in Suffolk.—The Rev. Mr. Porter, M. A. Fellow of Trinity-College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Smarden.—The Rev. William Nash, A. M. to the vicarage of Holton, in Dorsetshire.—The Rev. Mr. Lens to the vicarage of Clare, in the county of Suffolk.—The Rev. Philip Puleston to the rectory of Worthenbury, in the county of Flint, together with the vicarage of Rhuabon, in the county of Denbigh.—The Rev. Thomas Robinson to the rectory of Lillingston Lovell, in Oxfordshire.—The Rev. John Tinker to the rectory of Lubenham, in Kent.—The Rev. Luke Yarker, M. A. to the vicarage of St. Laurence, in the city of York.—The Rev. Baldwin, of Ludlow, M. A. elected head-master of the Free Grammar-School at Bradford.—The Rev. William Dickenson, M. A. appointed vicar of Bradford.—The Rev. Dr. Stebbing to the rectory of Whitchurch.—The Rev. Mr. Keate to the rectory of Shalden, in the county of Southampton.—The Rev. Dr. William Cleaver to the place and

dignity of a prebendary of his Majesty's church of St. Peter, Westminster.—The Rev. W. Paddon, A. M. Fellow of King's College, to the rectory of Greenford, in Middlesex.—The Rev. Pell Akehurst, A. M. Vice-Chancellor of King's College, to the rectory of Buntingford in Hertfordshire.—The Rev. William Row, B. D. to the vicarage of Rolleston.—The Rev. William Brittowe, M. A. to the vicarage of Upton.—The Rev. Charles Fowler, to the vicarage of Woodborough.—The Rev. Howson, M. A. to the vicarage of the parish church of Southwell.—The Rev. Carr chosen a Vicar Choral of the same.—The Rev. Thomas Constable, M. A. to the rectory of Stonegrave, in the county of York.—The Rev. James Sawkins to the vicarage of Frampton, in the county of Gloucester, together with the rectory of Bettiscombe, in the same county.—The Rev. Thomas Kington to the rectory of St. Michael's in Gloucester.—The Rev. Mr. George Dickinson, of Wrentham, to the vicarage of Staunton upon Hine-Heath, in the county of Salop.—The Rev. Mr. John Sampson to be rector of Thorne in Dorsetshire.—May. The Rev. Thomas M. A. to the vicarage and parish church of Sington, in the county of Norfolk.—The Rev. Edward Salter, M. A. to be rector of Streatfall, in York cathedral.—The Rev. Taylor to the living of St. Margaret, in Dorset.—The Rev. Mr. Clark, B. D. to the vicarage of St. Sepulchre, on Snow-hill.—The Rev. Mr. Williams appointed clerk of the House of Commons.—The Rev. Alcock to the rectory of Sedlescombe, in Sussex.—The Rev. Wm. Coppard, M. A. to the vicarage of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Hoo, in Suffex.—The Rev. Francis A. M. to the vicarage of Dunchurch, in Warwickshire.—The Rev. John Peddie to the living of Charlton Canville, alias thorne, in Somersetshire.—The Rev. Mr. Wythe, M. A. and Fellow of Caius College, to the living of Eye.—The Rev. Philip B. A. to the rectory of Eythorn, in Kent.—The Rev. Mr. Samuel Kilderbee to the living of Campey Ash, in Suffolk.—The Rev. George Chisholm, A. M. master of the grammar-school at Blandford, to the rectory of Blandford, in Dorsetshire.—The Rev. James M. A. to hold the rectory of Littlebury, in the county of Wilts and Salisbury.—The Rev. Mr. Menzies to be one of the minor-canon of the cathedral of Rochester.

DISPENSATION

The Rev. William Cotton, M. A. to the vicarage of Chicheley, in Bucks, with the rectory of Farndish, in Bedfordshire.—The Rev. H. Woodcock, LL. B. to the living of Barkby, together with that of the vicarage of Leicester.—The Rev. Francis Swan, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Andrew and the rectory of Coningsholme, both in the county and diocese of Lincoln.—The Rev. George Stepney Townley, of the vicarage of Great Totham, in the county of Essex.

ther with the rectory of St. Stephen, Walbrook, with St. Bennet Sherehog, within the city of London.—The Rev. Thomas Kerrick, of the vicarage of Wendus Ambo, in the county of Essex; together with the rectory of Horningshire, otherwise Hornings-Heath Magna and Parva.—The Rev. James Webber to hold the rectories of St. Mary the Virgin and the Holy Trinity, in Guildford, in the county of Surrey and diocese of Winchester, together with the vicarage of Woking, in the same county.—The Rev. Hamlyn Harris, to hold the vicarage of Exton, in the county of Rutland, together with the rectory of Whitwell, in the same county.—The Rev. John Cope Westcote, to hold the rectory of Raddington, in the county of Somerset; together with the rectory of Hatch Beauchamp, in the same county.—The Rev. Robert Deane, to hold Barwick, in Elmal, in the county of York; together with the rectory of Kirkbramwith, in the same county.—The Rev. John Thomas, to hold the rectory of Domsal, in the county of Somerset; together with the rectory of Buckland St. Mary, in the same county.

BANKRUPTS.

Feb. **JOHN KING**, of Dean-street, St. Anne, 7, Soho, money-scrivener.—James Duncan, of St. George, Middlesex, master mariner.—James Nelson, of Welton-street, Southwark, ship-broker and contractor.—Ralph Turner, of Stone, in Staffordshire, grocer.—Richard Williams, of Knighton, in Radnorshire, innholder.—Thomas Whalley, of Warrington, in Lancashire, dealer.—William Whitrow, of Fort-street, London, shag-manufacturer.—Thomas Morgan, late of Gosport, but now of Portsmouth, in Hants, shop-seller.—John Rowfell, of St. Andrew, Holbourn, London, money-scrivener.—John Millett, of Wilsden, in Middlesex, dealer in horses.—John Read, Peter Read, and Robert Read, of Fordingbridge, in Hants, callico-printers.—10. Jonathan Smith, of Waltham-Abbey, in Essex, linen-draper.—Thomas Fletcher, of Liverpool, ale-brewer.—William Mills and Samuel Kinner, of Reading, in Berks, copartners and dealers.—Thomas Monkhouse and George Monkhouse, both of Carlisle, in Cumberland, drapers and copartners.—Thomas Chapman, of Croydon, in Surrey, miller, mealman, and baker.—Thomas Carpenter, late of Poplar, but now of Mile-End Old Town, brewer.—Henry Norgrove, of Laytall-street, St. Andrew, Holbourn, brewer.—Richard Brett, late of St. John's-street, since and now a prisoner in the Fleet-Prison, tailor and button-seller.—14. James Turling, of Brown's-Well, Finchley-Common, Middlesex, vintner.—Francis Doyle, of Lower-Grosvenor-street, St. George, Hanover-square, butcher.—Thomas Woodruff, late of Bakewell, in Derbyshire, miller.—Benjamin Hensfrey, now or late of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, hardwareman and factor.—David Old, of Gracechurch-street, London, pinmaker.—17. William Jewell, of Suffolk-street, near Charing-Cross, Westminster, dealer.—John Farrell, late of Bridge-street, Westminster, vintner.—Richard Radcliffe, of Cockermouth, in Cumberland, merchant.—

Thomas Tuck, of Truro, in Cornwall, grocer.—Richard Hand, of Market-Harborough, in Leicestershire, soap-boiler.—John Wilton, late of Shorter's-court, in the parish of St. Bartholomew the Less, in London, merchant and underwriter.—George Augustus Chandler, of Chatham, in Kent, shop-keeper.—21. David Richardson, late of Manchester, but now a prisoner in the cattle of Lancaster, and John Richardson, now or late of Ratcliffe, in the said county, callico-printers and copartners.—Anne Partridge and William Iliff, both of Friday-street, London, carriers and copartners.—Robert Wood, of Broad-street, Ratcliffe-cross, linen-draper.—24. William Dermer, of the Strand, Middlesex, hardwareman and jeweller.—28. John Harris, of Ashford, in Derbyshire, dealer.—Fidde Heimken and Sarah Brickfields, of East-Smithfield, sugar-refiners and partners.—John Lloyd, of Bandy-leg-Walk, Southwark, bread-baker.—Joseph Bewley, of Helket Newmarket, in Cumberland, mercer.—Robert Throckmorton Perkins, of Huntingdon, apothecary.—Thomas Turner, of Southampton, innholder.—*March* 2. Mayson Wright, of Kington upon Hull, merchant.—6. Luke Kent, late of Portsmouth, in Hants, printer.—Thomas Taylor, of Kingland-road, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, brickmaker and victualler.—Joachim Gerhard Peters, formerly of Edinburgh, but now of Manfel-street, Goodman's-Fields, merchant.—Robert Bragg, of Grantham, in Lincolnshire, linen-draper.—Joseph More, of Chandos-street, St. Paul, Covent-Garden, silk-mercant.—9. Jonathan Sedgwick and Thomas Sedgwick, late of Budge-row, London, partners and ironmongers.—Samuel Fletcher, of St. Martin's-lane, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex, wine and brandy merchant.—John Bullock, of Great-Marlow, in Bucks (partner with William Johnston, of Hampton, Middlesex) stationers to the Board of Ordnance.—Christopher Earl, of Birmingham, dealer.—William Hutchins, of Ludgate-street, London, merchant.—13. Benjamin Jeavons, late of Stockport, in Worcestershire, linen and woollen draper, and shop-keeper.—Benjamin Haigh, of Outlane, in Longwood, in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, inn-keeper and merchant.—16. William Jolley, of Dorset-street, Spitalfields, grocer.—Philip Green, of Merc, in Wiltshire, miller.—20. James Dunbar, now or late of Bristol, merchant.—John Hewitt, late of Blue-house, in the parish of Washington, in the county of Durham, dealer.—William Barker, of Bewdley, in Worcestershire, grocer and starch-maker.—23. Richard Bellian, of Wigan, in Lancashire, check-manufacturer.—Shubael Gardner, of Crown-Court, St. George in the East, merchant and mariner.—Joseph Mayson, of Compton-street, Soho, grocer.—27. George Saunders, of Bath, Somersetshire, grocer and tea-dealer.—Thomas Beckett, of Liverpool, merchant and brewer.—John Cochran, of Berners-street, St. Mary-la-Bonne, broker.—Thomas Tatterfall, of Blackburn, in Lancashire, suttan-manufacturer.—John Trelawny, of Union-row, Little Tower Hill, London, haberdasher.—Moses Game, late of Wivenhoe, in Essex, shipbuilder.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in JUNE, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

| Day | Bank Stock. | 3 per C reduced | 3 per C confols. | 4 per C. confols. | Long Ann. | Short Ann. | India Stock | India Ann. | India Bonds | S. Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | Navy Bills. | Exch. Bills. | Wind Deal | Weath. |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------|----------|----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|--------|
| 27 | 116½ | 57½ | 58½ a 57½ | 74 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 123 | | 13 | | 56½ | 57½ | 16½ | | S W | Fair |
| 28 | 115½ | 57 | 57½ a 58½ | 74 ½ | 17½ | | | | | | | | 17½ | | S W | Rain |
| 29 | Holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S W | |
| 30 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S W | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S E | Fine |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N W | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N W | |
| 4 | 115½ | 57½ | 58½ a 57½ | 74 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | | | 10 | | | 57½ | 17½ | 3 dif. | N W | |
| 5 | Holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N E | |
| 6 | Sunday | | | | | | | | 17 | | | | 18 | 2 | N E | Rain |
| 7 | 115½ | 57 | 58½ a 58 | 74 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 121½ | 55½ | 17 | | 56½ | | 18 | 2 | N E | |
| 8 | 115½ | 57 | 58½ a 58 | 74 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 120 | | 8 | | | 57½ | 17½ | 2 | N E | |
| 9 | 115½ | 57 | 58½ a 59 | 74 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 118½ | 55½ | 9 | | 56½ | | 17½ | 1 | N E | |
| 10 | 115½ | 58 | 59½ a 59 | 75 ½ | 17½ | | | | 19 | | | 57½ | 16½ | 1 | N E | |
| 11 | 115½ | 58 | 59½ a 59 | 75 ½ | 17½ | | 120 | | 16 | | | | 15½ | 1 | N W | Fair |
| 12 | Sunday | | | | | | | | 16 | | | | 16 | | N W | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S W | Rain |
| 14 | 115½ | 58 | 59½ a 58 | 75 ½ | | | 119 | 55½ | 16 | 65 | 56½ | | 16 | 1 | S W | |
| 15 | | 58 | 59½ a 58 | 75 ½ | | | 119 | | 16 | | | 58 | 16½ | 1 | S W | Fair |
| 16 | 115 | 57 | 58½ a 58 | 74 ½ | | | 120 | 55½ | 14 | | 56½ | | 16½ | 1 | N W | Rain |
| 17 | | | | | | | 120½ | | 14 | | | | 16½ | 1 | N W | |

I N D E X E S

TO THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS IN THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

ANATOMY, ANTIQUITIES, MEDICINE, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>ACCOUNT of the black canker caterpillar; which destroys the turnips in Norfolk 94</p> <p>B.</p> <p>BLACK canker caterpillar described 94</p> <p>Blackstone, Sir William, against the Hales Owen Roll 188</p> <p>C.</p> <p>CAUSE of Sir W. Blackstone's writing against the Hales Owen Roll 188</p> <p>Cold bath recommended 187</p> <p>Coughs and colds, consequences of, dangerous 182</p> <p>Cure for a cold 183</p> <p>D.</p> <p>DISCUSSION of the Littleton roll 188</p> <p>E.</p> <p>EXCELLENCE of inhalation 185</p> <p>H.</p> <p>HUNTER on the formation of a man 452</p> <p>I.</p> <p>IMPROPER modes of treating a cold 183</p> <p>Inhalation recommended 185</p> <p>Inoculating dispensary, plan of 97</p> | <p>Intelligence respecting Dr. Munro's proposed work on fish 196</p> <p>L.</p> <p>LADIES and gentlemen's dress censured 187</p> <p>M.</p> <p>MIXTURE for a fever 186</p> <p>Munro's work on fish 96</p> <p>O.</p> <p>ON the dangerous consequences of common coughs and colds 182</p> <p>P.</p> <p>PLAN for a general inoculating dispensary for the benefit of the poor, without removing them from their own houses 97</p> <p>R.</p> <p>REASONS for rejecting the Littleton roll 189</p> <p>Reasons why coachmen are so healthy 187</p> <p>Recipe for an emulsion 184</p> <p>Requisites necessary for making a man, by the late Dr. William Hunter 452</p> <p>T.</p> <p>THINGS necessary in curing a cold 183</p> |
|---|---|

ENGLISH THEATRE, EXHIBITION, COMMEMORATION OF HANDEL, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>ACCOUNT of the Comedy of the Two to One 500</p> <p>Account of Harlequin Junior, or the Magic Cestus 35</p> <p>Account of Hippile 357</p> <p>Account of the Masquerade 230</p> <p>Account of the Queen of Golconda 229</p> <p>Account of Robin Hood 324</p> <p>Account of Sir Joshua Reynolds's paintings 382</p> <p>Account of Too-Loving by Half 387</p> <p>Address to the Town, by Mrs. Abington 499</p> <p>Advertisement of the distributors of prizes in the Opera 377</p> <p>Alterations in Harlequin Friar Bacon 148</p> <p>B.</p> <p>BARRY's Exhibition 307</p> <p>Burney's pictures 387</p> <p>C.</p> <p>CLOSING of the Theatre at Covent-Garden 499</p> <p>Commemoration of Handel, under the patronage of his Majesty 421</p> <p>D.</p> <p>DESCRIPTION of a Masquerade 387</p> <p>Different theatrical performances under the title of Robin Hood 313</p> <p>Diversions at Sadler's Wells and the Riding Houses commence 819</p> <p>Double Disguise 227</p> <p>E.</p> <p>ELECTION of the Managers at the Haymarket theatre 409</p> <p>Epigram to Mr. Colman, Jun. on the success of his comedy 501</p> <p>Exhibition announced 315</p> <p>LOND. MAG. June. 1784.</p> | <p>F.</p> <p>FATAL Curiosity improper for the Stage 119</p> <p>Fifth performance at Westminster-Abbey, on Saturday the 5th of June 497</p> <p>First performance at Westminster-Abbey, on Wednesday morning, the 20th of May 441</p> <p>Fourth performance at Westminster-Abbey, on Thursday the 3d of June 497</p> <p>G.</p> <p>GENERAL remarks on the Exhibition 387</p> <p>I.</p> <p>INSCRIPTION placed over Handel's monument 487</p> <p>Interruption of Election of Managers in the performance on the ninth and tenth nights 500</p> <p>Introductory remark 227</p> <p>K.</p> <p>KEMBLE's appearance in Shylock 75</p> <p>King of France's arrest for the support of theatrical performers 376</p> <p>L.</p> <p>LE GEMELLE, a comic opera 498</p> <p>List of plays acted at the winter theatres 501</p> <p>Louthembourg's landscapes described 386</p> <p>M.</p> <p>MADAME Mara's benefit at the Pantheon 498</p> <p>Masquerade at the Pantheon 498</p> <p>Mrs. Siddons's summer performances 228</p> <p>N.</p> <p>NEW Opera announced 228</p> <p>O.</p> <p>OPENING of Mr. Colman's theatre announced 388</p> <p>P.</p> <p>PICTURES by Mr. Burney 387</p> |
|--|---|

Index to the Literary Review, Miscellany, and Biography.

| | | | |
|--|-----|--|-----|
| Picture by Mr. Dodd | 385 | Story of Harlequin Junior | 75 |
| Parables to the Election of the Managers | 499 | Shipwreck, a tragedy | 249 |
| RANELAGH opens | 316 | THIRD performance at Westminster Abbey, on | |
| Reynolds's paintings | 384 | Saturday morning, May 29th | 422 |
| Regeneration & continuity, its fable | 150 | Two to One, account of a bridled oar | 500 |
| SECOND performance at the Pantheon, on | | WEST's paintings examined | 385 |
| Thursday, May 27th | 422 | | |

LITERARY REVIEW.

| | | | |
|---|---------------|---|----------|
| ANDREWS's remarks on the French and English ladies, concluded | 140 | MEMOIRS of human superstition, concluded | 319 |
| Annual Register for the year 1782 | 67 | NEW Foundling Hospital for wit, 6 volumes | 485 |
| BERQUIN's Children's Friend | 403 | PHILOSOPHICAL transactions, Volume LXXIII. for 1783, Part I. | 139 |
| Biographia Britannica, Vol. III. | 482 | Philosophical transactions continued | 232 |
| Blair's Lectures continued | 137, 320, 349 | continued | 317 |
| CHILDREN's Friend, vol. II. | 491 | continued | 487 |
| Conjecture in Strabonem, by Mr. Tyrwhitt | 146 | Poems by a Literary Society | 139 |
| Cooke's voyage, 3 vols. | 494 | RICHARDSON's anecdotes of the Russian empire | 237, 322 |
| DE LOLME's memoirs of human superstition | 236 | Richardson's dramatic characters | 394 |
| Dialogues on history, from the French of Abbe de Mably | 129 | SAD Shepherd | 484 |
| Dramatic Miscellanies, in 3 vols. by Mr. Davies | 495 | Sheep, the duck, and the cock, a dramatic fable | 233 |
| ESSAY on landscape, or on the means of improving and embellishing the country round our habitations | 47 | Simmons's account of the life and writings of the late Dr. William Hunter | 235 |
| FERGUSON's history of the Roman republic, concluded | 62 | Stockdale's three poems | 315 |
| HALSTED's history of Kent | 61 | TRANSACTIONS of the Society of Arts, Vol. I. concluded | 56 |
| Hints for a reform, particularly in the gambling clubs | 405 | WODESON's elements of jurisprudence | 388 |
| JERNINGHAM's life and progress of Scandinavian poetry | 237 | | |

MISCELLANY AND BIOGRAPHY.

| | | | |
|--|-----|--|-----|
| ACCOUNT of a book by Mr. Wedgwood | 369 | crown takes the vification of Trinity college, 40 | |
| Account of the earthquakes in Calabria, in addition to Sir William Hamilton's account | 11 | Bentley's letter to Chishull, 41—wonderful instance of acumen, 41—Bentley's edition of Milton, 41—its merits and demerits candidly weighed, 41—attacked by Grass-street critics, 42—satirized by Pope, 118—he answers some questions about the date of a Perfic manuscript, 118—he disputes with Dr. Colbatch, 118—his nephew publishes his long expected edition of Manilius, 118—account of the edition, 119—happy conjectural emendation, 119—praised by Toup, 119—Bentley's death, 121—inscription on his tomb, 121—account of his family, and the works which he left behind him, 121—Bentley's notes on a work of Plutarch, published by Squire, 122—his letter to Biel on Helyshius, 122—Walpole publishes notes on Lucan, 122—eulogium on Bentley, by Toup | 122 |
| Account of the plate of the port of Messina | 30 | Beware of counterfeits | 365 |
| Advantages of absurdity, from Mr. Black is White | 43 | Blackguardism and gentility | 117 |
| Aerial voyage to Windsor | 45 | Black legs | 225 |
| Air-Balloon, intelligence from the St. James's Chronicle, Aug. 15, 1785 | 45 | Bolognese inscription | 111 |
| Analysis of the character of Nestor in the Iliad of Homer | 106 | Brother's Phedrus | 38 |
| Anecdote | 475 | | |
| Anecdotes of Dr. Richard Bentley, from the new volume of the Biographia | 481 | | |
| Anecdote of Swift and Addison | 37 | | |
| Angelica, story of | 466 | | |
| B. | | | |
| Bartlem's story | 369 | | |
| Bentley's account of the papers received from Sir Edward Sherborn | 120 | | |
| Bentley began an edition of Philostratus | 120 | | |
| life of, 37, 118—his commencement | | | |
| Teich, 38—publishes Terence and Phedrus, 38—his degrees restored by mandamus, 40—questions at Addenbroke's divinity act, 40— | | | |

Index to the Philosophy.

| | | |
|---|---------|--|
| C. | | |
| CALABRIA , earthquakes in | 567 | |
| Chorus in <i>Medea</i> | 567 | |
| Chapter of <i>Kings</i> | 567 | |
| Character of <i>Meurcius</i> | 208 | |
| Constitution of England changed | 206 | |
| Conversation , on | 360 | |
| DESCRIPTION of a black-legs | 225 | |
| Description of the cast-iron bridge, near Coalbrook Dale, in the county of Salop, with a beautiful engraving of it by Walker, from a drawing taken on the spot by Mr. T. Burney | 312 | |
| Description of the rose noble of Henry V. | 227 | |
| — of a Turkish bath | 364 | |
| Dialogue of the dead | 482 | |
| Dido in <i>Virgil</i> | 459 | |
| Disinterested virtue | 220 | |
| Dream of <i>Somnolentus</i> | 124 | |
| Duchess of <i>Flywell's</i> misfortune in her balloon | 46 | |
| E. | | |
| EARTHQUAKE in <i>Calabria</i> | 31 | |
| Earthquake in <i>Leghorn</i> | 34 | |
| Edinburgh luxuries | 469 | |
| Euler , life of, 476—intended for the church, 476—goes to <i>Peterburgh</i> , 476—his researches there, 476—goes to <i>Sea</i> , 477—named professor of natural philosophy, 477—loses an eye, by labouring at an abstruse calculation, 477—account of his discoveries, 477—studies music, and writes on it, 477—writes on the tides, 477—goes to <i>Berlin</i> , 478—his treatise on isoperimetrical curves, 478—his theory of light, 478—various papers on navigation, 478—account of different works by Euler, 479—seized while playing with his grandchild, 480—dies, 480—his learning, and moral character, 480—view of his works | 481 | |
| Euripides | 369 | |
| Explanation of an ancient enigmatical inscription at <i>Bologna</i> | 111 | |
| H. | | |
| HAMILTON , Sir <i>William</i> , letter to | 30 | |
| History of Great-Britain, in 1900 | 313 | |
| Horace illustrated | 215 | |
| Horace illustrated | 307 | |
| I. | | |
| ILLUSTRATION of a difficult passage in <i>Horace's</i> seventh epistle | 307 | |
| Inscription paraphrased | 116 | |
| Iron bridge described | 312 | |
| Johns opinion of <i>Bentley's</i> <i>Milton</i> | 42 | |
| K. | | |
| KNOWING <i>Osaka</i> taken in | 46 | |
| L. | | |
| LETTER from <i>Count</i> <i>Francisco</i> <i>Ippolito</i> to Sir <i>William</i> <i>Hamilton</i> , K. B. and F. R. S. translated from the Italian | 30 | |
| Letter from the project of luxury in <i>Edinburgh</i> , during the last twenty years | 469 | |
| Letter from <i>Leghorn</i> , with an account of a shock of an earthquake on July 27, 1783. | 34 | |
| Letter from an unfortunate well-meaning man | 364 | |
| Life of <i>Bentley</i> | 37, 118 | |
| — of <i>John</i> <i>Meurcius</i> | 205 | |
| — of <i>Sir</i> <i>John</i> <i>Pringle</i> | 281 | |
| Life of <i>Professor</i> <i>S'</i> <i>Gravesande</i> | 379 | |
| — of <i>Euler</i> | 476 | |
| Linguet's proposal for directing air-balloons | 45 | |
| Lord <i>Townshend's proposal to <i>Bentley</i></i> | 313 | |
| M. | | |
| MEMBERS of <i>Tetbury College</i> | 381 | |
| Bishop of <i>Ely</i> | 39 | |
| Messina , port of, described | 30 | |
| Meurcius , life of <i>John</i> , 205—his various literary pursuits, 206—chosen by <i>Barneveldt</i> to superintend the education of his children, 206—takes the degree of doctor of law, 206—presented with the Greek professorship at <i>Leyden</i> , 206—he marries, 207—invited into <i>Denmark</i> by <i>Christian</i> IV. 207—his own account of his ill health, 207— <i>Meurcius</i> dies, 207—inscription on his tomb, 208—account of his friendships and literary disputes, 208—list of the works of <i>Meurcius</i> , 209—Greek authors which he first published, 209—Greek authors of whose works he published new editions, 209—Latin authors illustrated by him, 209—original works of <i>Meurcius</i> , 209—posthumous works of <i>Meurcius</i> , 210—works of <i>Meurcius</i> not yet published, 211—Elegantize sermonis Latini attributed to its proper author | 211 | |
| N. | | |
| NESTOR's character in <i>Homer</i> | 106 | |
| New mode of teaching <i>Sapphic</i> proposed | 366 | |
| O. | | |
| OBSERVATION on a controverted passage in <i>Horace</i> | 215 | |
| Observation on the second chorus in the <i>Medea</i> of <i>Euripides</i> | 367 | |
| Observations of the Roman <i>Sapphic</i> verse | 305 | |
| On absence | 342 | |
| On avarice | 212 | |
| On castle-building | 309 | |
| On the changes which have taken place in the constitution of England | 216 | |
| On the complaints of mankind | 122 | |
| On the fair sex | 112 | |
| On improper love of dancing among lower ranks of people | 125 | |
| On style and language | 307 | |
| On the style of conversation | 360 | |
| On the value of time | 222 | |
| On <i>Virgil's</i> story of <i>Dido</i> | 459 | |
| P. | | |
| PRINCE of <i>Wales's</i> aerial castle | 446 | |
| Pringle , Sir <i>John</i> , life of, 281—Sir <i>John</i> educated at <i>St. Andrew's</i> , removes to <i>Edinburgh</i> and thence to <i>Leyden</i> , 281—appointed professor at <i>Edinburgh</i> , 282—chosen physician to the British army—attends the military hospital in <i>Flanders</i> , 282—goes into <i>Scotland</i> with the troops in the rebellion, 283—elected fellow of the Royal Society, 283—account of the papers published by Sir <i>John</i> in the <i>Philosophical Transactions</i> , 283—Sir <i>John</i> marries, publishes his observations on the diseases of the army—a short account of that work, 284—attends the army abroad in 1755, 285—leaves the army service—settles in <i>London</i> —appointed physician to the King—created a baronet, and other distinctions—elected President of the Royal Society, 285—account of Sir <i>John</i> <i>Pringle's</i> speeches on delivering the Copley medal, 286—resigns the president's chair, 288—his | | |

his health declines—visits Edinburgh—settles there—returns to London—seised with a fit at Watson's—dies, 290—character of Sir John Pringle, 290—proposed epitaph. 292

QUARREL between Dr. Bentley and Dr. Hare 38

RECEIPT stamp act 310
Reflection 211, 271, 310, 475

Reflections on the new year 34

Reflection on Thucydides 117

Rose Noble described 227

S.
SAPPHIC verse described 305

***SGRAVESANDER**, life of professor, 379—his birth and education at Leyden, 379—takes a degree in law, 380—engages in writing *Le Journal Littéraire*, 380—his essay on the Collision of Bodies, 380—he is appointed secretary to an embassy from Holland, 382—chosen professor at Leyden, 382—examines the famous wheel of Orisyreus, and cannot decide about the

perpetual motion
*SGRAVESANDER'S
Philosophy, 38
Specimen of a hit
of the year 190
Sporting intelligence
Newmarket ma
Story of Angelica
Story of a fortuna
in a letter from
Story of the Gro
Story of the unfor
Story of a young
Substance of the
ceipts

THEATRICAL
Thoughts on dissi
Translation of an
Turkish bath des

WARBURTON
Wedgwood, story

N A M E S.

BANKRUPTS. Hewit 511
ALDRIDGE 335
Barker 511
Becket 511
Bellian 511
Bewley 511
Bragg 511
Brett 511
Bricklefs 511
Bullock 511
Brown 335
Carpenter 511
Chandler 511
Chaney 335
Chapman 511
Cochran 511
Colen 335
Collins 335
Cook 255
Dare 335
Dermer 511
Doyle 511
Dunbar 511
Eagleton 335
Earl 511
Edwards 335
Elworthy 335
Evans 335
Famin 335
Farrell 511
Fletcher 511
Foxlow 335
Game 511
Gamman 335
Gardner 511
Grant 255
Green 511
Haigh 511
Hand 511
Hansbrow, 255
Hapies 335, 511
Harrison 335
Haynes 335
Helmelt 511
Hentrey 511

Tuck 511
Turner 335
Walker 511
Walter 335
Ward 335
Whalley 511
Whitrow 511
Wilson 511
Wood 511
Woodruff 511
Wright 511

B I R T H

A D Y E

Arnold
Aylesford
Audley
Cooper
Dalrymple
Douglas
Fleming
Frederica
Gough
Grimstone
Hannay
Irby
Kutzleben
M'Leod
Macdonald
Maitland
Martin
Methuen
Murray
Nicholas
Percy
Robinson
Rodney
Rouse
Tankerville
Tournour
Westmorland
Wintemberg

D E A T H

ACKLAND
Addison.

Index to the Names.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|---------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|----------|
| Darker | 333 | Maclean | 333 | Welbruck | 419 | Heathcote | 419 |
| Darlyn | 334 | Mackreth | 508 | Westhall | 419 | Herbert | 419 |
| Delectanville | 166 | Mansfield | 335 | Wilkes | 334 | Hervey | 419 |
| Dickson | 508 | Masterfon | 508 | Wilkinson | 334 | Home | 165 |
| Dismdale | 509 | Meldenburgh | 167 | Willes | 509 | Horlock | 165 |
| Dunston | 334 | Mildway | 166 | Williams | 509 | Hoskins | 165 |
| Dymocks | 334 | Miller | 166 | Willson | 335 | Howell | 164, 333 |
| Edgar | 508 | Milles | 333 | Wray | 166 | Hunter | 333 |
| Edwards | 167 | Money | 334 | Wren | 166 | Hyatt | 508 |
| Egmont | 509 | Montgomery | 419 | Wrey | 419 | Jefferies | 333 |
| Elliot | 365 | Moodie | 334 | Wynn | 420 | Jennings | 165 |
| English | 420 | Moreley | 334 | Yfeimburgh | 334 | Jubb | 165, 333 |
| Essex | 508 | Morell | 333 | | | Kelfon | 508 |
| Estwick | 419 | Morton | 420 | MARRIAGES. | | | |
| Etty | 334 | Mosley | 419 | ARDLEY | 165 | Kinfman | 165 |
| Forrester | 334 | Moftyn | 333 | Auger | 333 | Langston | 508 |
| Fowler | 334 | Needham | 335 | Babington | 333 | Lith | 508 |
| Foxley | 508 | Nelthorpe | 335 | Bailey | 508 | Lewis | 419 |
| Foyle | 420 | Netterville | 508 | Barnes | 165 | Llandaff | 508 |
| Francis | 366 | Nicholls | 334 | Barry | 508 | Lodge | 419 |
| Franklin | 334 | Oliver | 508 | Bere | 165 | Lowe | 508 |
| Frederick | 166 | Ollerton | 508 | Beauvoir | 333 | Lund | 333 |
| Garth | 334 | Owen | 167 | Biddulph | 419 | Mackle | 165 |
| Gerard | 334 | Paike | 420 | Bootle | 165 | Masters | 333 |
| Gifford | 509 | Palmer | 420 | Boscawen | 419 | Mead | 165 |
| Gleen | 167 | Parker | 166, 420 | Box | 165 | Miles | 508 |
| Goodhall | 166 | Peck | 333 | Boyd | 333 | Monoux | 419 |
| Gough | 333 | Perrot | 334 | Boynton | 165 | Monson | 333 |
| Grant | 332 | Phillips | 509 | Brickdale | 165 | Mosley | 165 |
| Grenville | 419 | Phillips | 419 | Bridgeman | 419 | Murray | 508 |
| Griffith | 166 | Pitt | 334 | Broome | 419 | Mussel | 508 |
| Gwynne | 419 | Poore | 334 | Bruce | 508 | Myddleton | 333 |
| Haldane | 334 | Pope | 334, 420 | Burnaby | 419 | Napier | 333 |
| Hamilton | 165 | Powell | 334 | Bythefea | 165 | Nisbet | 333 |
| Hanbury | 334 | Prion | 333 | Campbell | 165 | Norriſon | 165 |
| Harcourt | 165 | Pritchard | 420 | Cavendish | 165 | Nugent | 419 |
| Hargrave | 165 | Purves | 334 | Chambers | 165 | Nufs | 165 |
| Harland | 333 | Randolph | 167 | Clavering | 333 | Parhill | 419 |
| Hartwell | 334 | Ransom | 166 | Clive | 419 | Parkhurst | 165 |
| Hawes | 334 | Ravenſworth | 333 | Coffin | 419 | Parry | 333 |
| Herbert | 419 | Riddell | 166 | Colt | 419 | Peachy | 165 |
| Hill | 509 | Rogers | 166 | Conyers | 165 | Peckham | 419 |
| Hillſſon | 166 | Rollo | 419 | Crawley | 333 | Poole | 508 |
| Hilſop | 167 | Ruffel | 166 | Croft | 508 | Potts | 165 |
| Holmes | 334 | Rutherford | 509 | Croſſman | 165 | Poynts | 165 |
| Hofkins | 334 | Saffory | 508 | Cumbrey | 165 | Pye | 419 |
| Hughes | 334 | Savile | 166 | Davis | 333 | Randel | 165 |
| Hume | 166 | Sewell | 334 | Deſchamps | 165 | Reade | 165 |
| Hurdie | 334 | Simpſon | 334 | Digby | 333 | Richards | 508 |
| Hurford | 420 | Sleech | 333 | Diſney | 333 | Robiſon | 165, 333 |
| Imola | 419 | Smith | 166, 508 | Downs | 333 | Rogers | 165, 508 |
| Jack | 508 | Stackwood | 333 | Dundas | 165 | Saltoun | 508 |
| Jackſon | 166 | Stewart | 333 | Eagleſton | 419 | Scott | 165 |
| Jefferies | 166 | Stuart | 509 | Egerton | 333 | Seymour | 508 |
| Jenkins | 508 | Taurand Taxis | 419 | Eſdaile | 333 | Sheffield | 333 |
| Jones 333, 334 | 509 | Tiemy | 333 | Eyre | 165 | Sinclair | 165 |
| Kemp | 509 | Tookey | 419 | Falkner | 165 | Skeffington | 508 |
| Keymer | 335 | Townſhend | 165 | Forbes | 508 | Smith | 333 |
| King | 508 | Turner | 509 | Fraſer | 508 | Spencer | 165 |
| Kingſton | 509 | Vanbrugh | 334 | Gammon | 419 | Spiller | 333 |
| Knipe | 334 | Vandeput | 509 | Giſborn | 333 | Stanhope | 165 |
| La Roque | 508 | Vaughan | 166 | Goddard | 508 | Stanhope | 333 |
| Lewin | 166 | Vernon | 165, 333 | Gower | 165 | Stokes | 508 |
| Lewis | 334 | Waldegrave | 419, 420 | Gregory | 508 | Stone | 419 |
| Litchfield | 334 | Waldo | 509 | Halley | 333 | Thiſtlethwaight | 165 |
| Liege | 419 | Walpole | 166 | Harley | 333 | Tinker | 333 |
| Linæus | 165 | Wandſford | 167 | Haffel | 333 | Thomas | 165 |
| Lobkowitz | 167 | Warneford | 333 | Hawkins | 508 | Thompson | 165 |
| Lawry | 333 | Weale | 335 | Hay | 333 | Tonman | 165 |
| Mackay | 333 | Webber | 166 | Heath | 508 | Thorpe | 165 |
| | | | | | | Townſend | 419 |

Index to the Parliamentary History.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|
| Turner | 33, 439 | Goodrick | 509 | Sayer | 509 | Wale | 259 |
| Valencia | 165 | Gott | 420 | Scott | 421 | Harris | 511 |
| Vernon | 165 | Gower | 420 | Shannon | 420 | Harrison | 510 |
| Watson | 419 | Granville | 167, 255, 420 | Sherborne | 421 | Hayward | 510 |
| Westcomb | 165 | | | Sibthorp | 509 | Wiff | 510 |
| Whirlidge | 333 | Grey | 421 | Smith | 167, 420 | Howell | 510 |
| Whitmore | 508 | Guile | 167 | Sommers | 421 | Howton | 510 |
| Wilson | 165, 508 | Hailes | 420 | Southampton | 255 | Hutchinson | 510 |
| | | Hammond | 167 | Stanhope | 420 | Jones | 510 |
| CIVIL PROMOTIONS. | | Hanbury | 509 | Stanley | 420 | Jordan | 255 |
| A BERGAVENTY | | Harrison | 509 | St. Alaph | 509 | Keate | 510 |
| | 420 | Heard | 420 | Stephens | 335 | Kerrick | 510, 511 |
| Affleck | 420 | Heathcote | 420 | St. Leger | 335 | Kilderbee | 510 |
| Apfey | 420 | Hill | 421 | Tahourdin | 255 | King | 511 |
| Arden | 420 | Hopkins | 420 | Thompsons | 335 | Laurie | 510 |
| Able | 335 | Howard | 420 | Townsend | 509 | Lens | 511 |
| Aylesford | 255 | Howe | 420 | Uxbridge | 420 | Meek | 510 |
| Bates | 509 | Hulse | 335 | Vaughan | 420 | Menzes | 510 |
| Beetor | 167 | Kelly | 167, 255 | Walsingham | 255, 420 | Meyrick | 510 |
| Berwick | 421 | Kenyon | 420 | Wigglesworth | 255 | Nath | 510 |
| Bronneek | 167 | King | 509 | Williams | 255 | Nelson | 511 |
| Boringdon | 421 | Leicester | 420 | Wood | 167 | Newton | 510 |
| Bradstreet | 255 | Lenox | 335, 420 | | | Paddon | 510 |
| Brett | 240 | Leven | 421 | ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS. | | Papillon | 510 |
| Brydges | 509 | Lock | 420 | A KEHURST | 510 | Peddle | 510 |
| Buchanan | 420 | Lombe | 167 | Alcock | 510 | Pettyman | 510 |
| Bulkeley | 421 | Lonsdale | 421 | Baldwin | 510 | Priest | 255 |
| Camelford | 167 | Lowther | 421 | Barrow | 510 | Porter | 610 |
| Campbell | 255 | Ludlow | 335 | Beavor | 510 | Puleston | 510 |
| Carteret | 335 | Luttrell | 420 | Bowen | 255 | Randolph | 255 |
| Churchill | 335 | Macdonald | 420 | Brand | 510 | Raymond | 255 |
| Clephorn | 255 | Merry | 420 | Bulle | 510 | Robinson | 510 |
| Cochran | 420 | Metge | 255 | Carr | 510 | Rudge | 510 |
| Cocks | 421 | Mornington | 420 | Chalmers | 510 | Salter | 510 |
| Cottrell | 420 | Morhead | 167 | Chisholm | 510 | Sampson | 510 |
| Crookshank | 255 | Mulgrave | 420 | Clark | 510 | Sawbridge | 510 |
| Crosley | 255 | Nepean | 420 | Cleaver | 510 | Sawkins | 510 |
| Crowe | 509 | Northumberland | 335 | Clofe | 255 | Smith | 510 |
| Darant | 167 | Orde | 420 | Constable | 510 | Spence | 510 |
| Dutton | 421 | Orford | 420 | Cooper | 509 | Stebbing | 510 |
| Earlsfort | 421 | Paget | 420 | Coppard | 510 | Swan | 510 |
| Edgar | 420 | Parker | 421 | Cotton | 510 | Taylor | 510 |
| Edgumbe | 420 | Pastey | 335 | Craig | 510 | Thomas | 511 |
| Effingham | 335 | Pepys | 167 | Crofts | 509 | Tinker | 510 |
| Egerton | 421 | Percival | 420 | Deane | 511 | Tooley | 510 |
| Elliot | 333 | Pitcairn | 509 | Daker | 255 | Townley | 510 |
| Ferguson | 509 | Pitt | 167, 335 | Dickenson | 510 | Turner | 511 |
| Ferris | 420 | Pratt | 420 | Dickin | 510 | Walker | 255 |
| Fitzgibbon | 167 | Reid | 420 | Drummond | 510 | Webster | 511 |
| Fitzherbert | 167 | Ravely | 421 | Duncan | 511 | Westcott | 511 |
| Foster | 420 | Reynell | 420 | Eyre | 255 | Williams | 510, 511 |
| Frazer | 420 | Reynold | 509 | Fotheringham | 510 | Wilkin | 510 |
| Galloway | 255 | Roche | 421 | Fowler | 510 | Woodcock | 510 |
| Galway | 420 | Rosewell | 255 | Grieve | 510 | Wythe | 510 |
| Gannon | 335 | Rutland | 335 | | | Yarker | 510 |
| | | Rycroft | 167 | | | | |

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

LAST SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

| | |
|--|---|
| INTRODUCTION to this department | 3 |
| Observations on the King's speeches at the closing of the last session and opening the present | 3 |
| Nov. 12, 13. Addresses carried to St. James's by both Houses of Parliament | 4 |
| Nov. 14. Report on congratulations to her Majesty | 4 |
| Nov. 17. Business in both Houses | 5 |
| Nov. 18. Business in the House of Lords | 5 |

| | |
|--|---|
| Nov. 18. Remarks on India Bill | 5 |
| Speech of Mr. Fox | 5 |
| Speeches of Col. North and Mr. W. Pitt | 7 |
| Nov. 19. Business of the day | 7 |
| Nov. 20. Speech of Lord John Cavendish on receipt tax | 7 |
| Mr. Fox's speech on bringing in his bill | 7 |
| Speeches of Mr. W. Grenville, Lord John Cavendish, Commodore Johnson | 8 |
| Speech of Sir Henry Pakenham | 9 |
| Mr. Fox | 9 |

Index to the Parliamentary History.

| | | | |
|---|-----|--|------------|
| Speech of Mr. W. Pitt | 9 | Speeches of Lord North, &c | Granville, |
| Mr. Erskine | 9 | Mr. Fox | 177 |
| Mr. Arden | 9 | Mr. Erskine moves | 178 |
| Mr. Burke | 9 | Dec. 19, 1783. New ministry | 237 |
| Nov. 21. Business of the day | 9 | Mr. H. Dundas's motion | 252 |
| Lord John Cavendish's motion for a committee of trade | 9 | Mr. Fox speaks | 252 |
| Lord Mahon's motion respecting the receipt tax | 9 | Speeches of Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Arden, Mr. Fox | 258 |
| The Speaker interferes | 9 | Mr. Lee's motion for deferring Sir Thomas Rumbold's bill carried | 258 |
| Nov. 24. Sir H. Fletcher presents a petition from the East-India Company | 10 | Dec. 22. Speeches of Mr. W. Granville and Mr. Fox | 258 |
| Nov. 25. Sir H. Fletcher presents a petition from the East-India Directors | 10 | Land tax bill | 259 |
| Speech of Mr. Fox | 10 | Mr. Erskine's speech and motion | 259 |
| Nov. 26. Committee of trade | 11 | Mr. H. Dundas answers | 259 |
| Mr. Fox's bill for the better government of the territorial acquisitions in India | 11 | Mr. Fox speaks | 260 |
| Lord J. Cavendish's bill to explain the receipt tax | 11 | Governor Johnson and Lord North speak | 260 |
| Nov. 27. Motions of Mr. Fox and Lord North | 11 | Motion for an address carried | 261 |
| Speech of Mr. Fox | 11 | Dec. 24. The whole House carry their address to the King | 261 |
| Mr. Fox's reasons for sending the bill to a committee | 84 | Speeches of Mr. Fox and Lord John Cavendish | 261 |
| Mr. Pitt objects to the bill, and moves to adjourn it | 83 | Debate on the state of the nation | 261 |
| Lord North defends it | 83 | Speeches of Lord Beauchamp, Mr. Fox, Lord Mulgrave, Lord North, Mr. Scott, and Lord Surrey | 261 |
| Sir Richard Hill against it | 83 | House adjourns | 261 |
| Mr. Erskine defends the right and policy of the bill | 83 | Occasional remarks | 262 |
| Mr. Macdonald supports the motion for adjournment | 84 | Jan. 12, 1784. Dispute between Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt | 262 |
| Dec. 1. Mr. Powys's motion against the bill | 84 | Mr. Fox votes three resolutions | 262 |
| Dec. 3. Seven commissioners and nine assistant directors elected by the House of Commons | 85 | Speeches of Lord Surrey, Mr. H. Dundas | 263 |
| Dec. 4. Motion for expelling Christopher Atkinson carried | 85 | Mr. Pitt delivers the King's message | 263 |
| Division on repeal of the receipt tax | 85 | Jan. 14. Mr. Pitt opens his India bill | 263 |
| Dec. 5. Grants for discharging Exchequer bills, and bill for discharging the East-India Company's debts | 85 | Mr. Fox in reply | 264 |
| Debate on India bill | 85 | Jan. 16. Mr. Pitt's bill read | 265 |
| Dec. 8. Debate on third reading of India bill | 86 | Conversation between Mr. Pitt and Lord Surrey | 265 |
| Speeches of Mr. Harriott, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Wilkes | 86 | Motion of Lord Charles Spencer | 265 |
| General Burgoyne and Mr. Scott | 87 | Speech of Mr. Powys | 265 |
| Sir Richard Hill, Mr. Powys, Mr. Fox, Mr. W. Pitt | 88 | Speeches of Mr. Fox, Mr. H. Dundas | 266 |
| of the Attorney-General, Mr. Arden, and Mr. Rigby | 88 | Jan. 23. Speech of Mr. Fox on an union | 266 |
| Substances of the speeches of Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Sheridan | 89 | Mr. Pitt speaks on the same subject | 267 |
| Substances of the speeches of Mr. Flood and Mr. Courtenay | 89 | Jan. 23. Mr. Pitt's India bill read for the second time | 267 |
| Division of the House on the India bill | 89 | Mr. Powys speaks on it | 267 |
| Dec. 9. Mr. Fox and other members carry the bill to the House of Lords | 89 | Mr. Fox, on a dissolution | 267 |
| Dec. 10. Short view of the business of the day | 170 | Jan. 24. Mr. Powys and Mr. Pitt, on the dissolution | 267 |
| Dec. 11. Agreed to the resolutions on the supply | 170 | Mr. Marham and Mr. Fox speak | 268 |
| Mr. Flood speaks | 170 | Jan. 26. Mr. Eden's motion | 337 |
| Mr. Flood makes a motion | 170 | Mr. Pitt refuses to pledge himself with respect to a dissolution | 337 |
| Mr. Flood's motion negatived | 170 | Speeches of Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt | 337 |
| Dec. 12. Ordnance estimates | 170 | Jan. 29. Business of the day | 338 |
| Sir Thomas Rumbold's restraining bill | 171 | Feb. 2. Resolution of the meeting at St. Alban's tavern | 338 |
| Dec. 17. Business of the day | 176 | Mr. Coke's motion | 338 |
| Speech of Mr. Baker | 176 | Speeches of Mr. Dundas and Mr. Fox | 338 |
| Mr. Baker reads his two resolutions | 177 | Speeches of Mr. Powys and Mr. Pitt | 339 |
| Mr. Pitt moves the order of the day | 177 | Feb. 3. Business of the day | 339 |
| | | Feb. 5. Debate on the proceedings of the Lords | 340 |
| | | Lord Beauchamp's motion | 340 |
| | | Mr. Fox's speech | 340 |
| | | Mr. Pitt praises the Chancellor | 341 |
| | | Feb. 6. Business of the day in both Houses of parliament | 341 |
| | | Feb. 10. Mr. Eden's and Mr. Pitt's speeches | 341 |
| | | Feb. 11. Mr. Eden on smuggling | 341 |

Index to the Parliamentary History.

| | | | |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| Conversation on the necessity of an union between Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt | 341 | March 1. Mr. Fox speaks on the King's answer | 344 |
| Speeches of Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, and Lord North | 342 | Mr. Pitt answers | 345 |
| Feb. 12. Business of the day | 342 | March 2 and 3. Business of these days | 345 |
| Feb. 16. Lord Beauchamp on the privileges of the House | 342 | March 4. The Commons present their second address | 345 |
| His lordship's resolutions | 342 | March 5. Short view of the day's business | 345 |
| Feb. 18. Mr. Pitt informs the House of his Majesty's pleasure | 343 | March 8. Mr. Fox on the King's answer | 345 |
| Debates on this intimation | 343 | Mr. Dundas answers | 346 |
| Feb. 19. Business of the day | 343 | March 9. Mutiny bill passes without debate | 346 |
| Feb. 20. Debate on the supplies | 343 | March 10 and 11. Business of these days | 346 |
| Mr. Eden's and Mr. Fox's speeches | 343 | March 12. Debate on parliamentary reform | 346 |
| Mr. Pitt replies | 344 | March 16, 17, 18, 19, 22. Short view of each day's business | 346 |
| Feb. 23. Motion on Mr. Rigby's balance | 344 | March 23. Subjects of debate in both Houses | 347 |
| Feb. 24. Business of the day | 344 | March 24. The King prorogues the parliament | 347 |
| Feb. 25. The Commons address the King | 344 | | |

FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

| HOUSE OF COMMONS. | | HOUSE OF LORDS. | |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| STATE of Europe on opening of the new parliament | 347 | Nov. 24. Business of the day | 10 |
| May 18. Mr. Cornwall chosen Speaker | 348 | Opinion of the counsel for the India Company | 81 |
| Mr. Fox speaks on the Westminster election | 348 | Abstract of debtor and creditor, in India account | 81 |
| May 19. His Majesty's speech | 348 | Dec. 2. Nesbit's divorce bill | 84 |
| Motion for an address of thanks in the House of Lords | 349 | Speeches of Lords Abingdon and Sandwich | 84 |
| May 24. Westminster election discussed | 349 | On the coalition dissolved | 84 |
| Debate on the King's speech | 349 | Motion for adjournment carried | 85 |
| Address moved for | 349 | Dec. 15. Earl Temple objects to the bill | 89 |
| Lord Surrey's amendment | 349 | Duke of Portland's reply to Lord Temple | 169 |
| Speeches of Lord North, Mr. Powys, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Pitt | 350 | Debate ensues | 169 |
| May 25. Bill for American trade | 425 | The Lords Temple, Loughborough, Thurlow, the Earl of Carlisle, and Duke of Portland speak | 169 |
| House proceeds to determine contested elections | 425 | Petition from India Company read | 170 |
| Bedford election | 425 | Dec. 12. Lord Temple presents a petition from the India directors | 170 |
| Mr. Fox's petition | 426 | Dec. 15. Motion of the Earl of Abingdon negatived | 171 |
| Lord Mulgrave and Sir Lloyd Kenyon speak | 426 | Speeches of Dukes of Richmond and Manchester | 171 |
| Speeches of Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt | 426 | — of Lords Loughborough and Thurlow | 171 |
| May 26. Vote of supply discussed | 427 | — of Lords Carlisle and Fitzwilliam | 172 |
| May 27. The House addresses the King | 427 | Altercation between several of the Lords | 172 |
| May 28. His Majesty's answer | 427 | Bill negatived | 172 |
| Conversation between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Sheridan on parliamentary reform | 427 | Dec. 16. Business of the day | 173 |
| Mr. Fox's petition read | 428 | Dec. 17. Speeches of Lords Gower and Carlisle | 173 |
| May 31. Committee of Supply | 428 | India bill, by whom supported | 174 |
| Petition of Westminster electors | 428 | India bill, by whom, and on what grounds opposed | 174 |
| June 1. India house account | 428 | Bishop of Salisbury's speech | 176 |
| June 2. Committee of supply | 428 | Bill rejected | 176 |
| Mr. Pitt on smuggling | 429 | Dec. 18. Motion of Lord Effingham | 178 |
| Second petition of Westminster electors | 429 | Dec. 24. Lord Thurlow Chancellor | 261 |
| Petition of high-bailiff | 429 | His Majesty assents to twelve bills | 261 |
| Counsel heard on these two petitions | 429 | House adjourns | 261 |
| Witnesses examined | 429 | Jan. 20. Business of the day | 266 |
| Speeches of Mr. Fox, Lord Maitland, and Mr. Sheridan | 429 | Feb. 2. Lord Effingham's motion | 339 |
| Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Fox speak | 430 | Speeches of Lords Fitzwilliam and Fauconberg | 339 |
| June 3. Conversation on reform | 430 | Speeches of Dukes of Manchester and Richmond | 339 |
| Westminster election | 430 | Lord Loughborough, the Chancellor, Lord Mansfield, and others speak | 340 |
| June 7. Election petitions presented | 430 | | |
| Westminster election | 430 | | |
| June 8. Westminster election | 431 | | |
| Mr. W. Ellis's motion | 431 | | |
| Mr. Anstruther seconds it | 432 | | |
| Supported by several members | 432 | | |

PHILOSOPHY, INCLUDING ASTRONOMY, AEROSTATICS, CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS, METEORS, AND OPTICS.

| | | | |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| ABSTRACT of a plan for an order of military merit | 378 | Epigram on air-balloons | 147 |
| Account of the qualities and uses of coal tar and coal varnish | 179 | Explanation of the cut of a balloon | 449 |
| Account of a new species of volcano, independent of fire, with observations on the phenomena which appear at the mountain of Maccaluba, in Sicily | 101 | Experiments on elastic gum | 304 |
| Account of an eruption in 1777 | 103 | Extracts from an essay on aerial navigation, translated from the French | 443 |
| Account of several Lunar Iris | 178 | Extract of a letter from M. Messier to Mr. J. H. Magellan, F. R. S. respecting a comet | 24 |
| Account of the balloon at Lyons, on Jan. 19, 1784 | 147 | Extract from a letter to Mr. De Magellan, from M. Messier | 298 |
| Account of the aerial voyage by Messrs. Charles and Robert | 24 | Extract from a second letter | 299 |
| aerostatic experiment performed at Dijon | 449 | F. | |
| aerostatic machine launched at Lyons, Jan. 19, 1784 | 203 | FIRE balls seen at Paris | 300 |
| Air-balloons | 203 | H. | |
| Air-balloons | 443 | HENRY, letter on Dr. | 353 |
| Air-balloon at Milan | 452 | Herchel's account of the diameter and magnitude of the Georgium Sidus, with a description of the dark and lucid disk, and periphery micrometer | 25 |
| Analysis of water, by a celebrated chemist | 96 | Honours paid Messieurs de Montgolfier | 300 |
| Animadversions on the third part of Mr. Vince's paper on series | 440 | I. | |
| Annual assembly of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Peterburgh | 200 | IMPOSSIBILITY of directing air-balloons | 302 |
| Answers to Mathematical Questions 29, 89, 196, 272, 356, 436 | | Introduction on the theory of earthquakes | 100 |
| Answer to question 16, by Mathematicus | 20 | L. | |
| to question 17, by Mr. E. L. Duffaut | 20 | LETTER on air-balloons | 305 |
| to question 18, by the Rev. Mr. John Garnons | 21 | Letter from Comte de Laffini | 300 |
| to question 19, by Mr. J. Dalby | 21 | Letter on Mr. Henry's method for preserving water at sea | 353 |
| to question 20, by Mr. J. Dalby | 22 | Lunar Iris described, as seen on October 18, 1782 | 177 |
| to question 21, by Mr. G. Sanderfon | 23 | Lunar Iris seen Feb. 27, 1782 | 178 |
| to question 22, by Mr. W. Richards | 89 | Lunar Iris seen July 30, 1782 | 178 |
| to question 23, by Mr. J. Dalby | 90 | M. | |
| by γ Draconis, and Mr. R. Philips of Cornwall | 91 | MANNER of directing balloons | 15 |
| Answer to question 24, by Mr. G. Garnons | 92 | Mathematical questions 23, 93, 199, 296, 359 | 439 |
| to question 25, by Mr. John Hampshire | 92 | Meeting on the 8th of January, at the Royal Society | 29 |
| to question 26, by Mr. G. Sanderfon | 92 | Meeting of the Petersburg Society, in 1769, described by Mr. Professor Richardson | 202 |
| Another answer by Mr. T. Todd | 93 | Method for making the covering for balloons | 13 |
| B. | | Mode of lowering balloons | 14 |
| BANKS's , Sir Joseph, card to all the Fellows of the Royal Society | 29 | N. | |
| C. | | NEW and improved construction of telescopes | 302 |
| COAL tar and varnish | 179 | New species of earthquakes | 101 |
| Coal tar not inflammable | 182 | News from Copenhagen of the new island near Reikenos | 16 |
| Chemical analysis of elastic gum | 305 | Observations | 15 |
| Comet between the foot of Aquarius and the tail of the whale | 300 | Observations made at the plain Maccaluba | 104 |
| Comet, letter on | 24 | Observations on oil of vitriol | 353 |
| Conjectures on the causes of the fogs in various parts of the world, 1783 | 165 | On elastic gum | 303 |
| Count Bruhl's watch | 298 | On Mr. Henry's method of preserving water at sea | 16 |
| D. | | P. | |
| DEBATES of the Royal Society, previous to the Christmas recess | 29 | PAPERS in this work on the subject of meteors | 375 |
| Defect in telescopes observed | 302 | Pigott's comet seen in France | 299 |
| Description of two balloons | 13 | Q. | |
| Description of a second machine | 15 | QUESTION 27, answered by Mr. W. Kay | 196 |
| Directions for preparing vessels' bottoms, so as to defend them from the worm | 180 | Question 28, answered by Mr. G. Sanderfon | 196 |
| Divisions upon three questions at the Royal Society | 30 | 29, answered by Mr. G. Sanderfon | 197 |
| E. | | 29, answered algebraically by Mr. James Webb | 198 |
| BLASTIC gum, how obtained | 304 | 30, answered by the Rev. Mr. Garnons | 198 |
| | | 31, answered by Mr. Isaac Dalby | 272 |
| | | 32, answered by Mr. Staunton, of Chelsea | 272 |
| | | 33, answered by F. R. K. the proposer | 273 |
| | | 34, answered by Mr. Duffaut, of Greenwich | 27 |

Index to the Poetry.

| | | | |
|--|-----|--|-----|
| Question 35, answered by Mr. I. Dalby | 274 | Second account of an air-balloon | 247 |
| — 35, answered by y Draconis, the pro- | 275 | Speakers on both sides at Royal Society | 30 |
| pofer | 275 | T. | |
| — 39, answered by Mr. Isaac Dalby | 358 | TABLE of the going of a magic watch | 299 |
| — 40, answered by Mr. G. Sanderson | 359 | Todd's answer to question 38, | 358 |
| — 40, answered by Mr. Mose | 436 | U. | |
| — 41, answered by Mr. Duffaut | 437 | USES of coal oils, varnish, and varnish paints | 181 |
| — 42, answered by Mr. Richards | 437 | Uses of coal tar in wood and iron work | 182 |
| — 43, answered by Tasso | 428 | V. | |
| — 44, answered by Mr. Todd | 438 | VINCE, animadversion on | 440 |
| R. | | W. | |
| REASONS of the failure of the experiment | 16 | WEBB's answer to question 37 | 257 |
| Recapitulation of air-balloons | 442 | Williams's answer to question 36 | 356 |
| Remark by Mr. Todd | 21 | Wooden cut of two air-balloons, on a new con- | |
| S. | | struction, which may be guided through the | |
| SALLINGER's letter to Mr. Professor Mas- | | air in any direction | 12 |
| kelyne, on a meteor | 375 | Wooden cut of a balloon capable of being di- | |
| Sanderson's answer to question 38 | 357 | rected | 448 |
| School for mining established in France | 377 | | |

P O E T R Y.

| | | | |
|---|----------|---|----------|
| ABIRAN, or the victim of fancied woe, by | | Lindore, in answer to Dr. Percy's song of The | |
| Mr. Professor Richardson, of Glasgow | 127 | Fairerit of the Fair | 458 |
| Ad Thomam Barry | 296 | M. | |
| Air-Balloon | 213 | MISER | 17 |
| B. | | O. | |
| BRITAIN's Isle | 213 | ODE for the new year | 17 |
| Burton ale | 296 | Ode on the Queen's birth-day, performed at | |
| C. | | Dublin | 213 |
| CHLOE weeping | 126 | Ode on the King's birth-day | 456 |
| Chorus of Euripides's Medea | 372 | On the bills of mortality | 17 |
| Complaint of the Lord of Crequi | 456 | On the death of Queen Anne's son | 126 |
| Cupid and Sophia | 373 | On a child who lived but a few minutes | 212 |
| D. | | On the arts | 373 |
| DESCRIPTION of the allegoric band, by Mr. | | On seeing a rose in November | 457 |
| Jerningham | 214 | P. | |
| Disjointed watch | 297 | PASTORAL, by Mr. Holcroft | 457 |
| E. | | Petition, by a lady | 296 |
| ELEGY | 296, 373 | Pfalm CXIII. paraphrased | 296 |
| Epigramme | 128 | R. | |
| Epigrams | 297 | RETROSPECTION, an ode | 126 |
| Epigram of Ausonius, with a translation | 374 | Revival of British spirit | 458 |
| Epitaph by Dr. Johnson | 456 | Richardson's Abiran | 127 |
| Epitaph on a penitent | 213 | — — — — — verses with some flowers | 214 |
| Epitaph | 127 | S. | |
| Euripides, chorus of | 272 | SCENE of Buchanan's Jephthes translated | 294 |
| F. | | Seward, Miss, verses by | 19 |
| FOX, Mr. C. verses by | 126 | Song | 126, 213 |
| G. | | Sonnet at Piercefield | 373 |
| GIFTS of the gods | 457 | — — — by T. Warwick | 457 |
| H. | | — — — written at Avignon | 458 |
| HAYLEY's verses on Miss Seward | 18 | — — — from the Italian | 267 |
| Hermite's address to youth | 18 | Stockdale's verses on Mrs. Siddons | 295 |
| Holcroft's pastoral song | 457 | Summons to a ball at Knowle | 18 |
| Hull's labour in vain | 457 | T. | |
| Hymn to humanity, by Dr. Langhorne | 212 | THRALE, Mr. epitaph on | 374 |
| I. | | To R. P. Carew | 458 |
| INSCRIPTION to the memory of Mr. R. | | To the Earl of Carlisle | 458 |
| Midgley | 19 | To the genius of a rock | 458 |
| In Templo veneri dicato | 374 | Translation of a French epigram | 124 |
| Invocation to Chloe | 373 | V. | |
| — — — to Hope | 18 | VERSES on Mr. Wright, of Derby, by Miss | |
| Jerningham's allegoric band | 214 | Seward | 19 |
| Johnson's epitaph on Mr. Thrale | 374 | Verdes by Mr. C. Fox to Miss Frederick | 126 |
| — — — epitaph on Mrs. Thrale's mother | 456 | — — — found between Mr. W — — —'s chapel and | |
| L. | | the tabernacle | 214 |
| LABOUR in vain, by Mr. Hull | 457 | — — — by Mr. Professor Richardson, to a young | |
| Langhorne's hymn to humanity | 212 | lady, with some flowers | 214 |

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| ABSTRACT of the bill to provide a temporary reception for criminals, &c. | 409 |
| Address from the city of London on the change of ministry | 159 |
| King's answer | 159 |
| Addresses from various parts | 160, 251, 252, 253, 329, 330, 331 |
| from the St. Alban's meeting to the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, for a general coalition | 156 |
| Advertisement, a curious one, for the sale of a seat in parliament | 156 |
| Air-balloons | 76, 159 |
| Algiers, conspiracy at | 163 |
| Anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy | 415 |
| of his Majesty's birth-day | 504 |
| Archbishop of Paris, conclusion of his pastoral address on the peace | 163 |
| Articles of peace between Russia and the Porte | 164 |
| Assises | 162 |
| Atkinson, Christopher, surrenders himself into the court of King's Bench | 412 |
| His case argued in the court | 415, 417 |
| C. | |
| CAERMARTHEN , Marquis of, his official letter to the Lord Mayor | 417 |
| Convocation at St. Paul's | 417 |
| D. | |
| DANTZICK , blockade of, raised | 331 |
| King of Prussia's reasons for raising it | 332 |
| Dean Tucker's opinion on the dispute between the Crown and the House of Commons | 248 |
| Remarks on it | 249 |
| Dispatch from Lord Caermarthen to Mr. Storer | 158 |
| Dutch, their dispute with the Venetians | 163 |
| E. | |
| EAST-INDIES . Continuation of General Stuart's letter from Cuddalore | 77 |
| Sir Edward Hughes's letter to the Admiralty, 77—naval transactions in India from 19th March to 17th June, 1783, 77—engagement between the French and British fleets, 78—scurvy on board the British fleet, 79—intelligence of the preliminary articles of peace received at Madras, 79—Mons. Suffrein and the Marquis de Buffly agree to a cessation of hostilities, 79—British line of battle in the action, 79—list of the French squadron, 79—abstract of the killed and wounded | 79 |
| State of affairs on receiving intelligence of peace in Europe | 162 |
| Dissention between Lord Macartney and General Stuart | 254 |
| Sickness at Bencoolen | 255 |
| State of affairs, Dec. 10th | 331 |
| State of affairs, Dec. 26th | 418 |
| Capture of Cannanore | 418 |
| Famine in the French possessions | 507 |
| Rapid progress of European commerce with India | 507 |
| Emperor of Germany legitimates children of illegitimate marriages, and forbids the lessons of Gregory VII. | 163 |
| Executions at Newgate | 160, 252, 506 |
| F. | |
| FIRE at Sheffield | 76 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Fire in Wells-street | 414 |
| G. | |
| GLASS manufacturers obtain a verdict against an officer of the customs for seducing artificers to emigrate | 159 |
| Great seal stolen | 253 |
| New one delivered to the Chancellor | 329 |
| H. | |
| HAIL storm in Essex | 503 |
| Harford, Miss, her marriage with Mr. Morris annulled | 417 |
| Hill, Sir Richard, his verses in answer to the Commons' address | 329 |
| Hodgson, William, obtains a verdict against the secretaries of state for exacting unprecedented fees for passes | 250 |
| His correspondence with Lord Grantham | 251 |
| House of Commons, their address to the King against a dissolution of parliament | 76 |
| King's answer | 76 |
| Their resolutions against the ministry laid before the King | 155 |
| Intimation of the King's pleasure on the resolutions | 155 |
| First address for the removal of ministry | 242 |
| King's answer | 242 |
| Second address | 242 |
| King's answer | 243 |
| Representation to the King | 243 |
| Address on the meeting of the new parliament | 410 |
| House of Lords, their address to the King on his right of appointing ministers | 161 |
| King's answer | 162 |
| Address on the meeting of new parliament | 410 |
| I. | |
| IRELAND , a bill brought in to remedy defects in the representation, 254—the bill rejected by the Commons, 331—Duke of Rutland arrives as Lord Lieutenant, 331—regulations of the post-office, 331—motion for protecting duties rejected, 331—discontents and outrages of the people, 331—bill to secure the liberty of the press, 331—distress and emigration of the poor, 418—parliament prorogued, 418—spirited language of the county meetings, 506—Resolutions of the county of Dublin | 506 |
| Irish Association | 191 |
| Correspondence between the Bishop of Derry, and James Boswell, Esq. | 192 |
| Address of the Drogheda association | 192 |
| Earl of Bristol's answer | 193 |
| Address of the Londonderry association | 193 |
| Earl of Bristol's answer | 194 |
| Corps of volunteers raised by the Earl of Bristol | 194 |
| Letter of General Flood | 195 |
| Address of the delegates to the King | 195 |
| Address of the Connaught volunteers | 195 |
| Answer of the Earl of Bristol | 195 |
| Address of the Coleraine battalion | 268 |
| Earl of Bristol's answer | 269 |
| Address of the bill of rights battalion | 269 |
| Earl of Bristol's answer | 269 |
| Addresses of the county of Mayo | 270 |
| Earl of Bristol's answer | 271 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Irish representation | 276 |
| Introduction | 276 |
| Letter from the Rev. Mr. C. Wyvill to Mr. H. Joy | 277 |
| Mr. Wyvill's answer to the parliamentary queries | 277 |
| Friendly hints to the committee of parliamentary reform in Ireland, by Thomas Northcote | 350 |
| Letter from John Cartwright, Esq. to Col. Sharman | 351 |
| Letter from Mr. Cartwright to Lieut. Col. Sharman | 433 |
| Letter II. by Dr. Jebb | 433 |
| Lieut. Col. Sharman's letter to Dr. Jebb | 435 |
| Heads of a parliamentary reform proposed by the Ulster committee of correspondence | 435 |

K.

| | |
|--|-----|
| KING's answer to the bishops address | 159 |
| Message to parliament on the landing of some Hessian troops | 242 |
| Speech on putting an end to the session of parliament | 244 |

L.

| | |
|---|-----|
| L'ALDULUDULI, opening of a mountain at | 163 |
| Lascars, manner and cause of their remaining in London | 160 |
| Lee, Mr. some account of him | 252 |
| Light-house on the Farn Islands swept away | 159 |
| London, election for members to serve in parliament, 329—close of the poll, 330—scrutiny demanded, 330—scrutiny begun, 412—abandoned, 413—sheriff's return and numbers on the poll | 414 |

M.

| | |
|--|----------|
| MIDDLESEX election, 412—scrutiny demanded, 412—objected to, 413—further proceedings concerning it | 414 |
| Ministry, list of that formed in Dec. 1783 | 153 |
| Abstract of their proceedings, and those of the House of Commons, from 26th January to 26th March, 1784 | 152, 245 |
| Monasteries reduced in Spain | 163 |
| Monument of Lord Chatham | 330 |
| Morris, Mr. his marriage with Miss Harford annulled | 417 |

N.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| NANCY packet lost | 255 |
| Naples, epidemic disorders at | 163 |
| New-York evacuated | 163 |

O.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| OLD-BAILEY sessions | 160, 252, 412, 504 |
| Trial of Mr. Robertson for forgery | 503 |
| Trial of Patrick Nicholson, &c. for the murder of Nicholas Casson | 503 |
| Order of council respecting draw-backs on goods exported to America | 331 |
| Order of council respecting the importation of unmanufactured goods from America | 506 |

P.

| | |
|--|-----|
| PARIS, number of baptisms, &c. for 1783 | 164 |
| Parish girl frozen to death | 160 |
| Parliament prorogued, 253—proclamation for dissolving it, 254—circumstances attending | |

| | |
|--|----------|
| the dissolution, 247— | 416, 417 |
| Passes, new ones issued for Barbary cruisers | 159 |
| Peace, news of it received in India 79, 162.—Arrival of the definitive treaty with the States-General | 503 |
| Petition of the India Company against Mr. Fox's bill | 241 |
| — from the city of London | 241 |
| Pitt Mr. his answer to the address of the St. Alban's meeting, 156.—His letters to the meeting | 157 |
| Plague at Cherfon and Constantinople | 163, 164 |
| Portland Duke of, his answer to the address of the St. Alban's meeting, 156.—His letters to the meeting | 156, 157 |

Q.

| | |
|---|-----|
| QUARANTINE taken off ships coming from the Mediterranean | 330 |
|---|-----|

R.

| | |
|---|-----|
| REMARKS on the general election and the new parliament, 326.—On the defeat of the coalition, and the popularity of the ministry 326.—On the conduct of parties, as corrupting the morals of the people, 327.—On binding representatives to obey the instructions of their constituents, 327.—On the effects of party spirit in England, 327.—On the origin and progress of the public debt, and the danger of annihilating it, 327.—On the improbability of paying it, and its continuance as dangerous to liberty | 328 |
| Robberies at the Opera | 251 |
| Robertson, Mr. his trial at the Old-Bailey | 503 |

S.

| | |
|--|----------|
| SCOTLAND, disputes about fictitious voters | 408 |
| Considerations on freehold estates | 408 |
| Rifings of the people to destroy the distilleries | 507 |
| Secondary of the compters suspended for an illegal distraint on the India Company | 253 |
| Sheriffs for 1784 | 161 |
| Speaker of the House of Commons chosen | 411 |
| St. Alban's-tavern, meeting of members of the House of Commons there, to forward an union of parties, with the letters of the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt | 156, 247 |
| State of the unfunded debt | 247 |
| Strangford, Viscount, disqualified from voting in parliament | 418 |
| Stuart, General, dismissed from the service of the India Company, and arrested | 254 |
| Superbe man of war lost | 331 |
| Sutton, Capt. his action for damages against Commodore Johnstone | 505 |

V.

| | |
|--|-----|
| VENETIANS, their dispute with the Dutch | 163 |
|--|-----|

W.

| | |
|---|----------|
| WALL, Governor, reward for apprehending him | 252 |
| Charges exhibited against him | 252 |
| Westminster election, 415.—Scrutiny demanded, 415.—Protested against, 415.—State of each day's poll, 416.—Copy of the high-bailiff's return, 416.—Commencement and proceedings of the scrutiny | 504, 505 |

THE

LONDON MAGAZINE

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

REVISED

VOLUME THE THIRD,

FOR

JULY,

AUGUST,

SEPTEMBER,

OCTOBER,

NOVEMBER,

DECEMBER,

MDCC LXXXIV.

Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.

JUVENAL.

— Dulcique animos novitate tenebo.

OV. MET. IV. 284.

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P R E F A C E.

THE kind encouragement with which we are favoured by our readers makes us happy in seizing this opportunity of returning them our grateful thanks. No periodical publication can long subsist without the patronage of the public. It is indisputably incumbent, therefore, on those who are so fortunate as to enjoy this enviable distinction, to hasten with their tribute of thanks, on every proper occasion. Such little intercourses between the reader and author communicate a sensible satisfaction to both parties. Though a man may be conscious of his own deserts, he must be little acquainted with the capriciousness of mankind, if he be not flattered when his productions succeed; and they must be perfect strangers to the operations of vanity in the breast of a prosperous writer, who are not pleased at the expansion of heart, which bids him acknowledge, how much he is indebted to the partiality of the public, for their encouragement.

But how far are our readers or ourselves concerned in what we have written?—This is a subject, into which, for many reasons, we shall at present decline entering, and shall conclude this little preface, with laying before them a short recapitulation of some of the principal pieces which our labours have produced or selected for their entertainment, in the second volume of the London Magazine enlarged and improved.

In the Magazine for JANUARY our readers will find, among other pieces, the Parliamentary History: a wooden cut and description of two Air-Balloons to be guided through the air in any direction: observations on Mr. Henry's method of preserving water at sea: account from Copenhagen of the new island near Rickenos: ode for the new year: Hayley's verses on Miss Seward: extract of a letter from M. Messier respecting the comet described in our former volume: account of the aerial voyage by Mess. Charles and Roberts: Mr. Herschel's account of the diameter and magnitude of the Georgium Sidus: review of the debates of the Royal Society previous to the Christmas recess: plate of the port of Messina: Count Ippolito's letter on the earthquakes in Calabria, in addition to Sir William Hamilton's account: story of the great Montefiquieu: life of Bentley, with other miscellaneous papers: review of an essay on landscape: Transactions of the Society of Arts: Halsted's History of Kent: Ferguson's History of the Roman Republic: Annual Register for 1782: account of new plays, and chronology of events.

FEBRUARY. Account of the black canker caterpillar: paper on the analysis of water: plan for a general inoculating dispensary: introduction to the theory of earthquakes: account of a new species of volcano independent of fire: analysis of the character of Nestor: on theatrical criticism: explanation of an ancient enigmatical inscription at Bologna: continuation of Bentley's life: essays on blackguardism and gentility: on the fair-sex: on the complaints of mankind: Mr. Charles Fox's verses on Miss Frederick: Mr. Professor Richardson's Abirani: review of Philosophical Transactions, Blair's Lectures: Mably on History: Tyrwhitt's conjectures in *Strabonem*: Philosophical and Royal Society Intelligence.

MARCH. Account of several lunar igis: on coal tar and coal varnish: the dangerous consequences of cold: Sir W. Blackstone on the Hales' Owe roll; Irish, mathematical, and philosophical papers: the life of Meurfins: Langhorne's hymn to humanity: verses by Jerningham and Richardson: explanation of Horace: on the English constitution: new plays: review of Hunter's life: De Lolme's human superstition: Jerningham's Scandinavian poetry: Richardson's Russian empire: state papers: new ministry.

APRIL. Life of Sir John Pringle: scene from Buchanan: Stockdale on Mrs. Siddons: astronomical papers: air-balloons: on elastic gum: on Sapphic verse: on style and language: on Horace: description and plate of the cast-iron bridge in Shropshire: review of Stockdale's poems: De Lolme: Blair: and Richardson: theatre: new parliament.

MAY. Irish papers: chemistry: mathematics: on the style of conversation: on Euripides: on Mr. Wedgwood's book: chorus of Euripides: Dr. Johnson's epitaph on Mr. Thrale: papers on meteors: intelligence: life of Professor SGravesand: exhibition: theatre: review of Woodeson on jurisprudence: Berquin's Children's friend; and Hints for a reform: Scotch elections: state papers: commemoration of Handel.

JUNE. Irish papers: mathematics: aërostatics from the French: Dr. Hunter on the requisites for forming a man: epitaph by Dr. Johnson: songs by Hull and Holcroft: sonnets by Warwick: Lindore, in answer to Dr. Percy's Nancy: the revival of British spirit: on Virgil's Dido: on the progress of luxury at Edinburgh: life of Euler: review of Biographia Britannica: New Foundling Hospital for wit: Sad Shepherd: Cooke's voyage: Davies's miscellanies: Berquin: commemoration of Handel: plays at Colman's theatre: monthly chronology.

Such are, in part, the contents of the second volume of the work in its improved state; and we trust that our readers will not be displeased at having them recalled to their remembrance in this concise recapitulation.

C O N T E N T S

OF THE

LONDON MAGAZINE

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

VOLUME THE THIRD,

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1784.

| | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| AEROSTATICS | - | 52, 114, 305, 391, 441, 477 |
| Astronomy | - | - 434 |
| Biography | - | 17, 105, 178, 264, 343, 420 |
| Budget | - | - 76 |
| Chemistry | - | - 254, 338, 412 |
| English Theatre | - | 74, 155, 231, 313, 389, 478 |
| Erskine's Speech | - | - 234, 315, 482 |
| Intelligence | - | - 175 |
| Irish Representation, and Association Intelligence | 9, 174, 288, 334, | 416 |
| Literary Review | - | 54, 144, 214, 298, 378, 464 |
| Mathematics | - | 13, 101, 207, 260, 350, 432 |
| Medicine | - | - 97, 436 |
| Meteors | - | - 122 |
| Miscellany | - | 26, 127, 184, 267, 352, 441 |
| Monthly Chronology | - | 78, 156, 237, 318, 394, 485 |
| Musical Fund | - | - 73 |
| Natural History | - | - 287 |
| Optics | - | - 182 |
| Parliamentary History | - | 1, 89, 165, 255, 325, 405 |
| Philosophy | - | - 120 |
| Poetry | - | 49, 124, 211, 294, 374, 460 |
| Public Papers | - | - 392 |
| Royal Society Intelligence | - | - 459 |

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR JULY, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

ON the other hand, it was argued by Lord Mulgrave, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Mr. Hardinge, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, the Master of the Rolls, and Mr. Dundas, that if there was any inconvenience, absurdity, or injustice in the election laws, it was fit that they should be amended; but that the present question must be determined by the laws as they now stand, and not by laws to be hereafter enacted. That the proposition before the House was in itself a complete refutation of the doctrine which those who supported it attempted to establish; for it called upon the high-bailiff to do a ministerial act, after his authority, according to their opinion, had actually expired. That the high-bailiff was bound by his oath to return the candidates who should appear to have the majority of legal votes; and surely, in order to comply with his duty, he must make enquiries, and not make a return merely from the apparent majority; more especially as he had sufficient reason to believe that a great number of spurious votes had been obtruded on the poll. In the first place, he knew that 4000 had voted on this occasion more than had ever voted at any former election. He knew that the poll had been crammed with thousands during the first ten days, and afterwards meagerly and slenderly fed with individuals. He knew that men had been kept in readiness to feed the poll one by one, as occasion should require, that the books might not be closed; and that all this

LOND. MAG. July, 1784.

was done to protract the election to such a time, that no enquiry could take place into the illegality of the votes. In justice, therefore, to the candidates who had the majority of legal votes, in justice to the electors, who ought not to have forced upon them a member who was not the object of their choice, the scrutiny ought to be carried on. It had been urged by one of the counsel, that the electors of Westminster would have cause to complain if they should remain unrepresented, but the electors were too wise, not to recognize the constitutional doctrine, that members though chosen locally represented generally; and they would have the satisfaction to know, that if taxes should be laid upon them, they would have to pay them in common with the constituents of the members by whom these taxes should be imposed.

Mr. Fox rose as the Speaker was going to put the question, and claimed a right, as a party, to be heard last in the debate. He observed, however, that the Westminster election was not his cause, but the cause of the electors of Great-Britain in general, and of his constituents in particular. He took a comprehensive and accurate review of the case as originally stated to the House, of the evidence that had been adduced, the pleadings of the counsel, and the arguments that had been employed on both sides of the question, in this and every preceding discussion of the business; and shewed by a variety of clear and cogent reasoning, that nothing had been adduced in

evidence to justify the high-bailiff in granting a scrutiny; but that his having appointed one to commence ten days after the expiration of his power as returning officer, was neither warranted by statute, by the practice and usage of parliament, nor by any one precedent whatever. He ought, therefore, to be directed to make his return in like manner as he was bound to have made it on the 18th of May. If the House thought otherwise, they ought to direct a new writ to be issued, but by no means to order the high-bailiff to enter on the scrutiny, which would be a direct subversion of the rights of election, inasmuch as it would take away those rights from the people, and vest them in the House, making the House the electors instead of the elected. Should the House, in the present instance, determine that a scrutiny ought to go on, and, to prevent the repetition of a similar injury, immediately proceed to enact a new law for the purpose of regulating the Westminster elections in future, as had been hinted at, they would be guilty of the most gross and unexampled injustice. He complained of the violent prejudices of the House against him, of the undissembled rancour of some, and the contemptuous levity of others, and painted in strong and odious colours the extraordinary transactions of the election, the means adopted to defeat his success, and the scandalous attempts to blacken his character, and that of his friends. From these circumstances it was evident that the strong hand of government had been stretched out against him; and that all the difficulties he had met with, all that remained for him to encounter, were occasioned by the unrelenting disposition of ministers, who were evidently determined to push the spirit of resentment and revenge to the most rigorous extent, and to stop at nothing that was likely to effect his political annihilation. He did not believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a willing instrument in so base a cause. He imputed the share he took in the persecution to too servile a compliance with the will of those, whose cha-

acteristic it was to hate with rancour and to pursue the means of revenge with the most remorseless pertinacity. But let those who were in possession of power bear their triumph more moderately: their unmanly efforts to crush an individual would open the eyes of the public, and shew the fallacy of those clamours which had been so artfully excited, and so industriously propagated against an individual, whom they now attempted to persecute to destruction, in a manner so shameful and unprecedented.

Mr. Pitt replied to Mr. Fox, who, he observed, far from having a right to be heard as the last speaker upon a cause in which he himself was a party, according to the standing order of the House had no right to be heard at all. He challenged Mr. Fox to substantiate his assertions. If he had felt the strong hand of government, let the charge be brought and the fact established. He trusted the hand of government would never be so strong as to avert an accusation founded in truth, but that, when its criminality was proved, the merited odium and disgrace would fall on its head: on the other hand, he hoped government would never be so weak, as to be shaken by assertions without proof, and charges unsustained by evidence. Ministers knew too well that the only way to weaken and debase their own characters, and to strengthen and exalt that of the right honourable gentleman, was to make him the object of their persecution. It was well worth his while to appear as that object: he might even consent to suffer martyrdom itself, to be restored to that rank in the public esteem which he had forfeited by his detestable conduct in politics. He ridiculed the idea of any danger arising from the precedent that would be established, if the high-bailiff should be directed to proceed with the scrutiny. Whenever a returning officer did not comply with the exigency of the writ, the House of Commons would call upon him for his reasons, and unless they were found good and substantial, he would be severely punished for his neglect. From a case which he put hypothetically, but which

was indeed so personal that none could miss its meaning, he contended that a new law was necessary to regulate the poll for Westminster, and to limit its duration; and denied that a bill for that purpose, on the spur of the present occasion, would be any injustice to the electors. When were new laws to be made, but when the necessity of them was evinced by recent circumstances of inconvenience? The motion was negatived by a majority of 78.

Lord Mulgrave then moved, "That the high-bailiff of the city of Westminster do proceed in the scrutiny for the said city with all practicable dispatch."

To this Mr. Fox objected, as being in its nature mandatory, and such as would prevent the high-bailiff from making a return, if he should be induced to think that he ought to do so, without entering on the scrutiny. It would also reduce Mr. Fox to this dilemma, either to plead before a tribunal, against the legality of which he protested, or by refusing to take any part in the scrutiny, to expose himself to the resentment of the House, as contumacious, and regardless of its directions.

Mr. Dundas replied, that if the bailiff should be inclined to make a return without a scrutiny, there was nothing in the motion would prevent him, as it went no farther than to make him review his conduct, either by a scrutiny, or by any other means by which he could satisfy his conscience, and form a judgement on which side the majority of legal votes lay.

Mr. Sheridan then desired to be informed, if Mr. Fox should send a formal protest to the high-bailiff, signed by himself and other electors, declaring that being of opinion that he acted under an usurped authority they would not give themselves any trouble about a scrutiny, which they were determined not to carry on, whether such a protest could be deemed a libel on the proceedings of the House, and whether Mr. Fox would be bound by those proceedings to take any part in the scrutiny, under pain of being deemed contumacious.

Mr. Dundas said that nothing would oblige Mr. Fox to take part in the scrutiny, or hinder him from protesting against it; but if in that protest he should insert a libel on the proceedings of the House, he could not say how far the House might think itself bound to take notice of it.

Lord George Cavendish protested against the proceedings of the House, as diametrically opposite to what he himself had seen practiced, during the course of a long parliamentary life, and to what he had been informed when young, by the old men of those days, had ever been the practice of the House of Commons. The motion passed in the affirmative, and the high-bailiff was called in, and received directions accordingly.

June 11. Mr. Sawbridge deferred his motion for a parliamentary reform till Wednesday next.

The Surveyor-General of the Ordnance moved the supply for the service of the present year, amounting to 810,669*l*. He lamented that the heavy debt on the Ordnance occasioned every year a considerable loss to the public, because it created a discount of 28 per cent. on the bills with which the officers of the board were obliged to go to market.

Mr. Hussey condemned the expensive and pernicious system of fortifying the dock-yards, the natural defence of which, he said, were ships of war.

Mr. Pitt confessed that he had changed his opinion on that subject, and that he now believed the fortifications to be necessary; for in a future war, our dock-yards being secure, we should be enabled to undertake offensive operations with more spirit and effect. Several members spoke on both sides of the question, and the money was voted.

June 14. Mr. Gilbert reported the resolutions come to in the committee of Supply on Friday.

The Secretary at War moved the army estimates.

Mr. Rose, of the Treasury, moved for several sums to replace like sums taken from the sinking fund to make up the deficiencies of taxes, amounting in the whole to 933,657*l*.

Mr. Burke made his promised motion on the King's speech, which he claimed exclusively to himself, and said there would be no cause for triumph if it should be rejected, since it was the measure of an inconsiderable individual. The motion was for a representation to his Majesty, complaining of new and unusual expressions in the speech from the throne, such as tended to excite improper discussions, and to lead to mischievous innovations in the constitution. It contained an animated vindication of the rights and privileges of the House of Commons, and an able and elaborate justification of their conduct during the last session of the late parliament, particularly with regard to the India bill, and their opposition to the present ministry. As it took up more than an hour in reading, our limits will not permit us to enter into a more minute detail, which is the less necessary, as it is already published, but we cannot help selecting the following striking paragraphs, which merit the serious attention of all who, attached to no party, and devoted to no system, wish to judge of public measures and opinions on rational and solid principles: "It is a crooked and a desperate design, leading to mischief, the extent of which no human wisdom can foresee, to attempt to form a prerogative party in the nation, to be resorted to as occasion shall require, in derogation from the authority of the Commons of Great-Britain in parliament assembled: it is a contrivance full of danger, for ministers to set up the representative and constituent bodies of the Commons of this kingdom as two separate and distinct powers, formed to counterpoise each other, leaving the preference in the hands of secret advisers of the crown: in such a situation of things, these advisers, taking advantage of the differences which may accidentally arise, or may purposely be fomented between them, will have it in their choice to resort to the one or the other, as may best suit the purposes of their sinister ambition: by exciting an emulation and contest between the representative

and constituent bodies, as parties contending for credit and influence at the throne, sacrifices will be made by both, and the whole end in nothing else but the destruction of the dearest rights and liberties of the nation. If there must be another mode of conveying the collective sense of the people to the throne than that by the House of Commons, it ought to be fixed and defined, and its authority ought to be settled: it ought not to exist in so precarious and dependent a state, as that ministers should have it in their power, at their own mere pleasure, to acknowledge it with respect, or to reject it with scorn.

"With his Majesty is the gift of all the rewards, the honours, distinctions, favours, and graces of the state; with his Majesty is the mitigation of all the rigours of the law; and we rejoice to see the crown possessed of trusts calculated to obtain good-will, and charged with duties which are popular and pleasing. Our trusts are of a different kind: our duties are harsh and invidious in their nature, and justice and safety is all we can expect in the exercise of them: we are to offer salutary, which is not always pleasing, council: we are to enquire and to accuse, and the objects of our enquiry and charge will be for the most part persons of wealth, power, and extensive connexions: we are to make rigid laws for the preservation of revenue, which of necessity more or less confine some action, or restrain some function, which before was free: what is the most critical and invidious of all, the whole body of the public impositions originate from us, and the hand of the House of Commons is seen and felt in every burthen that presses on the people: whilst, ultimately, we are serving them, and in the first instance whilst we are serving his Majesty, it will be hard, indeed, if we should see a House of Commons the victim of its zeal and fidelity, sacrificed by his ministers to those very popular discontents which shall be excited by our dutiful endeavours for the security and greatness of his throne: no other consequence can result from such an example, but that, in future, the House of Commons, consult-

consulting its safety at the expence of its duties, and suffering the whole energy of the state to be relaxed, will shrink from every service, which, however necessary, is of a great and arduous nature, or that, willing to provide for the public necessities, and, at the same time, to secure the means of performing that task, they will exchange independence for protection, and will court a subservient existence through the favour of those ministers of state, or those secret advisers, who ought themselves to stand in awe of the Commons of this realm."

It was seconded by Mr. Wyndham, and of course entered on the journals, which seems to have been all that Mr. Burke expected from moving it, as he did not divide the House upon it.

June 15. Agreed to the resolutions on the army estimates, the ordinaries being 1,761,268l. and the extraordinaries 2,043,915l. and to the grants to replace the sums taken from the sinking fund.

June 16. Previous to the debate on Mr. Sawbridge's motion, Mr. Francis moved for some papers relative to the revenue of Bengal, and as it has lately been the fate of India affairs never to be mentioned in the House without altercation, a conversation took place, in which Mr. Francis was persuaded to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Dempster gave notice of his intention to bring forward a motion respecting the finances of Great-Britain.

Several members then requested Mr. Sawbridge to postpone his motion on a parliamentary reform till the next session, when some specific and decisive proposition might certainly be expected from the minister, as early as possible. Mr. Sawbridge desired to hear the minister's intentions from his own mouth. Mr. Pitt professed his sincere attachment to the measure, promising to bring it forward the very first opportunity, and urged the inexpediency of attempting at present what was much more likely to succeed on some future occasion. Mr. Fox commented on the procrastinating spirit of the minister, and asked if he would be more able to command a majority next session than

he was at present? Would his friends be more numerous or more confident? For his own part, he doubted whether any reform, of this or any other description, could reasonably be expected from a ministry who stood on ground so hostile to the constitution, and who had as yet given no very striking specimen of their predilection for any thing connected with the representation of the people.

Mr. Sawbridge was of the same opinion, and therefore, moved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the representation of the Commons of Great Britain in parliament. It was seconded by Alderman Newnham, and opposed by Mr. Grosvenor and Sir Richard Hill, the latter of whom, in the course of an eccentric and desultory speech, attacked Lord North as the author of the American war, the source of all our calamities.

Lord North contended against the necessity or expedience of a reform with his wonted ability. He opposed the fallacy of the observation, that to alter the state of the representation is not an innovation but a renovation, and observed, that the farther we look into the annals of British history, the more we perceive the extent of monarchy or aristocracy, till we can discover not a vestige of the democratical power, which is of more modern introduction. He stated the qualification of an elector, as settled in the reign of Henry the Sixth; at that period it was restricted to forty shillings, a sum equal in weight to six pounds of our money, and allowing for the decrease in the value of gold and silver, equal to thirty pounds at present; so that by admitting the same nominal qualification, the number of electors had become almost ten fold what they then were. It had been very improperly maintained by many, as essential to liberty, that all men should have an equal share in the constituent body, because, say they, true liberty consists in no man's being bound by a law to which he has not assented, either in person or by his representative; but, continued his lordship, if this alone be freedom, no country under the sun was ever yet free.

highest subject of this realm is by the same laws which bind me, I am bound by those which bind next, nature and reason admit of no degree of liberty. Freedom is this is anarchy, and disorder, and barbarity. The glory of a constitution, as it is now settled, is the most vigorous and effective power with the broadest guarded freedom to the individual, having all the efficacy of a monarchy, and the liberty of a democracy. He vindicated his conduct with respect to the American war, and denied that calamities of the nation were attributable to him. He reprobated the manner in which the honour of the nation had chosen to attack him, and challenged a public enquiry into the conduct of his administration in the words, too remarkable from the minister in his lordship's situation to be omitted. "But, Sir, I think for all, that gentlemen will not come from those unfounded assertions, as if I was the author of those calamities. If they are of that opinion, let them come forward with a charge; I am ready to meet it; I call for it; I demand it as a right. Sir, there can be no reason for withholding it. If I was protected before, I am protected now. Sir, the minister has every thing that can enable him to carry on the prosecution against me. I have a House of Commons to oppose me; I have a House of Lords to support me; I am master of all the written evidence against me: and as to parole testimony, those who were my friends, those who were in my secrets, those who were received into my utmost confidence, from whom I concealed no secret, are now the friends of the right minister; the noble gentleman; and I dare say will give evidence of justice, and regard for the public will make them fit and useful witnesses upon such an occasion. Yet, notwithstanding all these advantages on the side of the minister, of accuser, judge, and parole-testimony, I do not shrink from, but court the enquiry. I must insist upon, that if the matter is not enquired into, it shall not stand upon as if proved."

Mr. Pitt supported the motion, though he thought it unreasonable, and repeated his promise of reviving it next session. He affirmed that representation was the leading principle in the British government. This principle in the lapse of time had declined, and its renovation was absolutely necessary. But his speech was pointed chiefly against Lord North, on whom he was more than usually severe. He asked him whether we were not burthened with many additional millions of debt, in consequence of the lamentable and execrable American war, commenced with injustice, and conducted with absurdity, involving in it quarrels with the great powers on the continent, without a single friend or ally to assist us.

Mr. Fox also supported the motion. The idea of innovation ought to excite no alarm, for what was the history of our constitution, but an history of innovations? He gave his opinion for shortening the duration of parliaments, and urged many reasons, arising from the nature of the present crisis, in favour of such an amendment.

After a tedious repetition of the old arguments from several other members, Lord Mulgrave moved the previous question, and persisting in it, notwithstanding the entreaties of Mr. Pitt to the contrary, the House divided, and Mr. Sawbridge's motion was lost by a majority of 74.

June 17. Lord Effingham called the attention of the Lords to the present state of the prisons, which, he said, were crowded in an amazing manner with insolvent debtors. It was not his intention to propose any specific plan for their relief, but to point out the necessity of some alteration in the laws, which the fullness of the jails and the number of insolvent bills which it had been expedient from time to time to pass, clearly demonstrated inadequate to the purposes for which they had been framed. He divided the insolvents into three classes, the fraudulent, the prodigal, and the unfortunate; and thought a plan might be formed to administer justice more impartially, according to their different degrees of guilt, and prevent such a

number of useful manufacturers from being cooped up within the walls of a prison, to the detriment of the country, and the disgrace of humanity. For this purpose, he moved that a committee be appointed to examine into the present state of our different jails.

Lord Thurlow regretted as much as the noble lord to see the jails so much crowded, and was ready to support any plan that should promise an adequate remedy. But in a nation like our's, he thought it a delicate subject. It was impossible for a commercial country to exist without credit, and it was, therefore, the business of the legislature to support that credit as much as possible. To expunge imprisonment for debt might injure credit, for the debtor might be more tenacious of his property, by not having a kind of punishment hanging over the head of his debtor, to instigate him to fulfill his contract. The law was similar in every commercial country in Europe; it had never been thought expedient to adopt any other, and he was apprehensive it would be a dangerous experiment. He did not think that to appoint a committee would be of any utility, as were there only an hundred cases to come under their inspection, he doubted their being able to discriminate between the unfortunate man and the knave.

The motion was rejected.

June 18. The royal assent was given to the American trade bill.

The House of Commons went into a committee on the navy estimates, which were the same in all respects with those voted by the last parliament, making in all about 718,000*l.* beside which 100,000*l.* was resolved for repairing the different dock-yards in the kingdom.

Mr. Alderman Newnham made a motion for the repeal of the receipt tax. This he did in compliance with the instructions of his constituents, who, he said, were willing to pay their proportion to any other tax that should be substituted for it, but considered this tax as vexatious, and injurious to trade.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox defended the tax. Its produce already exceeded 100,000*l.* a-year, and was daily in-

creasing. To repeal a tax so productive, so equal, and so easy in its burthen, at a time when new taxes must be imposed, and when we had no resources to waste, was what the country could not afford. The motion was negatived, only twenty-nine members voting for the repeal.

June 21. The House resolved itself into a committee, to take into consideration the report from the committee on smuggling. The Chancellor of the Exchequer animadverted on the alarming extent to which this practice had been carried in many articles, but more particularly in tea, in which the illicit trade was more than double the legal. It appeared from good authority that from twelve to thirteen millions of pounds were consumed annually in this kingdom, though no more than 5,500,000*l.* were sold annually by the East-India Company. As a remedy for this evil, the committee had recommended to lower the duties on tea so much, as to remove the temptation to smuggle, which proposal he meant to adopt. But as the revenue could not afford to suffer any diminution, it would be necessary to raise as much money by a new tax as would be lost by lowering the duties on tea. The amount of the present duties was between 7 and 800,000*l.* and it was his intention to reduce it to 169,000*l.* so that there would be a falling-off of at least 600,000*l.* per annum. He computed the risque and expences of smuggling at 40*l.* per cent. at least, and stated his plan to be, to take off all the excise duties on tea, and impose a custom duty of 12*l.* 10*s.* per cent. *ad valorem* on Bohea, 25*l.* on Souchong, 30*l.* on Singlo, 35*l.* on Hyson, and 40*l.* on Congou. The tax to be substituted was a tax on windows, by which he expected to raise 700,000*l.* He entered into the detail of this tax, and endeavoured to shew that it would not only increase the public revenue, but be less burthensome to individuals than the high duties on tea. The East-India Company would also be benefited in an eminent degree, for they would find a vent for thirteen millions of pounds of tea instead of 5,500,000*l.*

They would be enabled to take up twenty additional ships, and would find employment for 2000 additional seamen, a circumstance in itself of great national importance. It might be objected, that the Company, having the market exclusively to themselves, might take advantage of the monopoly, and raise the price of tea. But this it would not be their interest to do, since it would revive the temptation to smuggle, which it was now their wish to take away. However, not to trust to their discretion, if ever the price of tea at the Company's sales should exceed a given standard, he proposed to open all the ports of the kingdom for the importation of tea from the continent. He concluded by moving a number of resolutions for taking off the old duties, and imposing the new; and also the different taxes on the different classes of houses.

Mr. Pitt's calculations were not altogether satisfactory, but his plan in general was well received, and the principle of it was universally approved. The chief objections to it seemed to be that it was to substitute an arbitrary for an optional tax, and that those who do not use tea would be subjected to a new tax, without being exempted from an old one. The resolutions passed the committee without opposition.

June 22. Agreed to the report of the committee on the window and tea duties.

Mr. Orde, secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the postage of letters from persons in office between that kingdom and Great-Britain.

June 23. Mr. Dempster rose to make his promised motion, respecting the finances of Great-Britain, its commerce, navigation, and fisheries. He stated the funded debt at 238,000,000*l.* the unfunded at 38,000,000*l.* the winding up of the war expences with 9,000,000*l.* of navy bills at 22,000,000*l.* in all 290,000,000*l.* the interest of which amounted to 14,000,000*l.* and exceeded the national estate, including the land and malt taxes, and the whole

of the sinking fund, by 800,000*l.* a year. It was, he said, the business of the ministry to endeavour to diminish this enormous capital, or the country must sink under its pressure. He strongly recommended Doctor Price's scheme of raising a surplus of a million annually, and appropriating it to that purpose; by which, and converting the three per cents. into four, 267 millions might be discharged in sixty years; and from the calculations of Baron Maseres, it appeared, that if at the distance of twenty years we should be obliged to interfere with this appropriated sum, the progress made in that time would be sufficient to complete our redemption, by the interest of the sum paid off. Whenever such a scheme, however, took place, he expected that it would be under the management of trustees, and not left to the fluctuating operations of the Treasury. As a means of raising this surplus, his next object was the fisheries on the north of Scotland. It was astonishing to all Europe, that the Dutch should annually draw an immense profit from that source of national wealth which lay neglected and uncultivated by the owners. From the number of persons thrown out of employment by the late peace, and the numbers that would be left without honest means of subsistence by the suppression of contraband trade, we were presented with the most favourable opportunity of establishing that branch of trade. All these might be creditably and usefully employed in the fisheries. He wished also to have the whole system of navigation and commerce reviewed. It was hardly to be credited how much improvement might be introduced into this great source of public revenue. An object of such magnitude, and involving such a variety of interests, required a constant attention and repair. The various fees of shipping in the friths and rivers of North-Britain, he observed, had been a continual complaint for years, which he hoped would be no longer overlooked. He concluded, by moving, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the sources of the national

finances, the state of the British fisheries, navigation, and commerce; to consider of more effectual means for their improvement and extension, and to report the same to the House.

Sir Peter Burrel seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt assented to the propriety of enquiring into the condition and resources of the country, and of calling forth those resources in the most rigorous manner. He did not view the state of our affairs with an eye of despondency, nor was he inclined to think it so unfavourable as it appeared from Mr. Dempster's representation. He expressed great confidence in the sinking fund. He was of opinion that the motion embraced too many objects to be efficient, and recommended to restrict the inquiry to a single object. The fisheries, for example, would constitute a subject of enquiry that might be easily accomplished during the present session.

Mr. Hussey corroborated Mr. Dempster's statement of the finances, and thought the public creditors ought to contribute to ease the burthens of the public. In a word, that a tax ought to be laid on the funds. This called up Mr. Pitt again. He would never consent to diminish the interest or capital of the public creditor. He would not even accept of such an offer, if it were voluntarily made on the part of the stockholders, because he was con-

vinced that nothing could be more essential to what is technically called the *credit of the state*, but also to its *honour and character*, than a strict adherence to all national engagements.

The motion passed for an enquiry into the state of the fisheries only.

Mr. Eden complained of the evasion of the taxes on carriages and servants. Of seven millions of inhabitants which Great-Britain was supposed to contain, only forty thousand servants were paid for. He, therefore, moved for lists of all persons who had paid duties for carriages and servants in the years 1781, 1782, and 1783; and of all persons who had discontinued paying such taxes within that period.

A conversation then took place on Philip's petition for a premium in consideration of disclosing the composition of his powders for destroying insects in bread on board his Majesty's ships. In a former session he had prayed for 3600l. but had now lowered his demand to 1600l. Several naval officers spoke to the efficacy of the powders, while others attempted to controvert it. The matter was referred to a committee.

The House then went into a committee, to consider of the state of the soap and rope manufactures in Glasgow, and to make such alterations in the laws as might be found necessary.

IRISH REPRESENTATION.

(Concluded from our last, page 435.)

LETTER III. FROM DR. JEBB TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SHARMAN.

SIR,

I Received last Thursday the favour of your letter, dated the 11th instant, and cordially congratulate you upon the pleasing prospect of success to those exertions, which have been as exemplary as the object is important. A more important object, indeed, never agitated the human mind! It involves in it the cause of public virtue, of civil and religious liberty, and bids fair to secure whatever can be valuable in the sight of nations, or of individuals, to yourselves and your posterity for ever.

I esteemed myself highly honoured by the letter which I received by order of your respectable committee in last August. I esteem myself much more so by your favourable acceptance of my communications; of which I can say with truth, that they proceeded from a
LOND. MAG. July, 1784.

heart friendly to the interests of Ireland, and devoted to your cause.

I have no doubt but that many individuals in your late convention gave up their own private opinions, from the best motives, in deference to what they judged most likely to prove the prevailing opinions of the country. You have had many difficulties to struggle with—you have acted a most glorious part—may that good Providence, which hath hitherto favoured your exertions, continue to direct them, until you shall have accomplished your honourable purpose, until you shall have gratified the laudable desire of conveying the inestimable blessings attendant upon a well-constructed form of civil government to remotest generations! I rejoice in the firm and manly declarations of the counties,

C

&c. in support of the resolutions of Dungannon; they will doubtless add force irresistible to those resolves. Over external influence you have already triumphed—and what internal power can oppose itself to the general voice of a people determined to be free?

In this interval, between the present moment and the General Convention, while many questions lie before the public in a state of indecision, I cannot refrain myself from offering my sentiments upon certain points, which were more slightly touched upon in my former letters than their importance required. If the opinions to which I have been so long partial be unfounded, they will be justly disregarded—if they be agreeable to right reason, the discussion of them cannot be unreasonable, and may possibly answer some good purpose.

Whether the specific mode of a parliamentary reform, which it may appear reasonable for public wisdom to adopt, originate with the people or their present representatives, is not a question merely speculative—upon its just solution, in my idea, is founded every rational expectation of success.

Common sense instructs us, and the experience of human life confirms its dictates, that, in ordinary occurrences, the party immediately aggrieved is best qualified to state the injuries it suffers, and to explain the nature of the required redress. It is also of consequence in the present argument to reflect, that the question respecting a reform of the House of Commons is not merely a question of expedience, but of right.

It is the very essence of a Commons' House of parliament, that it faithfully express the voice of the Commons. In consequence of the present imperfect constitution of that House, the direct contrary is the fact. It does not express the voice of the Commons—and it does express, either jointly or alternately, the voice of the aristocracy, and the inclinations of the crown.

The reason of such deviation from its primary function is as obvious as the fact. The Commons' House of parliament is not elected by the Commons. A small portion of the Commons under the most evident influence is its present constituent; and even this small portion exercises its elective franchise only once in eight years.

In these circumstances the mode of redress is plain and simple. The present delegation ceasing to answer its evident intention—the essential rights of the third estate being subtracted*—with the parties immediately concerned and injured it lies to concert the requisite measures for their restitution.

It appears equally clear, that the proper mode of giving efficacy to their wishes and resolutions is, THE WITH-HOLDING OF THE SUPPLIES.

If the denial of right to every male inhabitant, not disqualified by mental imbecility or criminal conduct, be the injury, the restoration of the right of universal suffrage is the remedy. If the deviation from the ancient usage to the

biennial exercise of the elective franchise be impolitic and injurious, the recovery of the right of annual elections is the only satisfactory redress. If the question being fairly proposed, the Commons of Ireland shall acquiesce for the present in the recovery of less than their undoubted right with respect to universal suffrage, themselves and their posterity are the parties immediately interested; and, therefore, the collective body of the Commons in this, as well as in the former instances, can alone give sanction to the reform.

I am, therefore, decidedly of opinion, that it is the interest, the right, and the duty of the Commons, by themselves, or their delegates expressly appointed for the purpose, to state the injury, and to exhibit a specific plan for its redress.

The present House of Commons, by the nature of its constitution, has not the power, and I am satisfied the majority has not the will.

Provided, however, these points are thoroughly understood, and are sufficiently declared—provided also a specific plan be formed by the ensuing Convention, published and avowed by the counties, &c. AS THE RIGHTFUL DEMAND OF THE PEOPLE, and its proper sanction to be acknowledged to consist in their consent, its passage through the present House may not be liable to any material objection. But this is far from being necessary, as I have elsewhere endeavoured to demonstrate.

It was the charge of Sir George Savile against an English House of Commons—a charge avowed in its presence with that manly spirit which has ever distinguished his conduct, THAT IT HAD BETRAYED ITS CONSTITUENTS. From what evidences hitherto afforded to the public are we authorized to conclude, that their successors are actuated by more honourable motives? Can it for a moment be supposed possible that the present House of Commons in either kingdom will seriously promote the wishes of the people? The interest to which the majority of the members owe their election—the influence to which they are subject—will ever be apparent in their conduct. Hence, at once, are evident the necessity of a reform in the representation of the people, and the propriety of the present movements, for the purpose of carrying such reform into effect. A delegation like that appointed to meet upon the 10th of next month will, I have no doubt, be faithful to its trust. I am happy in being able to add, that it will read its line of duty, and trace the path of real glory in the first, the second, the ninth, and fifteenth resolution of the Ulster Volunteers.

At the ensuing convention it will also in all probability be debated, how far it may be expedient to restore the rights of citizenship to your Roman Catholic brethren.

The position, that a difference of opinion upon matters merely religious ought not to be pleaded as a reason for the subtraction of natural or civil rights, has always appeared to me decisively

* It may not be improper, upon this occasion, also to observe, that the power assumed by the Commons' House, of imprisoning the subject upon pretence of breach of privilege—the denial of the benefit of Habeas Corpus to persons thus imprisoned—the claim of deciding upon the merits of contested elections—the arbitrary exclusion of their constituents from the place of their assembly—are equally unconstitutional and illegal. They only form a small portion of their usurpations, which so loudly call for the exertion of the visitatorial authority of the people.

very just. I have long been persuaded, that the universal practice of confining the enjoyment of civil privileges within the pale of a particular communion is equally intolerant and unwise; and have constantly contended, that every person in the community, who preserves inviolate that common bond of allegiance which is the evidence of the union of its members, ought to be supported in the undisturbed possession of his right of rising to the attainment of every honour and emolument to which his honest industry, the favour of his fellow-citizens, or royal inclination can exalt him. The sixteenth proposition of the Dungannon resolves is a sufficient evidence of the liberality of your sentiments upon this subject. Your conduct will do you honour in the eyes of all Europe, and may, by the blessing of Heaven, independently of other advantages, produce the most important consequences to the cause of religious liberty and true protestantism in every part of Christendom.

Local circumstances, it has been urged, may with propriety be pleaded against compliance with a principle and line of conduct, which, without such circumstances, would be undeniablely just.

We are too apt to reason from the feelings and prejudices of former ages. Let us reason rather from facts, which the present exhibits to our view. Let us attend to the constitutions of the American states, particularly to that of Maryland. In that state, Protestants and Papists live together under the protection of equal laws in perfect peace. No incapacities or disqualifications on account of religion are observed in their code. The exertions of the human intellect are there unfettered by those iniquitous restraints, which dishonour European climes: every man, therefore, lives in charity with his neighbour, and the rage of proselytism is unknown.

Are then the hearts of Roman Catholics in your country so obdurate, that they are incapable of being softened by mild and generous treatment? And is it in Ireland alone that acts of justice and philanthropy will fail in producing their customary effects?

Nor is the measure I am partial to solely recommended by considerations of humanity and common right. It is agreeable also to the soundest policy, which ever dictates to us, that the whole power of a community should, without any undue partiality, be employed in promoting its agriculture, its manufactures, and its commerce, on which immediately depend the true glory and real strength of a country, the happiness of its citizens, and the stability of its government. Many in administration envy you the enjoyment of your present privileges. These will unquestionably avail themselves of any ill humours, which may be consequent upon a refusal of the Roman Catholic claims; they will foment the rising differences between you, and eagerly seize the opportunities which circumstances may afford them, of recovering every advantage you have gained. Your kingdom, united within itself, will be able to withstand the utmost efforts of its enemies; but if disunion should take place, you will fall an easy prey to the despotism of men, who upon so many occa-

sions have manifested themselves the declared enemies of the common rights of mankind. The mild and gentle spirit of our religion teaches us to enter into the sorrows of our neighbour, to make his sufferings our own. How grievous must it appear to the feelings of so many of your brethren, differenced from you only in their religious persuasions, that, however your common country may increase in affluence and splendor, they are precluded from bearing a part in the general joy! fettered by restrictions, only to be vindicated in times of avowed hostility, and condemned with their innocent posterity in a land of freedom to live the life of slaves!

The question is brought to this short issue: by engaging so large a portion of your fellow-citizens in your cause, you will gain a parliament above the power of corruption; your country will be united; your emancipation will be permanent and complete. By denying them a share of those advantages which you claim for yourselves, you will impair your own title to the blessings of liberty, and must expect to live, for generations, in little less than a state of actual hostility with the majority of your countrymen.

The denial of equitable claims is ever full of difficulty and danger: the paths of justice and humanity are paths of pleasantness—are paths of peace.

When under the influence of mild and equal laws human industry shall be generally excited and encouraged, and that monster INTOLERANCE, the bane of human happiness, shall be banished from the state, is it not reasonable to conclude, that religious prejudices also will give way, and TRUTH extend her salutary empire over the minds of men, in proportion as the light of science, the constant concomitant of an enlarged intercourse with our species, shall prevail?

The politicians of the day fail in executing their bad purposes through false conceptions of the human character: our government reasoned as inconclusively, as it acted iniquitously, in the American controversy—the event is too well known. Whereas a compliance with the obvious rules of justice, by allowing free scope to the virtuous energies of the mind, enables us to overcome obstacles apparently unsurmountable, and leads to happiness and peace.

It may further be urged, that the Roman Catholic laity no longer acknowledge that the Sovereign Pontiff hath authority to dispense with the solemn obligation of an oath. They, I doubt not, would afford you the most unequivocal evidences of attachment to your government; and, if generously dealt with, would feel themselves too much interested in the general peace and prosperity to wish that the times of disorder and confusion may return. Might it not be proposed, as a condition of your indulgence, that they should assent to a solemn renunciation of those claims, which may at present alarm you?—To a declaration that every species of persecution for religion is anti-christian and unlawful?—To an oath of allegiance, which would not interfere with the right of conscience, and yet afford a sufficient security to yourselves?—A conference of a few days, perhaps of a few hours, with the leading people of the Roman Catholic persuasion would

probably terminate a difference, which has subsisted for generations, and to which, if the maxims of past ages be adhered to, human sagacity can see no end—at least no end that can be contemplated with pleasure.

I will conclude a letter, which I fear has been too long, with a recapitulation of the principal circumstances of the case.

A reform in the constitution of your Commons' House of parliament is indispensably necessary to your security and to your happiness. You are disposed to pursue this object with that spirit and perseverance which can alone, under Providence, produce success.—The most effective part of the English government—all the enemies of parliamentary reform in the three kingdoms—the administration of Ireland—the aristocracy of Ireland—the hierarchy in both countries—are most assuredly adverse to your claims. During

the progress of this business a question arises, whether you should not, from principles of equity and sound policy, at the same time that you establish your own liberties, be attentive to the degraded and suffering situation of your Roman Catholic brethren? I can only offer the opinion of an individual. Others, equally well-disposed to your cause, in abilities far superior, may be persuaded of the propriety of a different course of conduct. It is my decided idea, that the full establishment of equal liberty—the concession of the rights of citizenship to men of every religious persuasion—and an independent parliament—a parliament which expresses the real sense of the people, can alone render you triumphant over the interested opposition and restless machinations of the former parties.—The latter wait only for a single act of kindness to become your friends for ever*.

* By the late accounts transmitted from Ireland, it appears that administration has been active, and, according to their own idea, very successful, in their efforts to obstruct that parliamentary reform, which various circumstances now evince to be essentially necessary to the political salvation of that country.

Whether the violent measure recently adopted by the Irish parliament originated with the secretary of the home department, or the house of Cavendish, is a matter of little importance to the public. Both parties act in strictest concert with each other, and now must be considered as jointly endeavouring to depress that spirit of freedom, which the despotic principles of the one, and the aristocratic prejudices of the other, equally lead them to detest. I will however venture to predict, that disappointment and disgrace will in the present instance attend their councils. The ill-judged opposition of the administration and parliament of Ireland to the voice of the collective body of the people, in a cause peculiarly their own, will in all human probability render the triumph of the friends of freedom more complete—and this perhaps at no very distant period. The fire of genuine patriotism is not thus to be extinguished.

"Presumptuous man! think'st thou yon envious cloud,

"Rais'd by thy breath, has quench'd the orb of day?

"To-morrow he repairs the golden flood,

"And warms the nations with redoubled ray."

The loss of public confidence, an evil more alarming than the loss of public credit, now so justly apprehended, renders it more necessary than ever for the people to unite—I will add, to ASSOCIATE, in support of the only measure which, under Providence, can preserve the expiring liberties of England. I must confess, that with others I long indulged the fond persuasion, that the spirit and abilities of Mr. Fox would strenuously, and at length successfully, have been exerted in restoring the mutilated constitution of his country. During the period of our intercourse, it was my constant effort to impress his mind with the persuasion, that by employing his splendid talents in the support of constitutional liberty, and the cause of the people, he would attain the utmost height of power to which an honest ambition could aspire, and at the same time live honoured and revered by every friend to the interests of his country and mankind. His exemplary attachment to the cause of suffering humanity in the American question strongly induced me to believe, that his heart was upright, that his professions were sincere. It was, therefore, with feelings most distressing, that I received the intelligence of his union with a party hostile to America—to Ireland—to the real interests of Britain—to the sacred cause of civil and religious liberty—to the human species. I remonstrated against so disgraceful and portentous a coalition with all the warmth and earnestness of friendship—but I remonstrated in vain. When I recalled to my mind his former exertions in the cause of freedom; when I recollected with what resistless energy he had employed every captivating power of his unrivalled eloquence in her support, the dark transaction seemed illusion—the work of fancy—or the operation of that malignant principle, that represents as real the defection from virtue which it wishes may be fact. Alas! it was my lot to lament over him, as fallen from the fairest pinnacle of human glory, while others surrounded him with congratulations upon his elevation to the height of power!

The recollection of that attachment, by which our hearts were once united, might dispose me to rejoice, were some future day to exhibit him again awake to the sacred call of freedom and of public virtue—but confidence hath fled, I fear, never to return.

At present, with astonishment, mingled with the most sensible regret, I behold him the associate and the advocate of men, in principle and practice most despotic—the adviser of measures equally impolitic and unjust—I will add, unprecedented in the annals of mankind: measures, which at once shake all the securities of property to their foundation, and create an accession of influence to the minister, which threatens to render him triumphant over every species of constitutional control.

Is it possible, I would ask him, once more appealing to the unbiassed sentiments of his heart, that with an understanding so exalted he can prefer the character and fame of Richieu—the ar-

bitary

It is with pleasure I acquaint you, that the friends to a parliamentary reform in this country seem to receive new courage in consequence of our exertions—and, agreeably to your own animating expression, “see in your success the certain harbinger of their own.”

I remain, with cordial good wishes to yourself and your respectable committee,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN JEBB.

Parliament-street, Oct. 25, 1783.

bitrary minister of the thirteenth Lewis—the subverter of the remaining liberties of France—to the splendid glory that in every future age will encircle the brow of the immortal Sully, the friend of Henry—the friend of man!

December 6, 1783.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

45. QUESTION (V. Feb.) answered by Mr. ISAAC DALBY, the proposer.

A N A L Y S I S.

LET G be the vertical \angle , GD , GR segments of the sides about that \angle , and P the given point. Produce RG , DG till GS , GO are = the given lines, respectively, join SO , PS , and suppose Pn to be drawn so that $nS : NO :: n : m$ (i. e. in the given ratio.) In PS (produced if necessary) take $PS : PK :: nS : NO$ ($:: n : m$); join OK , and draw KC parallel to SR , meeting Pn , produced. Then, by similar triangles, $PS : PK :: nS : CK :: nS : NO$ (by construction); $\therefore CK = NO$: hence, the prob. is, that of drawing a line PC , cutting BD , CB , so that $NO = CK$.

In BK (produced if necessary) take $BW = BO$, join O, W , and draw PQ , CD parallel thereto; also draw PT parallel to SR ; then, because the $\triangle WBO$ is isosceles, the triangles PTA , BDC , ABQ will also be isosceles, and consequently $DO = CW$; but $NO = KC$ (by hypoth.) $\therefore KW = DN$, which \therefore is given, because KW is given by construction. And, since $PT \parallel CB$, the triangles NTP , NBC are similar. Hence, $BN : TN :: BC (BN + ND) : TP (TA)$ when QK is less than AO , but $BN : TN :: BC (BN - ND) : TP (TA)$ when it is greater; and, by composition, $BT : TN :: BN + TA \pm ND : TA$: hence we have this

C O N S T R U C T I O N.

Take $Br = TA$, and $rm = ND$, when QK is less than AO ; but when it is greater, set off ND , from r , the contrary way, for the point m ; on Tm describe a semicircle, in which, at right angles to the diameter, apply NZ a mean proportional between BT , TA ; and it will give the point N , through which the line Pn must pass. For, by a property of the circle, $TN \times Nm (BN + TA \pm ND) = NZ^2 = BT \times TA$ by construction.

When the point P is within the Δ , or between GD and GR , we shall have (by division instead of comp.) $BT : TN :: BN - TA + ND : TA$, when QK is less than AO , and $BT : TN :: BN - TA - ND : TA$ when it is greater. In the former case, set off the diff. between ND and TA ; and in the latter, their sum, from B , towards D , for the point m ; then, on Tm , describe a semicircle as before, and apply the mean proportional as a tangent to the circle, between the circumference and diameter produced, and it will give the point N in that case.

If the mean proportional NZ be applied on the other side of the center, or, which is the same thing, if ma be taken = TN , and P, a be joined, then $Na = Cg$, consequently $gK = aO$, and $\therefore eS, aO$, will be in the ratio of $nS : NO (n : m)$ hence, if Ge, Gg are segments of the sides of the given Δ , and GS, GO the given lines, as before, the problem is constructed so that the differences, as well as the sums, are in the given ratio.

C O R O L L A R Y.

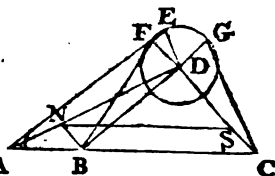
If a point P , and ΔSGO are given, then the problem is constructed when it is required to draw Pa cutting SG, OG , so that the segments eS, aO shall be in

given ratios and this is effected in a different manner by Prob. 37, *Simpson's Geom.*

46. QUESTION (I. March) answered by CAPUT MORTUUM:

ANALYSIS.

Let A, B, C, be the places of observation, D the foot of the tower; and suppose a circle to be described on the horizon with the rad. DE, = the height of the tower. Make the angles ADE, BDF, CDG right ones; and draw AE, BF, CG. Then because the angles DAE, DBF, DCG, are given by the question, the triangles DAE, DBF, DCG are given in species; and, moreover, since the side DE (DF, DG) is common to all the triangles, the ratio of the sides AD, BD, CD, is given. Draw BN, NS parallel to CD, BC respectively; then NS = BC, and NB = SC: consequently, by similar triangles, AB : NS (BC) :: NB (SC) : SD; and hence we have this



CONSTRUCTION.

Having on a base (DE) assumed at pleasure, made three right-angled triangles (EDA, FDB, GDC) so that the vertical angles (EAD, FBD, GCD) are $\approx 5^\circ 24'$, $6^\circ 27\frac{1}{2}'$, and $8^\circ 36'$, respectively; divide DA and DC, in N and S, in the given ratio of AB : BC (1 : 4). With ND, NB (SC) and DB constitute a triangle DNB; join AB, and make the angle DAE $\approx 5^\circ 24'$; also draw DF perpendicular to AD. Then it is evident from the analysis, that AB : DE :: 100 : the height of the tower.

CALCULATION.

Suppose DE = 1; then DA = 10.5789, DB = 8.833, DC = 6.6122, the nat. cotangents of the angles EAD, FBD, and GCD. Consequently, in the $\triangle BND$, there are given the three sides, DN = 8.4631, BN = 1.3224, and BD = 8.833, from whence the $\angle BND$ will be found $\approx 101^\circ 59' 20''$, the supplement of which is $78^\circ 0' 40''$, = $\angle BNA$. Then, in the triangle BNA there is given two sides and the included \angle , from whence AB will be found = 2.25. Therefore, 2.25 (AB) : 1 (DE) :: 100 : 44.44, &c. yards, the tower's height; agreeing with the algebraic solutions given to this problem in the *Ladies Diary* for 1748.

A geometrical solution to this question was also received from Mr. James Williams, of Plymouth Dock.

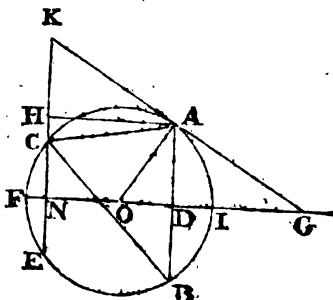
47. QUESTION (II. March) answered by Mr. WILLIAM KAY.

CONSTRUCTION.

Let ACEBI be the given circle, of which the center is O. Inscribe in it the right line EC, = the given difference of the segments of the base, which bisect in N; and, through N, draw the diameter FI. By Case I. of *Epitagma* II. Prob. II. Book II. of *Wales's Determinate Sections*, cut FI, in D, so that the rectangle contained by FD and ID may be to that contained by ND and OD in a ratio of equality; and through D, perpendicular to FI, draw AB. Join A and C, B and C, and ABC will be the triangle required.

DEMONSTRATION.

Draw KG to touch the circle in A, produce EC and FI to meet it in K and G, draw AH parallel to FI, and join the points A and O. Because AD is perpendicular to FG by construction, and OA to KG by Euc. III. 18. OD is to DA as DA to DG, cor. to Euc. VI. 8; consequently the rectangle contained by OD and DG is equal to the square on DA, by Euc. VI. 17, but the square on DA is equal to the rectangle contained by FD and ID,



ID, by Euc. III. 35; therefore the rectangle contained by OD and DG is equal to that contained by FD and ID; that is, to the rectangle contained by OD and ND, by construction: consequently GD is equal to ND; GA is, therefore, equal to KA, and the rectangle AHFD is the greatest that can be inscribed in the triangle FGK, by Prop. VIII. p. 199, of Simp. Geom. but the rectangle thus inscribed in the triangle FGK, is always equal to the triangle ABC inscribed in the circle ABEC, by Euc. I. 42; the triangle ABC is, therefore, the greatest that can be inscribed in the given circle BACE, when the difference of the segments of the base is equal to the given line CE.

An elegant construction was also given to this question by Mr. W. Richards.

48. QUESTION (III. March) answered by ELTONIENSIS.

Take Maclaurin's example, page 185: viz. $x^3 - px^2 + qx - r = 0$, and let the greater root (or value of x) be a , the mean b , and the least c . Then (by articles 13 and 19) $a + b + c = p$; $ab + ac + bc = q$; and $abc = r$; $\therefore q^2 - 2pr = a^2 b^2 + a^2 c^2 + b^2 c^2$; but a is greater than c or b ; $\therefore 3a^4$ is greater than $a^2 b^2 + a^2 c^2 + b^2 c^2$; $(q^2 - 2pr)$ therefore, by putting $e^4 = q^2 - 2pr = a^2 b^2 + a^2 c^2 + b^2 c^2$, $\frac{e^4}{3}$ is less than

a^4 or $\frac{e^4}{3}$ is less than a , as was to be investigated.

In the second theorem, $x^n - px^{n-1} + qx^{n-2} - rx^{n-3} + sx^{n-4}$, &c. by sect. 13, and the doctrine of combinations, the terms in q (or number of products that can be made by multiplying any two of the roots) are equal to $n \times \frac{n-1}{2}$; and in r (of

three) are equal to $n \times \frac{n-1}{2} \times \frac{n-2}{3}$; also in s , the number of products formed

by multiplying any four of the roots, is equal to $n \times \frac{n-1}{2} \times \frac{n-2}{3} \times \frac{n-3}{4}$; whence it is manifest that the number of terms $a^2 b^2 + a^2 c^2$, &c. in q^2 , is equal to

$n^2 \times \frac{n-1}{4}$; and the number of terms in $2pr$ ($a^2 bc + a^2 bc + b^2 ac + b^2 ac$, &c.) is

equal to $2n^2 \times \frac{n-1}{2} \times \frac{n-2}{3}$; and the number of terms in $2s$, $abcd + abcd + abcd$, &c.

is equal to $2n \times \frac{n-1}{2} \times \frac{n-2}{3} \times \frac{n-3}{4}$; from whence it appears, that the rule fails when the roots are nearly equal, and n greater than 3.

For example, in the biquadratic $x^4 - px^3 + qx^2 - rx + s = 0$; $q = ab + ac + ad$, &c.

to $n \times \frac{n-1}{2}$ (6) terms, and $q^2 = a^2 b^2 + a^2 c^2 + a^2 d^2$, &c. to $n^2 \times \frac{n-1}{4}$ (36)

terms; and those of $2pr = a^2 bc + a^2 cd$, &c. to $2n^2 \times \frac{n-1}{2} \times \frac{n-2}{3}$ (32); and $2s$

$= abcd + abcd$, to $2n \times \frac{n-1}{2} \times \frac{n-2}{3} \times \frac{n-3}{4}$ (2) terms: \therefore the number of

terms in $q^2 - 2pr + 2s$, when the roots are all equal to a ; is manifestly equal to 6; and $\frac{q^2 - 2pr + 2s}{4} \left(\frac{e^4}{4} \right) = 6a^4$ and the $\sqrt[4]{6} \times a = \frac{e}{\sqrt[4]{4}}$ is greater than a , which is

contrary to the rule.

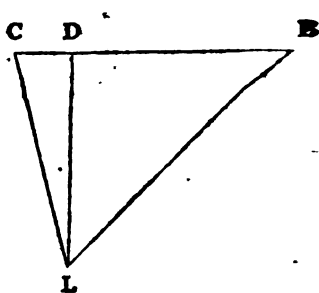
In the surfoldid equation $x^5 - px^4 + qx^3 - rx^2 + sx - t = 0$: $\frac{q^2 - 2pr + 2s}{5} \left(\frac{e^5}{5} \right) =$

$10a^5$, or $\sqrt[4]{\frac{e^5}{5}} = \sqrt[4]{10} a$. And the same might be shewn for all the

higher powers.

49. QUESTION (IV. March) answered by A COBBLER.

Let L represent the place where the ships met, B and C the ports they sailed from, LD the difference of latitude, LB, LC the distances run by the two ships, and which, consequently, are to each other as 5 to 3, or as 1 to $\frac{3}{5}$, which put = m : make $p=260$ (not 250, as was printed in the question) the sum of the three sides, LB, LC, and BC; $a=LD=64$, and $x=LB$. Then, because $1:m :: x:mx$, $=LC$; and, by the question, $x+mx+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}+\sqrt{m^2x^2-a^2}=p$. Hence, $\sqrt{x^2-a^2}+\sqrt{m^2x^2-a^2}=p-a-mx$; and, by squaring both sides of the equation, and making proper reduction,



$\sqrt{x^2-a^2} \times \sqrt{m^2x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2} p^2 + a^2 - px - pmx + mx^2$. Put $b = \frac{1}{2} p^2 + a^2$, and $n = p + pm$, and again, squaring both sides, we obtain $2mnx^3 - x^2 \times a^2 - a^2m^2 - n^2 = 2bm + 2bnx = b^2 - a^4$; or $x^3 - \frac{a^2+a^2m^2+n^2+2bm}{2mn} \times x^2 + \frac{2bnx}{2mn} = \frac{b^2-a^4}{2mn}$, which in numbers is $x^3 - 448,921,794,87x^2 + 63160x = 284,3208,33$, &c. Now, in order to resolve this equation, it may be considered that as LD is = 64, LC cannot be less than 64; and, as LC is to LB as 3 to 5, LB (x) cannot be less than $106\frac{2}{3}$. Again, as LB cannot be less than $106\frac{2}{3}$, and LD is 64, DB cannot be less than $\sqrt{106\frac{2}{3}^2 - 64^2} = 85,4$: consequently, LB (x) cannot be so great as 110,6. Having thus got LB within such narrow limits, we readily find $x=106,83$, by the common methods of approximation: LC, the distance run by the other ship, is, therefore, = 64,1; and the distance of the ports 89,07 miles. The course of one of them is S. $53^\circ 12'$ W. and of the other S. $3^\circ 12'$ E. Q. E. I.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

64. QUESTION I. by NUMERICUS.

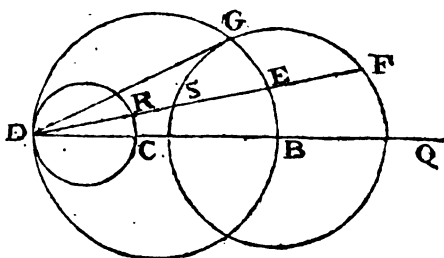
What three numbers are those, the sum of which is a cube number; and if this cube be increased by half the product of the two least, the sum will then be a square number: moreover, the sum of the squares of the two least is equal to the square of the greatest.

65. QUESTION II. by R. M*.

Given the base of a plane triangle, and the sum of the sides and perpendicular, to determine the triangle when the vertical angle is a *maximum*.

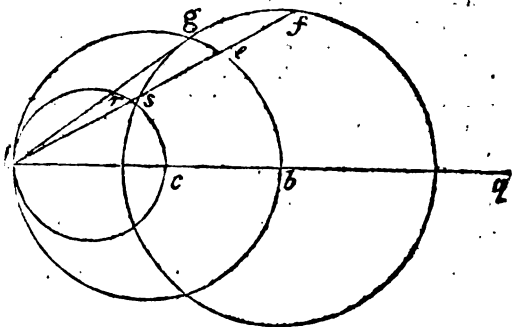
66. QUESTION III. by Mr. THOMAS MOSS.

If upon any indefinite right line, DQ, two circles be described whose diameters DB, DC, are in any given ratio to each other, and two other circles be described upon another indefinite right line, dq , whose diameters, db and dc are likewise in the same given ratio of DB to DC; and if from the points B and b , as centers, two other circles be



* This gentleman is requested to send answers to such questions as yet remain with the editor, as the motives for proposing those questions do not appear to him without them.

so described as to cut the peripheries of the two larger circles in G and g , equidistant from the points D and d : then if any two lines be drawn from the two points D, d , cutting the peripheries of the circles in R, S, E , and F , and in r, s, e , and f ; and so as to make $DS = ds$: I say that the corresponding chords DR, dr , and SE, sf ; as also the distances RS, rs , and RE, rf , intercepted by the two peripheries will be respectively equal to each other.



~~Q~~ The answers to these questions may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London, before the 1st of October.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE LIFE OF CHARLES CHURCHILL.

CHARLES CHURCHILL*, an eminent satiric poet, was born in Vine-street, in the parish of St. John's, Westminster, in the year 1731. His father, who was a very respectable clergyman, was curate and lecturer of the parish, and was possessed, besides, of a living in the country. Young Charles, as might be expected, from the vicinity of his situation, received his grammatical education at Westminster school; in which he soon distinguished himself so far, as to make his tutors sensible that he was a lad of considerable abilities. His application, however, as is too frequently the case with youths of lively parts, by no means kept pace with his natural talents; so that the chief character he obtained was, that he was a boy who could do well if he would. One day, having been enjoined to make an exercise, he failed in bringing it at the time appointed; for which reason his master not only chastised him with some severity, but even charged him with stupidity. The last reproach made a strong impression upon Charles Churchill's mind, and the fear of shame wrought an effect which the fear of stripes could not produce. On

LOND. MAG. July, 1784.

the next day, he brought his exercise finished in such a manner, that he received the public thanks of the masters of the school. This instance of his sensibility, and of the applause that resulted from it, was not followed by a complete reformation of conduct. The vivacity of his imagination, and the dissipation of his temper, still prevented his walking regularly forward in the trammels of a scholastic education. When, therefore, he was sent by his father to the University of Oxford, he was refused an admittance into that illustrious seat of literature, upon account of his want of a proper skill in the learned languages. This, no doubt, was a great mortification to himself, as well as a severe disappointment to a worthy parent. Churchill, in the subsequent parts of his life, often mentioned his repulse at Oxford; and the following turn was given to it by himself and his friends. He and they frequently asserted, that he could have answered the college examination had he thought proper; but that he so much despised the trifling questions which were proposed to him, that, instead of returning suitable replies, he only launched out into satirical reflections.

D

reflections

* This life is abstracted from that inserted in the new volume of the *Biographia Britannica*.

15 BIOGRAPHY.
reflections on the abilities of the gentleman whose office it was to make the trial of his literary improvements. If this was really the truth of the case, Mr. Churchill's conduct, to say the least of it, was highly imprudent. Whoever wishes to receive the benefit of an university education must comply with the customary forms of admission; and it would be perfectly ridiculous for a young man to have it in his own power to prescribe in what mode he should be examined, previously to his matriculation. Churchill's rejection from Oxford will supply one very probable reason for the severity with which, in the course of his writings, he hath sometimes treated that famous seminary.

After this event, Mr. Churchill continued to prosecute his studies at Westminster school; and there can be no cause to doubt, but that he would soon have been esteemed properly qualified for an entrance into one of our learned universities, if his views of this kind had not been prevented by an act of imprudence, which had a considerable effect upon the colour of his future life. When he was little more than seventeen years of age, he contracted an intimacy with a young lady in the neighbourhood, which sprang up into a warm affection, and was followed by a hasty marriage. This, like many others, was a match which began in passion and ended in disgust. Their regard, however, for each other, which in its origin was mutual and sincere, was preserved in its purity and ardour for a number of years. In the sequestered life which Mr. Churchill was now obliged to lead, he made such a progress in literature, and sustained so good a character, that, notwithstanding his want of an university education, he was thought worthy of being admitted into holy orders, at the usual age of obtaining them, and accordingly was ordained by Dr. Sherlock, at that time Bishop of London. The first preferment he received in the church was a very trifling one, being only a small curacy of thirty pounds a-year, in Wales. To this remote part of the kingdom he carried his wife, and,

having taken a little house, he applied himself to the duties of his station with assiduity and cheerfulness. His behaviour gained him the love and esteem of his parishioners; and his sermons, though somewhat raised above the level of his audience, were commended and followed. What chiefly disturbed him was the smallness of his income, which would, indeed, have been too narrow for the support of a family, even where a much greater degree of economy was exercised than was suitable to Mr. Churchill's natural disposition. To supply, therefore, the deficiency of his scanty salary, he entered into a branch of trade, which he hoped might raise him to competence, and, perhaps, to riches; but which, in fact, involved him in debts that long involved him in perplexity and trouble. The business in which he engaged was that of keeping a cyder-warehouse, with a view of vending that commodity in the different parts of the neighbouring country. A man of genius and a poet was but ill qualified for such an undertaking. Mr. Churchill could not descend to the patience and frugality which are necessary in the common course of merchandise, where small gains are to be quietly expected, and carefully accumulated. A kind of rural bankruptcy was, therefore, the consequence of the attempt.

The ill success of Mr. Churchill's trading scheme brought him back to London, and his father soon after dying, he succeeded him as curate and lecturer in the parish of St. John's. The emoluments of his situation not amounting to a full hundred pounds a year, in order to improve his finances, he undertook to teach young ladies to read and write English with propriety and correctness, and was engaged for this purpose in the boarding-school of Mrs. Dennis, a governess, who had the honour of being one of the first introducers of a laudable custom, which hath since been adopted in many of the reputable seminaries of female education. Mr. Churchill conducted himself in his new employment with all the decorum becoming his clerical profession. Still, however, his method

method of living bore no proportion to his income; so that he contracted a variety of debts, which he was totally incapable of paying; and a jail, the terror of indigent genius, seemed ready to close upon his miseries. From this wretched situation he was relieved by the benevolent interposition of Dr. Lloyd, the second master of Westminster-school, and father of Robert Lloyd, the poet. The Doctor undertook to treat with Churchill's creditors, and succeeded in engaging them to consent to a composition of five shillings in the pound. In an instance which fell under the knowledge of the writer of the present article, as an executor and a guardian, Mr. Churchill, when he had obtained money by his publications, voluntarily came, and paid the full amount of the original debt. It is highly probable, from this unsolicited and unexpected act of equitable retribution, that his conduct was the same in some other cases.

The time now approached for Mr. Churchill's appearing in the world as an author. Hitherto nothing had come from him in this character, though he was known among his acquaintance to be a man of a very vigorous imagination, and a strong understanding; and though he was in the habits of intimacy with Thornton, Colman, and Lloyd, who had already begun to make a considerable figure in the republic of letters. With the last of these gentlemen he was connected in the ties of the closest friendship. Mr. Lloyd had printed a poem, entitled the Actor, which met with a very favourable reception from the public, and justly procured him a considerable degree of reputation. By the success of his friend, Mr. Churchill is supposed to have been stimulated (how truly we know not) to exert his poetical talents upon a subject of a similar kind, though more appropriated and personal. The theme he pitched upon was admirably suited to his genius and his taste. He had long been a frequenter of the theatre, and had bestowed incessant attention on stage representation. The scene of his observations was usually the first row of the pit, next to

the orchestra. From this place he thought that he could best discern the real workings of the passions in the players, or the artifices which they substituted in the room of genuine nature and feeling. As Mr. Churchill was thus qualified, by judgement and experience, for delineating the excellencies and defects of the actors, so the vigour of his fancy, and the strength of his conceptions, enabled him to do it in the most lively colours. In the month of March 1761, the "Rosciad" appeared. The first edition stole as it were into the world, being very little advertised, and published without a name. A second impression was soon called for, in the title page of which the author asserted his claim to his own performance. Scarcely ever was there an instance of a poet's rising so suddenly from the most perfect obscurity to the greatest celebrity. To this the players themselves contributed more than any other set of men. They ran about the town like so many stricken deer; and while they strove to extract the arrow from the wound, by communicating the knowledge of it to their friends, spread abroad more and more the fame of the piece. It was pleasant enough to observe how artfully some of them, who were, in fact, the most hurt, pretended to be unaffected by the injury done to themselves, but to feel extremely for the obloquy thrown upon others. "Why (exclaimed one of these disinterested persons) should this man attack Mr. Havard? I am not concerned at all for myself; but what has poor Billy Havard done that he must be treated so cruelly?"—"And pray (replied a gentleman who was present at this artificial declaration of benevolence) what has Mr. Havard done too, that he cannot bear his misfortunes as well as another?" Whilst the actors, in different ways, expressed their resentment, the public enjoyed their distress. The Rosciad was regarded, in general, as a pleasant and reasonable retaliation for the mirth which the stage had continually excited, by the representation of the follies and frailties of mankind. The poem was not wholly employed in satire. Mr. Garrick was commended

ghest terms of applause; and
ous and peculiar excellencies
Pritchard, Mrs. Cibber, and
ve were celebrated with equal
and justice. Excepting Mr.

there was not a single man,
the players of that period,
the first impression entirely
he poet's satirical lash. Those

the most eager in expressing
er had only the misfortune
treated with greater severity
quent editions. In this respect
Churchill has been blamed by
riters; and it has been said,
Rosciad was not always be-
by the alterations which it

. Perhaps there is little found-
or this assertion: but, however
y be, it is certain that its ex-
enabled it firmly to maintain
and against all opposition.

various pamphlets and poems
olished against it in vindication
players, they were so poorly
that they only served to swell
Churchill's triumph.

Critical Reviewers happened to
iarily unfortunate in the account
they gave of the Rosciad. In
of the first impression of it, they
it, with some degree of confi-
o Mr. Lloyd; and though they
ot absolutely pretend to assert that
olely written by him, they ven-
o affirm, that it was the produc-
intly or separately, of the new
irate of Wits, who never let
ortunity slip of singling their
aises. The Triumvirate here

to consisted of Thornton,
, and Lloyd. The mistake,
r, if it had been delivered in
nitive terms, was pardonable, as
or had not set his name to the
ance. When he asserted his
o the work, the critics acknow-
their error, but did not do it
very good grace, or, at least, in
manner as was satisfactory to
Churchill. Besides his not being
ased with the account which
n given of his poem, he wished
omething further on the subject
ofciad, and to justify the attack
made on the players. Accord-

ingly, in a short time he published his
"Apology; addressed to the Critical
Reviewers." Whatever reasons these
gentlemen had to be dissatisfied with
the poem, the players themselves were
not so much offended as they had been
with the Rosciad. The author had,
indeed, treated the profession of acting
with great contempt; and had painted,
in the strongest colours, the meanness
and distress of itinerant companies, and
the unhappy shifts to which they are
occasionally reduced. But all this the
London actors regarded as a trifling
injury, compared with the satire which
had been directed against their personal
faults. It was, likewise, no small con-
solation to them, that their master, the
mighty Roscius himself, had not wholly
been spared: for Mr. Garrick was
certainly aimed at in the following
lines:

"Let the vain tyrant sit amidst his guards,
His puny green-room wits, and venal bards,
Who meekly tremble at the puppet's frown,
And for a playhouse freedom lose their own;
In spite of new-made laws, and new-made kings,
The free-born muse with liberal spirit sings.
Bow down, ye slaves; before these idols fall;
Let genius stoop to them who've none at all;
Ne'er will I flatter, cringe, or bend the knee,
To those who, slaves to all, are slaves to me."

The manager felt all the force of
these sarcastic strokes, and was ex-
tremely unhappy that he should have
provoked so irritable and so powerful
a writer. Accordingly, he wrote a
long letter to Churchill, which, besides
comprehending an apology for himself
and the players, was full of encomiums
upon his uncommon vein of poetry,
and contained a kind of deprecation of
his future wrath. A friend, to whom
Mr. Garrick shewed the letter, en-
tirely disapproved of it; and informed
him that the author of the Rosciad,
who was a man of quick discernment
and undaunted spirit, would not think
the better of him for his humiliations
and flatteries.

Mr. Churchill being now become so
greatly celebrated, and having, at the
same time, procured a large number of
enemies, it was natural that researches
should be made into his situation, con-
nections, and character; and upon
enquiry it was found that he was not
remarkable

remarkable for the regularity of his manners, and that he particularly indulged himself in sitting up very late over a bottle. The reproaches hence cast upon him gave occasion to his next production, entitled "Night, an Epistle to Robert Lloyd." The object of this poem was to vindicate his conduct, or rather to avow it in the face of the public. The "Night" was followed by the first book of "The Ghost," a work that took its rise from a ridiculous imposture carried on in Cock-lane, near West-Smithfield, and to which some men of eminent abilities and character paid too serious an attention. Neither of these performances being so popular as the *Rosciad* and the *Apology*, Mr. Churchill was desirous of producing something which should more strongly excite the curiosity of the nation. In this he succeeded, though we must ever lament the subject he fixed upon, and the turn of mind with which it is treated. Availing himself of the disputes in politics, which were then carried on with peculiar acrimony, and influenced by private friendship, he published his "Prophecy of Famine; a Scots Pastoral." Of this piece Mr. Wilkes is said to have pronounced, before its appearance, that he was sure it would take, as it was at once personal, poetical, and political. His prediction was accomplished; for the poem had a very rapid and extensive sale, and Churchill was extolled by his admirers as superior to Pope. This was undoubtedly carrying his praise to an undue height of exaggeration. It cannot, however, be denied, that the author has displayed great force of abilities in the *Prophecy of Famine*; though the malignity which he has shewn against Scotland and its inhabitants is totally inexcusable.

Whilst the literary fame of Mr. Churchill stood thus high with a large part, at least, of the public, his personal conduct was very reprehensible. He laid aside all the external decorums of his profession, divested himself of his clerical habit, and appeared in the dress of a blue coat with metal buttons, a gold-laced waistcoat, a gold-laced hat, and ruffles. This part of his behaviour was wholly disapproved

by his most intimate friends. They considered it as a very blameable opposition to the decencies of life, and as likely to be hurtful to his interest; since the abilities he was possessed of, and the figure he made in political contests, would, perhaps, have recommended him to some noble patron, from whom he might have received a valuable benefice. I remember well, that he dressed his younger son in a Scotch plaid, like a little Highlander, and carried him every where in that garb. The boy being asked by a gentleman with whom I was in company, why he was clothed in such a manner, answered with great vivacity, "Sir, my father hates the Scotch, and does it to plague them?" In other respects Mr. Churchill's conduct was more than indiscreet. He plunged into various irregularities, and lived no longer with his wife; though whether his quitting her was at this particular juncture we are not able to determine. "Some people, observes a certain writer, have been unkind enough to say that Mrs. Churchill gave the first just cause of separation. But nothing can be more false than this rumour; and we can assure the public, that her conduct in private life, and among her acquaintance, was ever irreproachable." We have our doubts concerning the truth of what is here asserted, notwithstanding the positivity with which it is delivered. It was always understood in Westminster, that Mrs. Churchill's imprudence kept too near a pace with that of her husband. However, we do not hence mean in the least to justify his disorderly and licentious manner of living.

Mr. Churchill being now embarked as a political satirist, from which character he derived great fame and profit, next drew his pen against a man whose genius he admired; and with whom he and Mr. Wilkes had long been in the habits of friendship, the celebrated Hogarth. It must be acknowledged that Hogarth himself afforded the original cause of offence. In a print, called the *Times*, he had attacked Lord Temple and Mr. Pitt, and soon after published a caricature of Mr. Wilkes. This, which was too much for Churchill to bear,

bear, gave rise to the "Epistle to William Hogarth," wherein that eminent painter, whilst justice is done to his extraordinary talents, is treated with all the severity of satire. When Hogarth had formed the design of holding out Lord Temple, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Wilkes to the public, as objects of ridicule, in a series of prints, the last gentleman, by two of their common acquaintance, remonstrated with him against such a proceeding, as what would not only be unfriendly in the highest degree, but extremely injudicious. It was urged to him, that such a pencil ought to be universal and moral, to speak to all ages, and to all nations, not to be dipped in the dirt of the faction of a day, of an insignificant part of the country, when it might command the admiration of the whole. It would have been well for Mr. Hogarth if he had listened to this salutary advice, as by so doing he would have saved himself from the most extreme mortification. Churchill's satire struck him to the heart, and is thought to have contributed to the acceleration of his decease. Mr. Hogarth's revenge against the poet terminated in vamping up an old print of a pug-dog and a bear, which he published under the title of "The Bruiser C. Churchill (once the Reverend!) in the character of a Russian Hercules, &c." So feeble a blow at his antagonist was but a poor compensation for the deep wound he had received. It must ever be lamented, that men of genius, who had been intimate friends, and might have continued such as long as they lived, should have their union dissolved, and discord sown among them, by the demon of politics and party.

The poems we have hitherto spoken of employed Mr. Churchill in 1761, 1762, and part of 1763. During the same time he continued to publish, at different intervals, "The Ghost," the fourth and concluding book of which appeared in the last of the years now mentioned. The most celebrated passage in this work was the character of Pomposo, intended for Dr. Johnson, and which was much extolled by that gentleman's enemies. The Doctor had

offended Churchill, by declaring that his poetry had but little merit. The only reply which Dr. Johnson made to our author's satire was, that he thought him a shallow fellow in the beginning, and that he could say nothing worse of him still. Highly as we reverence this eminent writer's character and abilities, we must express ourselves to be of a different opinion. However inferior Churchill might be, in many respects, to Dr. Johnson, he certainly did not deserve the appellation of a shallow fellow. He was undoubtedly possessed of a sound and vigorous understanding, though it might not always be prudently and happily applied. The contemptuous terms in which men of real genius are apt to speak of each other we have too often had occasion to observe and lament. With regard to the poem of "The Ghost," it may in general be remarked, that, besides its being composed in verses of eight syllables, it is written in a very desultory and digressive manner. It is difficult to determine what plan and design the author had in view, and, perhaps, he could scarcely have explained the matter himself. The work, therefore, doth not, upon the whole, excite much of our approbation, though there are in it some shining and beautiful passages. Even Lloyd, the great panegyrist of Churchill, hints at the slovenly nature of the composition, in the following lines, which are, indeed, put into the mouth of the Clobber of Cripplegate:

"The priest, I grant, has something clever,
A something that will last for ever.
Let him, in part, be made your pattern,
Whose muse, now Queen, and now a flatterer,
Trick'd out in ROSCIAD rules the roast,
Turns trapes and trollop in the GHOST,
By turns both tickles us, and warms,
And, drunk or sober, has her charms."

Nearly at the time when the last book of the Ghost appeared, Mr. Churchill published "The Conference," in which he returned to his usual measure of verse, the heroic, being the measure wherein he most excelled; though he had lately begun to introduce into it too many prosaic lines. The plan of the poem is similar to that of one of Pope's satires. A dialogue is supposed to be carried on between the author

and a noble Lord, who is represented as giving him much good worldly advice, to which he answers with great spirit, and in his replies indulges his satiric vein with no small degree of freedom. One of the most striking passages in the Conference is that in which he expresses the deepest contrition for a recent action of his life, that was indeed highly to his dishonour. He had seduced and carried off the daughter of a tradesman in Westminster. In a little more than a fortnight his passion subsided, and the young woman became very sorry for her crime. Accordingly, a wife and judicious friend wrote for her a letter to her father, expressive of her penitence, and of her desire to return home. Her father, with equal tenderness and prudence, received her into his house; and she might have been fully restored to a virtuous conduct, had it not been for the severity of an elder sister, who was continually loading her with reproaches. Wearied with this usage, she applied to Churchill, offering to return to him again; which he thought himself bound to admit, by the ideas he entertained of gratitude and honour. The true point of virtue would have been, to have provided, as amply as he could, for the young woman's support, and to have had no criminal connexion with her in future.

Our author's next poem, if we mistake not, was "The Duellist," in three books, written in verses of eight syllables. The occasion of the work is well known, being Mr. Martin's challenge to Mr. Wilkes; and it is not surprising that Churchill's muse should be awakened in the cause of his friend. The Duellist has many poetical beauties. It is more concise than the Ghost, more correct, more directly to the purpose; though one principal object of it was to satirize other persons, besides Mr. Martin.

Mr. Churchill's last publication in 1763 seems to have been "The Author," and it is one of the most pleasing of his productions. The former part of it is not remarkably satirical; but, towards the conclusion, the poet is extremely severe against certain wri-

ters of the time, especially some political writers. The character of Kidgell, the informer, is drawn in a masterly manner. The opinion of the Monthly Reviewers concerning this poem was, that it was the most agreeable and the most unexceptionable of all Mr. Churchill's performances, whether they considered the tendency of the subject, or the execution. "The interests (say they) of genius and learning are cordially espoused, and powerfully supported, while the contempt of professed ignorance, and the shallowness of pretenders to science, are justly exposed, and lashed by the blameless rod of general satire." Even with regard to the satirical strokes of a private nature, the critics add, that if the censure be just they scarcely know how to blame it. The Critical Reviewers, though they had been involved in a contest with our bard, gave a like testimony on this occasion. "It is but justice (they observe) to Mr. Churchill, to acknowledge that his reputation as a poet seems to rise and increase with every performance. The 'Conference' was much superior to the 'Ghost,' and the 'Author' is, in our opinion, a better poem than the 'Conference.' The sentiments throughout are, for the most part, noble and manly, the satire finely pointed, the expression strong and nervous."

Churchill's poetical career for 1764 began with the first book of his "Gotham," which was considered by the generality of readers as so strange and irregular a production, that they could not tell what judgement to form of the writer's intention. As he proceeded in the work, he appeared to greater advantage; and it became manifest, from the second and third books, that it was his chief design, under the idea of his being proclaimed King of Gotham, to represent the real duty of a monarch; in which view much good instruction is conveyed. This performance is less satirical than most of our author's pieces. Upon the whole, Gotham is not one of the pleasantest of his poems, though it contains a number of beautiful passages.

Churchill's next production was "The Candidate,"

Candidate," which took its title from the contest that had been carried on between the Earl of Hardwicke and the Earl of Sandwich for the high-stewardship of the University of Cambridge. The beginning of the poem is very spirited; and the words "Come, PANEGRIC," introduce one of the severest satires which the pen of man ever wrote, against a nobleman who has, indeed, often been the subject of satire; perhaps so much as to be indifferent and careless about the attacks that are made on his character. "The Candidate" was succeeded by "The Farewell," wherein the poet is represented as having formed a design to quit his native land, from which his friend endeavours to dissuade him. Though there is much good sense in this performance, and several excellent observations on philosophy, and the love of our country, it cannot be considered as one of our author's chief works. It is deficient in poetical fire, and many of the lines are feeble and prosaic. Partly from a confidence in the good opinion of his admirers, and partly from the necessity of obtaining frequent pecuniary supplies, Mr. Churchill now became too negligent and rapid in his publications. In his succeeding production, entitled "The Times," he displays his usual vigour and spirit. The characters of Faber and Apicius, whoever were intended by them, are drawn with equal strength and severity. The satire of the poem is principally directed against an unnatural vice, which is exposed with an energy and indignation that cannot possibly be exceeded. The matter is, indeed, carried to the very height of extravagance; but this extravagance shews, at the same time, the wonderful powers of the author's mind, and his just and boundless detestation of the crime against which his poetry is levelled.

Churchill's next publication was "Independence," a poem which does not, in every part of it, display the vigour of imagination that is apparent in some of his performances; and it is, also, chargeable with the fault we have more than once had occasion to touch

upon, the fault of careless versification. It contains, however, several shining passages; and a strong vein of good sense runs through the whole. Much is said in it of poets and patrons; perhaps as much as the subject will well bear. The author hath admirably represented the striking contrast between an effeminate lord and himself; and hath drawn his own picture with great humour. "Independence" was followed by "The Journey," a short poem, which reflects no disgrace on our author's abilities. The advice of his friends, and his answer to it, are well conducted. Towards the conclusion, he indulges himself in satirizing several contemporary poets. Mr. Churchill's last poetical production was the dedication of his Sermons to Bishop Warburton, which is written with his usual severity against that eminent prelate. Some parts of it are very spirited, and especially those passages which begin with, "Health to great Gloucester." If the same vigour is not maintained through the whole, it may be observed, that, as the poem was left unfinished, in consequence of the author's decease, we cannot tell to what height the grave irony of the satire might have been carried. With respect to the Sermons, which are ten in number, two upon the nature of prayer in general, and eight upon our Lord's Prayer, there certainly could be no other reason for publishing them than to obtain the benefit of a large subscription. The present biographer, that he might be able to form an exact judgement, hath, with exemplary patience, read them all; and he is obliged to pronounce concerning them, that they are written with an uniform mediocrity; and if he were to add dullness, he would not be far from the truth. There is no animation in the discourses; nor could a single passage be selected from them, which displays the fire of genius, or the force of imagination. The sentiments are practical, and not usually to be found fault with; but there is not a thought that is new, or which indicates any peculiar strength of conception. The style is perspicuous, without the least pretensions to elegance.

There

There is a dull formality in it, and we often meet with the words *thereto*, *thencefrom*, *herefrom*, *whereof*, *hereunto*, and others of a like kind. The Sermons have all the air as if they had been composed by some plain clergyman in the beginning of the century. On the whole, we have no idea that Mr. Churchill could have been the author of them; for surely whatever came from his pen must have manifested some traces of the natural vigour and acuteness of his mind. He probably found them in his father's closet.

In the latter end of the year 1764 our poet went to France, to pay a visit to his friend Mr. Wilkes, who was then in that kingdom. Mr. Humphrey Cotes was of the party. They met at Boulogn, where Mr. Churchill was seized with a miliary fever, which baffled the medical aid of two physicians of skill and reputation by whom he was attended. Mr. Cotes, who was a great advocate for Dr. James's Powder, insisted upon applying it; to which the physicians consented, but said that the battle was lost. They observed, at the same time, that if the powder produced any favourable effect, it would operate as a cathartic, or by perspiration; but that if it acted as an emetic (which was in fact the case) the patient would be immediately carried off. The event corresponded with their prediction, and Mr. Churchill departed this life on the 4th of November, at Boulogn, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. When the violence of the disorder threatened his dissolution, the physicians, according to the law of France, were obliged to acquaint the church with his danger, that the priests might attend to perform their spiritual functions, and especially, as being a protestant, to use their endeavours for his conversion. Accordingly, they again and again demanded admission for this purpose; but Mr. Wilkes, with that politeness, address, and good sense which he is so well known to possess, parried their attempts, and prevented them from troubling his dying friend. Mr. Davies, in his *Life of Garrick*, upon what he thinks good authority, hath related, that Churchill's last words

LOND. MAG. July, 1784.

were, *What a fool have I been!* Though he might, on several accounts, have had too much cause to make such a reflection, it is not true that it was made by him. This we have been assured of by Mr. Wilkes, whose testimony upon the subject must be decisive; and the same gentleman hath informed the world, that the goodness of Churchill's heart and the firmness of his philosophy were in full lustre during the whole time of his very severe illness; and that the amazing faculties of his mind were not in the least impaired till a few moments before his death. The decease of a man of so much celebrity, and of such popularity with a large part of the nation, could not be received with indifference; especially considering the early period of his life, and the short course of fame which he had run. He was greatly lamented by his acquaintance and admirers; but no one was so deeply affected with his death as Robert Lloyd. The news of the melancholy event being announced to him somewhat abruptly, while he was sitting at dinner, he was seized with a sudden sickness, and saying "I shall follow poor Charles," took to his bed, from which he never rose again. Besides Churchill's great personal friendship for Lloyd, he had been remarkably generous to him during his confinement in the Fleet, having all that time allowed him a regular stipend. Such was, at first, the enthusiasm in favour of Mr. Churchill's memory, that there was a talk of erecting a monument to him in Westminster-Abbey; but the idea soon subsided, and will scarcely ever be revived. The following inscription, in the close style of the ancients, and engraven on a sepulchral urn of alabaster, was drawn up by Mr. Wilkes, and intended by him to give the true character of our author, as a friend, a poet, and a patriot.

"CAROLO CHURCHILL,
Amico jucundo,
Poetæ acri,
Civi optimè de patria merito,
P.

JOHANNES WILKES, 1765."
Our opinion of Churchill, as a poet,
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is sufficiently apparent from what hath already been said. That he had great force of genius cannot justly be denied; and there are scarcely any of his performances in which the natural vigour of his mind is not in some instances displayed. It must, at the same time, be acknowledged, that he is very unequal in his compositions. Writing from a spirit of party, being desirous of gratifying the eagerness of his admirers, and having a view to his customary tax of half a crown for each of his publications, he was too rapid in sending them into the world, and too solicitous to fill up the quantity of pages expected from him, to attend to the necessary art of blotting. In his verification there is sometimes such a looseness of contexture, as brings to our memory Oldham and several of the poets of the last century; whilst at other times he amply shews how well he understood all the power of strong and harmonious numbers. If his life had been protracted, if he had been placed in an independent situation, if he could have united application with leisure, he might have been capable of producing some grand work, which would have rescued his name for ever from oblivion. Should it be thought that a few of his friends have extolled him beyond his merit, it must be allowed that by many persons he was unduly depreciated. He hath afforded a remarkable instance of a sudden and short-lived celebrity, and of a more than usual rapidity in the neglect paid to his writings. Perhaps nothing will revive the memory of them, so as to cause them to be again generally read, excepting a new edition with notes, fully explaining the satirical and historical allusions. This was what Mr. Churchill himself, before his decease, wished to be done. In his will is the

following passage: "I desire my dear friend, John Wilkes, Esq. to collect and publish my works with the remarks and explanations he has prepared, and any others he thinks proper to make." Whether Mr. Wilkes will ever have leisure or inclination to comply with this request we are not able to say. Perhaps the time is not yet arrived for taking away the veil from certain objects; and perhaps it may never be desirable to revive party matters, which, though not sunk into oblivion, have happily ceased to inflame the passions of the mind.

Few of Mr. Churchill's juvenile pieces have made their way to the press. Some of them are to be met with in a periodical work, entitled "The Library," which was published a little more than twenty years ago; and the poetical department of which was conducted, for several months, by our author and his friend Lloyd. Six of Churchill's Letters to Mr. Wilkes are in the collection printed by that gentleman in 1769. Our poet was a most ardent admirer of Dryden, but had contracted an enmity to Pope. The reasons of it, which are fully assigned in the publication just referred to, do not appear to be satisfactory. A sincere regard to Pope is not inconsistent with the most zealous admiration of Dryden. Mr. Churchill left two sons, the youngest of whom was generously educated at the expence of Doctor, now Sir Richard Jebb, Baronet.

Our author has unhappily added another name to the catalogue, already too numerous in literary history, of those men of genius who would have risen to a much greater excellence in writing, and to a far more illustrious reputation, had their intellectual talents been accompanied with the uniform practice of virtue.

K.

REFLECTIONS.

IT is said by Tacitus, that men lose their respect for you in proportion to the favours you bestow—but as few perhaps know how to give with deli-

cacy as others to receive with proper gratitude.

Education should be the mirror of former prejudices.

THE

THE MISCELLANY.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

CHARACTER AND ANECDOTES OF FREDERIC THE SECOND,
THE LATE KING OF PRUSSIA. BY VOLTAIRE *.

IN the year 1740, the unpolished King of Prussia, Frederic-William, the most intolerant of all kings, and beyond contradiction the most frugal, and the richest in ready money, died at Berlin. His son, who has since gained so singular a kind of reputation, had then held a tolerably regular correspondence with me for above four years. The world never, perhaps, beheld a father and son who less resembled each other than these two monarchs.

The father was an absolute Vandal, who thought of no other thing during his whole reign than amassing of money, and maintaining, at the least possible expence, the finest soldiers in Europe. Never were subjects poorer, or king more rich. He bought up at a despicable price the estates of a great part of the nobility, who soon devoured the little money they got for them, above half of which returned to the royal coffers by means of the duties upon consumption. All the King's lands were farmed out to tax-gatherers, who held the double office of exciseman and judge; infomuch, that if a landed tenant did not pay this collector upon the very day appointed, he put on his judge's robe, and condemned the delinquent in double the sum. It must be observed, that if this same exciseman and judge did not pay the King by the last day of the month, the day following he was himself obliged to pay double to the King.

Did a man kill a hare or lop a tree any where near the royal domains, or commit any other peccadillo, he was instantly condemned to pay a fine. Was a poor girl found guilty of *making* a child, the father or the mother, or some other of the girl's relations, were obliged to pay his Majesty *for the fabrication*.

The Baronness of Kniphaussen, who

at that time was the richest widow in Berlin, that is to say, she had between three and four hundred a-year, was accused of having brought one of the King's subjects clandestinely into the world in the second year of her widowhood. His Majesty thereupon wrote her a letter with his own hand, where-in he informed her it was necessary, if she meant to save her honour, and preserve her character, she must immediately send him thirty thousand livres (1250*l*.) This sum she was obliged to borrow, and was ruined.

He had an ambassadour at the Hague, whose name was Luisius; and certainly of all the ambassadours that appertained to royalty, he was paid the worst. This poor man, that he might be able to keep a fire, had cut down some trees in the garden of Hous-lardick, which then appertained to the royal house of Prussia. His next dispatches brought him word that the King, *his gracious Sovereign*, had stopped on this account a year's salary to defray his damages, and Luisius, in a fit of despair, cut his throat with the only razor he had. An old valet, happening to come in, called assistance, and unhappily for him saved his life. I afterwards met with his Excellency at the Hague, and gave him alms at a gate of the palace, which is called the Old Court, and which belonged to the King of Prussia, where this poor ambassadour had lived twelve years.

Turkey it must be confessed is a republic, when compared to the despotism exercised by this Frederic-William.

It was by such like means, only, that he could in a reign of twenty-eight years load the cellars of his palace at Berlin with a hundred and twenty millions of crowns (fifteen millions sterling) all well casked up in barrels, hooped with iron.

He took great pleasure in furnishing

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* From his Memoirs, by himself.

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all the best apartments of the palace with heavy articles of massy silver, in which the worth of the workman surpassed not the sterling of nature. He gave to the Queen, his wife, in charge that is, a cabinet, the contents of which, even to the coffee-pot, were all gold.

The monarch used to walk from his palace clothed in an old blue coat, with copper buttons halfway down his thighs, and when he bought a new one, these buttons were made to serve again. It was in this dress that his Majesty, armed with a huge serjeant's cane, marched forth every day to review his regiment of giants. These giants were his greatest delight, and the things for which he went to the heaviest expence.

The men who stood in the first rank of this regiment were none of them less than seven feet high, and he sent to purchase them from the farther parts of Europe to the borders of Asia. I have seen some of them since his death.

The King, his son, who loved handsome men, and not gigantic, had given those I saw to the Queen, his wife, to serve in quality of Heiduques. I remember they accompanied the old state coach, which preceded the Marquis de Beauvau, who came to compliment the new King in the month of November, 1740. The late King Frederic-William, who had sold during his life all the magnificent furniture left by his father, never could find a purchaser for that enormous ungilt coach. The Heiduques, who walked on each side to support it in case it should fall, shook hands with each other over the roof.

After Frederic-William had reviewed his giants, he used to walk through the town, and every body fled before him full speed. If he happened to meet a woman, he would demand why she staid idling her time in the streets, and exclaim, *Go—get home with you, you lazy hussy; an honest woman has no business over the threshold of her own door;* which remonstrance he would accompany with a hearty box on the ear, a kick in the groin, or a few well applied strokes on the shoulders with his cane.

The holy ministers of the Gospel

were treated also in exactly the same style, if they happened to take a fancy to come upon the parade.

We may easily imagine what would be the astonishment and vexation of a Vandal like this, to find he had a son endowed with wit, grace, and good-breeding; who delighted to please, was eager in the acquisition of knowledge, and who made verses, and afterwards set them to music. If he caught him with a book in his hand, he threw it in the fire; or playing on the flute, he broke his instrument; and sometimes treated his Royal Highness as he treated the ladies and the preachers when he met with them on the parade.

The Prince, weary of the attentions of so kind a father, determined one fine morning, in 1730, to elope, without well knowing whether he would fly to France or England. Paternal economy had deprived him of the power of travelling in the style of son and heir to a farmer-general, or even an English tradesman, and he was obliged to borrow a few hundred ducats.

Two young gentlemen, both very amiable, one named Kat, the other Keit, were to accompany him. Kat was the only son of a brave general officer, and Keit had married the daughter of the same Baronness of Knipphaussen, who had paid the ten thousand crowns about the child-making business before-mentioned. The day and hour were appointed; the father was informed of the whole affair, and the Prince and his two travelling companions were all three put under an arrest.

The King believed at first, that the Princess Wilhelmina, his daughter, who was afterwards married to the Prince Margrave of Bareith, was concerned in the plot: and as he was remarkable for dispatch in the executive branch of justice, he proceeded to kick her out of a large window, which opened from the floor to the ceiling. The Queen-Mother, who was present at this exploit, with great difficulty saved her, by catching hold of her petticoats at the moment she was making her leap. The Princess received a contusion on her

her left breast, which remained with her during life, as a mark of paternal affection, and which she did me the honour to shew me.

The Prince had a sort of mistress, the daughter of a school-master of the town of Brandebourg, who had settled at Potzdam. This girl played tolerably ill upon the harpsichord, and the Prince accompanied her with his flute. He really *imagined* himself in love, but in this he was deceived; his avocation was not with the fair sex. However, as he had pretended a kind of passion, the King, his father, thought proper that the damsel should make the tour of Potzdam, conducted by the hangman, and ordered her to be whipped in presence of his son.

After he had regaled him with this diverting spectacle, he made a transfer of him to the citadel of Custrin, which was situated in the midst of a marsh. Here he was shut up, without a single servant, for the space of six months, in a sort of dugeon, at the end of which time he was allowed a soldier as an attendant.

This foldier, who was young, well made, handsome, and played upon the flute, contrived means to amuse the royal prisoner. So many fine qualities have made his fortune; and I have since known him at the same time valet de chambre and first minister, with all the insolence which two such posts may be supposed to inspire.

The Prince had been some weeks in his palace at Custrin, when one day an old officer, followed by four grenadiers, immediately entered his chamber, melted in tears. Frederic had no doubt he was going to be made a head shorter; but the officer still weeping, ordered the grenadiers to take him to the window, and hold his head out of it, that he might be obliged to look on the execution of his friend Kat, upon a scaffold expressly built there for that purpose. He saw, stretched out his hand, and fainted. The father was present at this exhibition, as he had been at that of the girl's whipping-out.

Keit, the other confidant, had escaped and fled into Holland, whither the King dispatched his military messengers to seize him. He escaped merely by a minute, embarked for Portugal, and there remained till the death of the most clement Frederic-William.

It was not the King's intention to have stopped there; his design was to have beheaded the Prince. He considered that he had three other sons, not one of whom wrote verses, and that they were sufficient to sustain the Prussian grandeur. Measures had been already concerted to make him suffer, as the Czarovitz, eldest son to Peter the Great, had done before.

It is not exceedingly clear, from any known laws human or divine, that a young man should have his head struck off, because he had a wish to travel. But his Majesty had found judges in Prussia, equally as learned and equitable as the Russian expounders of law. Besides that his own paternal authority, in a case of need, would at any time suffice.

The Emperor Charles the Sixth, however, pretended that the Prince Royal, as a prince of the Empire, could not suffer condemnation but in a full diet; and sent the Count de Sekendorf to the father, in order to make very serious remonstrances on that subject.

The Count de Sekendorf, whom I have since known in Saxony, where he lives retired, has declared to me, it was with very great difficulty indeed that he could prevail with the King not to behead the Prince. This is the same Sekendorf who has commanded the armies of Bavaria, and of whom the Prince, when he came to the throne, drew a hideous portrait, in the history of his father, which he inserted in some thirty copies of his *Memoires de Brandebourg**. Who would not, after this, serve princes, and prevent tyrants from cutting off their heads?

After eighteen months imprisonment, the solicitations of the Emperor, and the tears of the Queen, obtained the Prince his liberty; and he immediately began to make verses, and write music more

* I gave the Elector Palatine the copy of this work, which the King of Prussia presented to me.

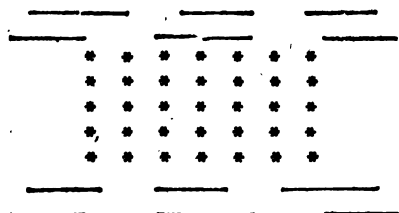
FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ANECDOTES OF FREDERIC III. KING OF PRUSSIA.

BY VOLTAIRE*.

THE King of Prussia rose at five in summer, and six in winter. If you wish to know the royal ceremonies, what they were on great, and what on common occasions, the functions of his high almoner, his great chamberlain, the first gentleman of his bed-chamber, and his gentlemen ushers, I answer, a single lacquey came to light his fire, dress, and shave him, though he partly dressed himself alone. His chamber was rather beautiful; a rich balustrade of silver, ornamented with little loves, of exceedingly good sculpture, seemed to form the alcove of the state-bed, the curtains of which were seen; but behind these curtains, instead of a bed there was a library; and as to the real bed, it was a kind of folding couch of straw, with a slight mattress, and hidden from the view. Marcus Aurelius and Julian, the two greatest men among the Romans and Apostles of the Stoics, lay not on a harder bed.

As soon as his Majesty was dressed and booted, Stoicism for a few moments gave place to Epicurism, and two or three of his favourites entered.



The state affairs next were considered, and his first minister came with a large bundle of papers under his arm. This first minister was a clerk, who lodged up two-pair-of-stairs in the house of Fudelsdoff, and was the soldier, now valet de chambre and favourite, who had

formerly served the King at Custrin. The secretaries of state sent all the dispatches to the King's clerks; they made extracts, which were brought to his Majesty by this person, and the King wrote his answer in the margin in two words. The whole affairs of the kingdom were thus expedited in an hour, and seldom did the secretaries of state, or the ministers in office, come into his presence; nay, there were some to whom even he had never spoken. The King, his father, had put the finances under such exact regulations, all was executed in such a military manner, and obedience was so blind, that four hundred leagues were governed with as much ease as a manor.

About eleven o'clock, the King, booted, reviewed in his garden his regiment of guards; and at the same hour all the colonels did the like throughout the provinces, in the interval of parade and dinner-time. The Princes, his brothers, the general officers, and one or two of his chamberlains, eat at his table, which was as well furnished as could be expected in a country where they had neither game, tolerable butcher's meat, nor poultry, and where they got all their wheat from Magdebourg.

When dinner was over he retired to his cabinet, and writ verses till five or six o'clock, when a young man of the name of Darget, formerly secretary to M. de Valory, the French envoy, came and read to him. At seven he had a little concert, at which he played the flute, and as well as the best performers. His own compositions were often among the pieces played, for there was no art he did not cultivate, and had he lived among the Greeks, he would not, like Epaminondas, have had the mortification to confess he did not understand music.

They

They supped in a little hall, the most singular ornament of which was a picture, the design of which he himself gave to Penc, his painter, and one of our best colourists. The subject was totally Priapian. The supper was frequently seasoned with the same kind of philosophy; and any person who had heard the discourse, and looked at this picture, would have supposed they had caught the Seven Sages of Greece in a brothel.

Never was there a place in the world where liberty of speech was so fully indulged, or where the various superstitions of men were treated with so great a degree of pleasantry and contempt. God was respected, but those who in his name had imposed upon credulity were not spared. Neither women nor priests ever entered the palace; and, in a word, Frederic lived without religion, without a council, and without a court.

Some of the provincial judges were about to burn a poor devil of a peasant, accused of an intrigue of a shocking nature. No person, however, is executed in the Prussian dominions till Frederic has confirmed the sentence; a most humane law, practised likewise in England, and other countries. The King wrote at the bottom of the sentence, that free liberty of opinion, and of ***** was allowed throughout his territories.

A minister, near Stettin, thought this indulgence exceedingly scandalous, and let fall some expressions in a sermon upon Herod, which glanced at the King; he was therefore summoned to appear before the Consistory at Potsdam, though in fact there was no more a Consistory at court than there was a mass. The poor man came. The King put on a band and surplice. M. d'Argens, author of the Jewish Letters, and one Baron de Polnitz, who had changed his religion three or four times, dressed themselves up in the same manner. A folio volume of Bayle's Dictionary was placed upon the table by way of a Bible, and the culprit was introduced by two grenadiers, and set before these three ministers of the Gospel.

"My brother (said the King) I demand, in the name of the Most High God, who the Herod was concerning whom you preached?" — "He who slew the children," replied the simple priest. "But was this Herod the First? (said the King) for you ought to know there have been several Herods." The priest was silent; he could not answer this question. "How! (continued the King) have you dared to preach about Herod, and are ignorant both of him and his family? You are unworthy of the holy ministry. We shall pardon you for this time, but know we shall excommunicate you if ever you dare hereafter preach against any one whom you do not know."

They then delivered his sentence and pardon to him, signed by three ridiculous names invented on purpose. "We shall go to-morrow to Berlin (added the King) and we will demand forgiveness for you of our brotherhood. Do not fail to come and find us out." Accordingly, the priest went, and enquired for these three labourers in the gospel vineyard all over Berlin, where he was laughed at; but the King, who had more humour than liberality, forgot to reimburse him for the expences of his journey.

Frederic governed the church with as much despotism as the state. He pronounced the divorces himself when husband and wife wanted to pair themselves differently. A minister one day cited the Old Testament on the subject of divorces, and the King told him Moses managed the Jews just as he pleased; as for me, I must govern my Prussians to the best of my abilities.

This singularity of government, these manners still more singular, this contrast of stoicism and epicurism, of severity in military discipline, and effeminacy in the interior of the palace, of those with whom he amused himself in his closet, and of soldiers who ran the gauntlet six-and-thirty times, while the monarch beheld him through his window, under which the punishment was inflicted, of reasoning on ethics, and of unbridled licentiousness, formed altogether a heterogeneous picture, which till then few had known, and

which has since spread through Europe.

The greatest economy of every kind was observed at Potsdam; the King's table, and that of his officers and domestics, were regulated at thirty-three crowns (about four guineas) a day, exclusive of wine. Instead of the officers of the crown taking charge of this expence, as at other courts, it was his valet de chambre Fridesdorff, who was at once his high-steward, great cup-bearer, and first pantler.

Whether it was from policy or economy, I know not; but he never granted the least kindness to any of his former favourites, especially to those who had risked their lives for him when he was Prince Royal. He did not even pay the money he borrowed at that time. Just as Louis XII. would not revenge the affronts of the Duke d'Orleans, neither would the King of Prussia remember the debts of the Prince Royal.

His poor mistress, who had suffered whipping for his sake by the hands of the common hangman, was married at Berlin to the clerk of the hackney-coach-office, for they had eighteen hackney coaches at Berlin; and her royal lover allowed her a pension of seventy crowns (eight pounds fifteen shillings) a-year. She called herself Mademoiselle Saumers, and was a tall, meagre figure, very like one of the Sybils, without the least appearance of meriting to be publicly whipped for a Prince.

When, however, he was at Berlin, he made a great display of magnificence on public days. It was a superb spectacle for the vain, that is to say, for almost all mankind, to see him at table, surrounded with twenty princes of the empire, served in vessels of gold, the

richest in Europe, by two and thirty pages, and as many young heiduques, all splendidly clothed, and bearing dishes of massy gold. The state officers were also employed on these occasions, though unknown at any other time.

After dinner they went to the Opera at the large theatre, three hundred feet long, which had been built without an architect by one of his chamberlains, whose name was Knobertoff. The finest voices and best dancers were engaged in his service. Barberini at that time danced at his theatre, the same who has since been married to the son of his chancellor. The King had her carried off by his soldiers from Venice, and brought even through Vienna as far as Berlin. He was a little in love with her, but the thing most incomprehensible was, that he gave her a salary of thirty-two thousand livres (above thirteen hundred pounds). His Italian poet, who was obliged to put the operas into verse, of which the King himself gave the plan, had little more than a thirtieth part of this sum; but it ought to be remembered, he was very ugly, and could not dance. In a word, Barberini touched for her share more than any three of his ministers of state together.

As for the Italian poet, he one day took care to pay himself with his own hands, for he stripped off the gold from the ornaments in an old chapel of the first King of Prussia's; on which occasion Frederic remarked, that as he never went to the chapel he had lost nothing. Besides, he had lately written a dissertation in favour of thieves, which is printed in the collections of his academy; and he did not think proper this time to contradict his writings by his actions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE work of *Stephanus*, which contains a short account of the cities of the ancient world, has always ranked high in the estimation of the learned. I, therefore, venture to send you a translation of a Greek fragment by the same writer, which contains an account of the celebrated Dodona, which was published in the last century, by the celebrated Professor J. Gronovius, of

Leyden,

Leyden, who illustrated it with some valuable annotations. In this version, I have generally adopted his corrections.

I have given a few prefatory remarks from the second volume of Mr. Bryant's Analysis of Ancient Mythology.

As this curious fragment has never yet appeared in an English dress, and contains the opinions of several ancient writers, respecting the oracle of Dodona, whose writings are no longer extant, you may probably think it not unworthy a place in your Miscellany, where your classical readers frequently are amused with pieces of criticisms, and investigations into antiquity.

I am, Sir, a constant reader,
R.

Clement's Inn, June 30, 1784.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ORACLE AT DODONA.

FROM THE SECOND VOLUME OF MR. BRYANT'S ANALYSIS OF ANCIENT MYTHOLOGY.

SERVIUS takes notice of the doves at Theba; but, as it was usual with the ancients to form personages out of every obsolete term, he makes Theba a woman; and supposes her to have been the daughter of the Deity, who gave her two prophetic doves for a present. One of them, it is said, flew away to Dodona.

But the best account of this oracle at Dodona is to be found in Herodotus. He not only shews that it came from Thebes, in Egypt, but mentions the particular route by which the rites were brought: and intimates that they came from Egypt to Phenicia, and from thence to Greece; at least through the hands of the Phenicians. He first presents his reader with the Grecian history of the Oracles, as he had it from the people of the place: "The principal of the priestesses at Dodona gave out, that two black pigeons took

their flight from Thebes in Egypt; and that one of them bent its course to Libya; but that the other betook itself to Dodona. That upon its arrival there, it settled upon a beech-tree, and spoke with an human voice, signifying how necessary it was there should be an oracular temple founded in that place to Zeuth." The other account is from the people of Egypt, who explain very satisfactorily the story of these black doves: "The priests of Zeuth, at Thebes, gave this history of the oracle at Dodona. Two of the sacred women who officiated at the Temple of Zeuth, at Thebes, were carried away from Egypt by some Phenicians. And it was reported that one of them was sold in Libya; but the other was carried into Greece. These were the women who first founded the oracles in the countries here specified."

ON DODONA.

A FRAGMENT, TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK OF STEPHANUS, OF BYZANTIUM, THE GRAMMARIAN.

DDONE is a city of Molossus, in Epirus, from which Jupiter is named *Dodonean* and *Ruler of Dodone*: Dionysius mentions

Epirus of Dodone's vast extent.

But Philoxenus, who wrote a commentary on the *Odyssey* of Homer, informs us, that there were two places of the name of Dodone, one in Thesfaly, and the other in Thesprotia. They now call that the *Thesprotian Dodone*, where the oracles were delivered from the oak. The other is the *Thesfalian*.
LOND. MAG. July, 1784.

lian, from which Achilles gives the title of Dodonean Jove to the King of the Gods. Homer seems to speak of it in these lines in the sixteenth *Iliad*:

"Whose groves, the Selli, race austere! surround,
Their feet unwash'd, their slumbers on the ground." POPE.

Epaphroditus, in his notes on the same book of Homer, says, "He honours those who give the celebrated oracles at Dodone,

Which to Dodone came, from Jove.

Achilles, in Homer, invokes the
F god

god who was worshipped in Thessaly, which was near him, as Pindar prays to Apollo, born in Lycia, and Chryses to Smintheus. It may be remarked, that Jupiter was named not only *Dodoneus*, but also *Cbaonius*.

Zenodotus writes Phegonean, because the beech-tree, or *Φυγος*, first prophesied at Dodone. Suidas also tells us, that there was a temple dedicated to Phegonean Jove in Thessaly, and that from this his name was derived. But other authors write *Bodonean*, because Jupiter was worshipped in the city of Bodone; while Cineas observes that the city was originally in Thessaly, and that the beech and the oracle of Jove were thence removed into Epirus.

The name of this oracle was derived, according to Thraſybulus, as Epaphroditus remarks, in his second book of his work on Causes, from *Dodone*, one of the nymphs of the ocean. Aceſtodoruſ deduces it from Dodone, the son of Jupiter and Europa. It is more probable, however, that it was so called from the river Dodon, which Herodian, the *technographer*, places near it, in the second book of his Universal History: "Dodo, a river of Epirus." In the beginning of this account it was observed, that there are two places named Dodone, one of which was undoubtedly in Thessaly, as Mnaseas and other writers have related.

The word *Dodon* is found in various authors*, who use it in different cases. Sophocles, in his play intitled *Ulyſſes wounded with Thorns*:

Now to *Dodona* none shall fly, none seek
The Pythian priestesses.

And again,

Great Jove, who hears our vows, and claims his share
Of worship at *Dodona*.

And in the *Trachinæ*:

So at *Dodona*, from the ancient beech,
The Doves gave answer.

Callimachus also:

And on *Dodona* roars'd the sounding brass.

Dodona is also mentioned by Euphorio† in his *Anius*:

And next *Dodona*'s sacred groves we reach,
And heard, astonished, Jove's prophetic beech!

Simmia, the Rhodian, calls the name of the place *Dodo*:

"Bless *Dodo* then received the seat of Jove."

The word, in all these cases, might be formed from *Δωδων*, *Dodon*, if that nominative were in use. Herodian imagines that a metaplasm, or change, has taken place with respect to this word. The gentile name, with the abbreviation, is not to be found. For an inhabitant of *Dodona*, in this case, would be styled a *Dodonian*, as from *Pleurone* comes a *Pleuronian*; from *Calydona*, a *Calydonian*. But he is called *Dodoneus*.

Hecateus, in his account of Europe, says, "The *Dodoneans* live in the southern parts of *Molossia*." Homer also:

"Jove, *Dodonean King*!"

Cratinus, in his *Archilochi*‡, mentions a *Dodonean* dog.

The woman of *Dodona* is called *Dodonis*, as from *Pallene* is derived *Pallenis*. So Apollonius, the Rhodian, in his *Argonautics*, Book I. and IV. speaks of the vessel *Δωδωνιδος Φηγυς*, made of the beech of *Dodona*; and Sophocles, in his *Ulyſſes beaten with Thorns*, calls the prophetic priestesses *Dodonides*, or *Δωδωνιδες*.

Apollodorus, in the first book of his *Treatise on the Gods*, thus gives the derivation of this word: "Jupiter is named *Dodonean*, because he is the giver of good things, from the verb *διδωμι*, which signifies to give; and *Pelassia*, because he is *πelas γης*, near the earth."

Menedemus informs us, that the phrase *Dodonean Brass* is used proverbially to imply *great talkers*. This application

* The examples in the original Greek exhibit the word *Δωδων* in the genitive, dative, and accusative case. This could not be marked in the translation.

† This Euphorio was not the son of the great Eschylus, who published some of his father's tragedies after his death, and likewise, according to Suidas, wrote plays himself; but Euphorio, of Chalcis, a writer of elegies. From one of which very probably this verse was taken.

‡ The fragment from Cratinus is so very corrupt in the original, that we cannot attempt to translate the whole.

plication of the words was occasioned thus: "The temple of Jove, at *Dodona*, had no walls, but a number of brazen tripods, placed so near to each other, that if any body touched one of them, the vibration continued till it struck the next: thus the percussion was communicated through the whole, and no one ceased to *sound* till it had given motion and sound to its neighbour. The proverb, however, speaks only of one, and not, as it ought to have done, of several chaldrons or tripods."

Whatever Polemo advances certainly merits credit, as he was well acquainted with Dodona, and was very accurate in his descriptions. Nor has Aristides, who transcribed his works, less claim to our attention. In his second book he says, "In Dodone there are two columns, which are placed near each other, in a parallel direction. In the one is placed a small brazen vessel, which resembles those in present use: in the other, stands a boy, holding a whip in his right hand; at which also is fixed a pillar, supporting a chaldron.

When the wind, therefore, blows, it moves about the brazen thongs of this whip, as if they were made of ropes, until they strike the chaldron, which they do incessantly while the wind continues; and hence the sound proceeds."

After these writers, Tarrheus also gives the following account: "If any one takes hold of the whip the thong instantly drops off. The inhabitants inform us, that when the brazen chaldron is stricken with the whip, it sounds for a great length of time, as wintry storms are frequent in Dodona. Hence the proverbial expression is derived."

To this proverb Menander alludes, in his *Arrepphori*, or the Men carrying the sacrifices of Minerva:

"If any one but move this Myrtilla,
Or call her an old woman, strait begins
Her never-ceasing clamour. You might stop
The *Dodonean* brags with greater ease
Than her loud chattering tongue. Altho' 'tis said
The brazen vessel sounds *the whole day* through—
But she ne'er rests contented, if she cannot
Also include the night."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF you deem the following loose and indigested remarks on some of the countries through which I have travelled worthy a place in your *Miscellany*, I shall, very probably, in future become one of your correspondents. If not, I shall sit down not very contented, perhaps, and endeavour to persuade myself that you are right. In this attempt I may very possibly fail, and then, as I become exalted in my own opinion, you will of course be degraded. At any rate, I am determined to try my success.

So much has been said in a variety of publications concerning public buildings, sculpture, and paintings, by connoisseur travellers, that I shall totally omit any remarks of a similar nature: men, customs, and manners were my chief objects; and I suspect that even of these I have not always formed a just judgement; this being a

more difficult task than travellers commonly imagine.

Flanders, under which term I include the Austrian, French, and Dutch territories, acquired by these different powers from Spain by various wars, and treaties, was formerly deemed the granary of Europe, as well as the centre of its commerce. Though I am not conversant with practical husbandry, yet I am sufficiently instructed in the principles of it, to know that in this fundamental branch of political economy they are very deficient; and in this opinion I was confirmed by an English clergyman, my fellow traveller. Their corn fields and pasture grounds are generally too small, and divided by single, and sometimes by double rows of trees, which will probably injure more by their shade than they can afford benefit by their shelter, beside the waste of land thus occupied; and

though it may be alledged that want of fuel, or of building timber, have induced to this mode of planting, yet it had been better to have planted the trees in clumps or forests, which they have indeed done in several parts of those countries. But no such apology can be offered for this kind of planting in the bishoprick of Liege, where coal and turf are very plenty and cheap. But however it may affect the interest of the farmer, it certainly affords a pleasing prospect to the traveller. Though the soil, especially in the bishoprick of Liege, seems to be in many parts but light, yet they seem to plough it up too superficially; and indeed their ploughs, as well as their other instruments of husbandry, seem to require much improvement, with respect to conveniency and execution. Small as their fields are, I have frequently remarked different kinds of grain growing in one field, though the whole extent of it did not exceed three acres. This, probably, is owing to the smallness of their farms, which induces them to sow a little of each kind of grain within a small compass, and sometimes a patch of clover in the same field with their grains. They seem to be rather unskilful in their mode of reaping and stacking their grain, and the summer having been hot and dry, they certainly might have taken in a part of their harvest earlier, as it received no benefit from the heavy autumnal rains. In some parts of this country, especially in the neighbourhood of Courtray, Menin, and Lisle, the tobacco plant is cultivated; but as they hang it to dry under the eaves of their houses, I believe it must be of an inferior quality. This plant is cultivated more extensively in Alsace; and it might be worthy the consideration of our ministers, whether part of the crown lands in the southern parts of this island might not be employed in this way.

Their horticulture is as defective as their farming. They have abundance of fruits, but their flavour is not equal to that of our's; though from the mildness of the climate, it ought, with due culture, to be superior.

Provisions are certainly considerably cheaper to the inhabitants of those countries than in England, as are all the conveniencies and luxuries of life; but of this circumstance the traveller can rarely avail himself, as it is their uniform maxim to benefit by his situation: nor, indeed, is this circumstance such an object of attention, as to induce a man of a liberal spirit to engage in disputes with a *tailleur* or *traiteur* for a few shillings or pence. Indeed, the prudent English traveller is indebted chiefly to his dissipated countrymen for these impositions, from which those of other nations are very much exempted.

The roads in Flanders have been much extolled. The pavement is, indeed, kept in tolerable repair, but to such as travel in their clumsy carriages, generally without springs, they are more disagreeable and fatiguing than our turnpikes. Their barriers or turnpike gates are all in the hands of government; a regulation I would earnestly recommend to the adoption of our ministers, as a source of very considerable emolument, if honestly applied to the national fund; I am the more qualified to speak to this subject, having formerly, as a commissioner for several turnpikes, been well assured of gross impositions, which neither my compatriots nor myself were always able to detect fully, nor entirely to remedy when detected. The strait lines by which these roads are carried on were to me very disgusting, and, I think, must be so to every man of tolerable taste. The double rows of trees on each side neither add to the beauty nor the conveniency of the road; and very much interrupt the travellers' view of the adjacent country.

The peasants, or country people, in those provinces, seem to be plain, blunt, and honest; very few of them, except such as have much intercourse with the great towns, having acquired any other language but their own dialect. In the towns, the inhabitants generally speak impure French; and seem to have, in a great degree, acquired the vivacity and acuteness of their lively and enterprising neighbours.

The country people are hale, stout, decently dressed, pretty comfortably lodged, and, I believe, well fed; though, in all these respects, apparently less so in French Flanders, from the baneful nature of that government; though its influence is much less felt in those conquered countries, than in the hereditary dominions of France. The country people are very prolific, and I have no where seen such numbers of healthy children. But the cottagers who dwell near the great roads habituate their children to the idle practice of soliciting and inviting the charity of the traveller, by a variety of antic tricks. Indeed, the number of beggars, of all ages, is prodigious, owing to no regular provision being made for the poor. A French gentleman, on my taking notice of this circumstance, was surprised, when I told him that our parochial taxes for the support of the poor exceeded two millions sterling per annum.

The younger females have tolerable complexions, but a peasant woman, after she passes her 30th year, becomes very ordinary and harsh in her features, owing to breeding fast, and extreme labour, the women in this country performing the most laborious tasks; and indeed in all countries I have found that female subordination and political slavery have generally held a pretty exact proportion. Great-Britain is the earthly paradise of the female sex. In Flanders women of every degree are very assiduous in their several departments, and some of them step very laudably beyond them; for I have been informed of two ladies, wives of bankers, who transacted all the business within doors with the utmost fidelity and exactness; and it is notorious that at Paris the female shop-keepers do all the business.

With respect to almost every convenience and luxury of life, the Flemings are near a century behind us. Their household furniture, carriages, and various implements of industry and convenience, are still in a very rude state. They are, however, pretty cleanly in their persons and houses, and have great plenty of good bed and table linen; and even in houses somewhat

below the middling rank, I have occasionally remarked a towel laid at table on every plate for the chief meals; a custom which only prevails in Great-Britain at set dinners, given by people of fortune and fashion; though it were to be wished that it were more general.

Though the middling order of Flemings are fond of a variety of dishes at table, and in imitation of the French generally taste of each, yet they are very temperate in the article of strong drink, and in this imitate their neighbours the French, rather than the Germans or Dutch. They are generally contented with beer, which does not abound with malt, and even their Louvain and Liege beers, which are celebrated there, are intolerable to strangers, especially Englishmen, who must make a very unfavourable comparison between them and English malt liquors.

At every ordinary the stranger meets with two courses and a dessert, from about fifteen pence sterling to a crown a-head, besides wine. Those where a mess of officers eat their meals are generally best supplied at the same rate, as these gentlemen like good eating at a small expence; and in the French dominions have peculiar privileges: at those ordinaries a stranger frequently meets with a Prince or Count of the Holy Roman empire, whose sole income is that of the scanty pay of a captain or subaltern, inferior to the British; but they are more temperate and much better economists than the English officers.

Travelling by post is dear, and their carriages, especially their two wheeled chaises, are very inconvenient. Their stages or diligences are strong clumsy machines, which hold from ten to fifteen persons; in one of the latter I travelled a stage, between Courtray and Lille, and found it as commodious as an English post coach.

Englishmen of fashion generally carry over their own carriages, but foreigners of rank may not unfrequently be met with in a diligence, especially when at a distance and unknown; and their vivacity and politeness render them much more agreeable companions than we

we usually meet with in such vehicles here.

An Englishman who wishes to study manners and character, and to soften his own, ought to associate with them on these occasions, and at the ordinaries, where he will have an opportunity of acquiring, by imitation and habit, a moderate share of that sprightliness, which, when regulated by good sense and discretion, certainly renders the

company and conversation of a Frenchman very eligible: though the majority of them, especially the younger of both sexes, are as intolerably superficial, talkative, and petulant as many amongst us. But to conclude this long letter, I shall judge of your inclination to hear from me again by the speedy insertion, or absolute rejection, of these remarks.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

ERRATOR.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. ACCOUNT OF THE WELSH BARDS*.

BY the Roman invasion, and the more barbarous incursions of the Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans, and the emigration of the Britons to Armorica; by the frequent destruction of MSS, and the massacres of the clergy and the bards; the poetry and music of Wales have suffered a loss, that has thrown a dark cloud over the history of those native arts, and for a long time threatened their total extinction. Yet from the memorials still extant, and the poetical and musical compositions which time has spared, we are enabled often to produce unquestionable evidence, and always to form a probable conjecture, concerning their rise and progress among us. There is no living nation that can produce works of so remote antiquity, and at the same time of such unimpeached authority as the Welsh.

Our historians, ever desirous to trace their subject to the utmost point of remote antiquity, have derived the name and profession of the *Bards* from *Bardus*, fifth King of Britain, who began his reign in the year of the world 2082. Berosus says, he reigned over the Celts, and was famous for the invention of poetry and music. Perizonius, as Virus asserts, called the music of Bardus *not every music, but that which is poetical*. Bardus, however, if other accounts may be credited, was not the first who cultivated the sister arts in this island. *Blegored*, King of Britain, who died in the year of the world

2069, was called, for his extraordinary skill in vocal and instrumental music, *the god of harmony*.

The bards were originally a constitutional appendage of the druidical hierarchy, which was divided into three classes, priests, philosophers, and poets. At Llanidan in Anglesey, formerly inhabited by the druidical conventual societies, we at this day find vestiges of *Tre'r Dryw*, the Arch Druid's mansion, and near it, of *Tre'r Beirdd*, the hamlet of the Bards. Mr. Maſon, in his *Caractacus*, has adopted the ancient distinction of three orders of Druids. Having spoken of the Arch-druid, he proceeds—

His brotherhood

Possess the neighb'ring cliffs:

On the left

Reside the sage Euvates: yonder grots
Are tenanted by Bards, who nightly thence,
Rob'd in their flowing vests of innocent white,
Descend, with harps that glitter to the moon,
Hymning immortal strains.

Of the Bards, however, and of their poetry and music, at those remote periods, little more than a faint tradition is preserved: and that little we either derive from the poetical and fabulous remains of the British annals, or glean wherever it is scattered over the wider field of Roman history. There is no account, indeed, of Britain in any writer preceding Caesar; but as it is incredible that its ancient arts sprung up under the oppression of the Roman yoke, and as it has never been pretended that any part of them was borrowed

* Selected from Mr. Edward Jones's ingenious and curious work, entitled "Musical and Poetical Relicks of the Welsh Bards, &c."

rowed from the conquerors, whatever mention of them is found in the Greek and Roman authors who succeeded the first invasion may fairly be produced as in some measure descriptive of their state before it.

Those nations could not surely be rude in the construction of their poetry and music, among whom, as Cæsar declares, the supremacy and omnipotence of the gods was acknowledged, the immortality and transmigration of the soul was believed, opinions were formed concerning the motion of the planets and the dimensions of the world, and whose youth were instructed in the nature and philosophy of things.

In all the Celtic nations we discover a remarkable uniformity of manners and institutes. It was the custom of the ancient Germans, when they marched to battle, to animate themselves with singing verses, prophetic of their success, which they called Barditus. It was the honourable office of the Bards of Britain to sing to the harp, at their nuptials and funeral obsequies, their games and other solemnities, and at the head of their armies, the praises of those who had signalized themselves by virtuous and heroic actions. This entertainment made a deep impression on the young warriors; elevated some to heroism, and prompted virtue in every breast. Among the Celts, says Diodorus Siculus, are composers of melodies, called Bards, who sing to instruments like lyres panegyric or invective strains: and in such reverence are they held, that when two armies prepared for battle have cast their darts, and drawn their swords, on the arrival and interposition of the Bards they immediately desist. Thus, even among the rude barbarians, wrath gives place to wisdom, and Mars to the Muses.

A fragment of Posidonius, preserved in Athenæus, enables us to exhibit the only specimen of the genius of the bards that can be ascribed with certainty to a higher date than the sixth century. Describing the wealth and magnificence of Lucernius, Posidonius relates, that, ambitious of popular fa-

vour, he frequently was borne over the plains in a chariot, scattering gold and silver among myriads of the Celts who followed him. On a day of banqueting and festivity, when he entertained with abundance of choice provisions and a profusion of costly liquors his innumerable attendants, a poet of the barbarians, arriving long after the rest, greeted him with singing the praise of his unrivalled bounty and exalted virtues, but lamented his own bad fortune in so late an arrival. Lucernius, charmed with his song, called for a purse of gold, and threw it to the Bard, who, animated with gratitude, renewed the encomium, and proclaimed, *that the track of his chariot wheels upon the earth was productive of wealth and blessings to mankind.*

The disciples of the Druidical Bards, during a noviciate of twenty years, learned an immense number of verses, in which they preserved the principles of their religious and civil polity by uninterrupted tradition for many centuries. Though the use of letters was familiar to them, they never committed their verses to writing, for the sake of strengthening their intellectual faculties, and of keeping their mysterious knowledge from the contemplation of the vulgar. The metre in which these poetical doctrines were communicated was called *Englyn Mikwr*, or the Warrior's Song.

When the Roman legions, after the invasion of Britain, and the conquest of the Gallic provinces, were recalled to oppose the power of Pompey in Italy, the exultation of the bards, at recovering the secure possession and exercise of their ancient poetical function, is described in a very animated manner by Lucan:

You too, ye Bards! whom sacred raptures fire
To chaunt your heroes to your country's lyre;
Who consecrate in your immortal strain
Brave patriot souls in righteous battle slain;
Securely now the tuneful task renew,
And noblest themes in deathless songs pursue!

Such was the new but imperfectly discovered scene which the great Cæsar's ambition opened in Britain. Nor are these accounts only imperfect; they are also partially delivered, as some

bold spirits, even among the Romans, have hinted.

The Druids, expelled from Britain by the legions, took refuge in Ireland and the Isle of Man, places which the Roman sword could not then reach. The theory of the British music moved with them, and settled in Ireland, which from that period was for many ages the seat of learning and philosophy, till wars and dissensions buried almost every trace of them in oblivion.

The Bards, having now lost their sacred druidical character, began to appear in an honourable, though less dignified capacity at the courts of the British Kings. The oak mistletoe was deprived of its ancient authority, and the sword prevailed in its place. The music as well as the poetry of Britain, no doubt, received a tincture from the martial spirit of the times: and the Bards, who once had dedicated their profession to the worship of the gods in their sylvan temples, the celebration of public solemnities, and the praise of all the arts of peace, and who had repressed the fury of armies preparing to rush upon each other's spears, now

With other echo taught the shades
To answer, and resound far other song.

If, while Britain remained a Roman province, the desultory wars produced any compositions that deserved to live, they were destroyed by the calamity that occasioned them. In the sixth century, the golden age of Welsh poetry, the Bards resumed the harp with unusual boldness, to animate their country's last successful struggle with the Saxons.

Aneurin Gwawdrydd, called by his successors Monarch of Bards, lived under the patronage of *Mynyddawg* of Edinborough, a prince of the north, whose *Miluyr*, or men at arms, 363 in number, all wearing gold chains, were slain, except Aneurin and two others, in a battle with the Saxons at Cattraeth. His *Godolin* written on that event is perhaps the oldest and noblest production of that age. Being composed in a northern dialect, possibly the Pictish, it is at present in many places extremely difficult and obscure.

Taliesin, who in one of his poems

gives an honourable testimony to the fame of Aneurin, was like him called *Penbeirdd*, King of Bards. He lived in the reign and enjoyed the favour of *Maclgwn Gwynedd*, King of Britain. He was found, when an infant, exposed in a weir, which *Gwyddno Garannir*, the petty King of *Cantr'r Gwaelod*, had granted as a maintenance to Prince Elphin his son. Elphin, with many amiable qualities, was extravagant; and having little success at the weir, grew discontented and melancholy. At this juncture Taliesin was found by the fishermen of the prince, by whose command he was carefully fostered, and liberally educated. At a proper age the accomplished Bard was introduced by his princely patron at the court of his father Gwyddno, to whom he presented, on that occasion, a poem called *Hanes Taliesin*, or Taliesin's history; and at the same time another to the prince, called *Dybuddiant Elphin*, the consolation of Elphin, which the bard addresses to him in the person and character of an exposed infant. Taliesin lived to recompense the kindness of his benefactor: by the magic of his poetry he redeemed him from the castle of Teganwy (where he was for some misconduct confined by his uncle *Maelgwn*) and afterwards conferred upon him an illustrious immortality.

Taliesin was the master or poetical preceptor of *Myrddin ap Morfryn*: he enriched the British prosody with five new metres; and has transmitted in his poems such vestiges, as throw new light on the history, knowledge, and manners of the ancient Britons and their druids, much of whose mystical learning he imbibed.

Llywarch Hen, or *Llywarch* the aged, a Cumbrian prince, is the third great bard of the British annals. He passed his younger days at the court of King Arthur, with the honourable distinction of a free guest. When the British power was weakened by the death of Arthur, Llywarch was called to the aid of his kinsman *Urien Reged*, King of Cumbria, and the defence of his own principality, against the irruptions of the Saxons.

This princely Bard had four-and-twenty sons, all invested with the golden torques, which appears to have been the ancient badge of British nobility. Many of them were slain in the Cumbrian wars, and the Saxons at length prevailed. The unfortunate Llywarch, with his few surviving sons, fled into Powys, there to revive the unequal and unsuccessful contest under the auspices of the Prince of Powys, *Cynddylan*. Having lost, in the issue of these wars, all his sons and friends, he retired to a hut at *Aler Clog*, in North Wales, to soothe with his harp the remembrance of misfortune, and vent with elegiac numbers the sorrows of old age in distress. His poems are in some places almost unintelligible: not because they want simplicity, which is their characteristic beauty, but from the antiquity of the language, which is partly the Venedorian and partly the Cumbrian dialect, and from scantiness of information concerning the facts. The compositions of Llywarch are pure nature, unmixed with that learning and contrivance which appears in the writings of Taliesin: he did not, like that great bard, extend the bounds of British poetry, but followed implicitly the works of the Druids, closing many of his stanzas with their venerable maxims. He writes in such a simple, undisguised, pathetic manner, that it is impossible to suspect him of misrepresentation; he has no fictions, no embellishments, no display of art.

The British language, in which rhyme is as old as poetry itself, had, in the sixth century, attained such copiousness and musical refinement, that the Bards commonly composed in unrythm stanzas of many lines. The rhymes of modern Italy are as famous for their number, as its language is admired for its pliability in yielding to all the inflections of the voice. Yet the Italian poets are constrained to change the rhyme more than once in a stanza, without producing any other effect than confusion from the diversity. The old performances of the Bards were, therefore, most happily calculated for accompanying the harp.

For this quality none of the remains
LOND. MAG. July, 1784.

of this remote period are more remarkable than the works of *Myrddin ap Morfryn*, often called Merlin the Wild; whose reputation as a bard is not inferior to the prophetic and magical fame of his great predecessor, *Myrddin Emrys*. He was born at *Caerwerthefin*, near the forest of Celyddon, in Scotland; where he possessed a great estate, which he lost in the war of his Lord *Gwenddelau ap Ceido*, and *Aeddan Ffriddawg*, against *Rhydderch Hael*. His misfortunes in Scotland drove him to Wales: and there is now extant a poetical dialogue between him and his preceptor Taliesin. He was present at the battle of Camlan, in the year 542, where, fighting under the banner of King Arthur, he accidentally slew his own nephew, the son of his sister *Gwenddydd*. In consequence of this calamity, he was seized with madness, which affected him every other hour. He fled back into Scotland, and concealed himself in the woods of that country, where, in an interval of recollection, he composed a poem, which has many beauties, and is strongly tinged with the enthusiasm of madness. He afterwards probably returned to Wales, where, in the disorder of his mind, he vented those poetical prophecies that pass under his name, and were translated into Latin, and published by Geoffrey of Monmouth. He was buried in the Isle of Enlli, or Bardsey, on the coast of North Wales, where there was a college of Black Cowled Monks.

These were the poetical luminaries of the sixth century. Their works are pregnant with feeling, with fancy, and enthusiasm; and do honour to the nation that produced them. Foreigners who shall read them will be obliged to soften some of those dark colours in which they have usually painted our ancestors. The rays of genius that shone forth in the Britons, amid the gloom of the dark ages, are more valuable in the eye of reason, and contribute more to their glory, than all the bloody trophies they erected. But how can their poetry produce this effect, if their language remains unintelligible—if no one will translate

it into the other languages of Europe?

The writings of these ancient Bards deserve to be explored and published, not merely as sources of poetical and philosophical pleasures, but as stores of historical information. Their origin is not doubtful, like that of some venerable works which we have reason to fear were drawn together from fabulous records or vague tradition; these were composed on recent exploits, and copied immediately from their subjects, and sent abroad among nations that had acted or seen them. From a diligent investigation and accurate editions of them by learned Welshmen, many important advantages may be promised to the British history, which, supplied and improved from these copious fountains, would no longer disgust with incredible fables of giants and magicians, but engage by a description of real events and true heroes. For early poetry has in all countries been known to give the fullest and most exact picture of life and manners.

The Druids, in their emigration to Ireland, had not left Britain entirely destitute of its music, which though no longer communicated by the precepts of that learned order, was perpetuated by practice. It languished indeed for a time, but afterwards grew and flourished in Wales with the other surviving arts of Britain.

It seems to have been a prerogative peculiar to the ancient Kings of Britain, to preside in the *Eisteddfod*, or *Congress of the Bards*. Accordingly, we find that late in the seventh century *Cadwaladr* sat in an *Eisteddfod*, assembled for the purpose of regulating the Bards, taking into consideration their productions and performance, and giving new laws to harmony.

To this period may be referred, not without probability, those great but obscure characters in Welsh music, *Ithel*, *Iorwerth*, and *yr Athro Fedd*, and the *Keys* and *Chromatic Notes* by them invented, and still distinguished by their names.

From the era of *Cadwaladr*, history is obstinately silent concerning the

Welsh music and poetry, to the middle of the tenth century, a period illuminated by the laws of Howel. In these laws we do not find the musical or poetical establishment of the national Bards; but they contain such injunctions respecting the Bard of the palace, and the chief Bard of Wales, as in some measure compensate for that defect of information.

When the chief bard appeared at the court of the Welsh princes, he sat next to the judge of the palace. None but himself and the bard of the palace was allowed to perform in the presence of the prince. When the prince desired to hear music, the chief bard sang to his harp two poems, one in praise of the Almighty, the other concerning kings and their heroic exploits, after which a third poem was sung by the bard of the palace. He obtained his pre-eminence by a poetical contest, which was decided by the judge of the palace, who received on this occasion from the successful candidate, as an honorary fee, a bugle-horn, a gold ring, and a cushion for his chair of dignity. His poetical rights and authority were not subject to the controul of the prince, and his privilege of protection lasted from the beginning of the first song in the hall of the palace, to the conclusion of the last. But what remains to be said of the manner of his election, and the nature of his office, I must defer, till the institutes of *Gruffudd ap Cynan* enable me to speak more largely, and with greater certainty, of this dignified person.

The bard of the palace, who was in rank the eighth officer of the prince's household, received at his appointment a harp and an ivory chess-board from the prince, and a gold-ring from the princess. On the same occasion he presented a gold-ring to the judge of the palace. At the prince's table, on the three great festivals of *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsuntide*, he sat next to the master of the palace, and publicly received from the hands of that officer the harp on which he performed. When he went with other bards upon his *clera* or musical peregrination, he was entitled to a double fee. He was obliged,

obliged, at the queen's desire, to sing to his harp three pieces of poetry, but in a low voice, that the court might not be diverted from their avocations. He accompanied the army when it marched into an enemy's country; and while it was preparing for battle, or dividing the spoils, he performed an ancient song, called *Unbennaeth Prydnia*, the *Monarchy of Britain*:

"The bard who first adorn'd our native tongue,
"Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song."

DRYDEN.

and for this service, when the prince had received his share of the spoils, was rewarded with the most valuable beast that remained.

In these constitutions we first discover the account of the *Clera*, or triennial circuit of the bards, as we before traced the origin of the *Eisteddfod*, their triennial assembly, in the annals of *Cadwaladr*. We likewise find that a vassal by the practice of poetry and musick, which he could not adopt without the permission of his lord or prince, acquired the privileges of a freeman, and an honourable rank in society. Nothing can display more forcibly the estimation and influence which the bards enjoyed at this early period, than their remarkable prerogative of petitioning for presents by occasional poems. This custom they afterwards carried to such excess, and such respect was constantly paid to their requests, that in the time of *Gruffudd ap Cynan*, it became necessary to controul them by a law, which restrained them from asking for the prince's *horse*, *hawk*, or *greyhound*, or any other possession beyond a certain price, or that was particularly valued by the owner, or could not be replaced. Many poems of the succeeding centuries are now extant, written to obtain a horse, a bull, a sword, a rich garment, &c.

About the year 1070, Prince *Bleddyn ap Cynfyn*, the author of another code of Welsh laws, established some regulations respecting the musical *Bards*, and revised and enforced those which were already made.

Towards the close of the eleventh century, the great Prince *Gruffudd ap Cynan* invited to Wales some of the

best musicians of Ireland; and being partial to the music of that island, where he was born, and observing with displeasure the disorders and abuses of the Welsh bards, created a body of institutes for the amendment of their manners, and the correction of their art and practice. Accordingly, I find in an old MS. of Welsh music, in the library of the Welsh school, a curious account of so remarkable a revolution, beginning with these words—*Here follow the four-and-twenty measures of instrumental music, all conformable to the laws of harmony, as they were settled in a congress, by many doctors skilfull in that science, Welsh and Irish, in the reign of Gruffudd ap Cynan, and written in books by order of both parties, princely and principally, and thence copied, &c.*

This grand reformation of the bards was effected by dividing them into classes, and assigning to each class a distinct profession and employment. We have hitherto viewed them in a very various and extensive sphere. It was their office to applaud the living and record the dead: they were required to possess learning and genius, a skill in pedigrees, an acquaintance with the laws and metres of poetry, a knowledge of harmony, a fine voice, and the command of an instrument. This diversity of character is well expressed by *Drayton*, in the sixth song of his *Polyolbion*:

"Musician, herald, bard, thrice may'st thou be
renown'd,

"And with three several wreaths immortally be
crown'd."

Such variety of excellence was unattainable by human capacity. The bards were now, therefore, distributed into three grand orders of *Poets*, *Heralds*, and *Musicians*; each of these again branched into subordinate distinctions.

Neither of these orders or distinctions was any longer compatible with those with which it had been connected, or with any other profession. According to a more minute arrangement, there were of regular bards, proceeding to the degrees in the *Eisteddfod*, six classes: three of poets and three of musicians.

The *Eisteddfod* was a triennial assembly

of the bards (usually held at *Aberffraw*, the royal seat of the princes of *North-Wales* formerly, situated in *Anglesey*; likewise *Dinſawr*, the royal castle of the princes of *South-Wales*, in *Caermarthenſhire*; and *Mathraſael*, the royal palace of the princes of *Powis*, in *Montgomeryſhire*) for the regulation of poetry and muſic, for the purpoſe of conferring degrees, and of advancing to the chair of the *Eiſteddfod* by the deciſion of a poetical and muſical conteſt ſome of the rival candidates; or eſta- bliſhing in that honourable ſeat the chief bard who already occupied it.

The *Eiſteddfod* was a rigid ſchool. The poetical or muſical diſciple who, at the expiration of his triennial term, could not obtain a higher degree, was condemned to loſe that which he already poſſeſſed.

The revenues of the bards aroſe from preſents at princely and other nuptials, and from fees in their annual circuits at *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, and *Whitſuntide*, and in their triennial *clera*, or grand circuit. Their fees and preſents were regulated with proportion to their degrees: and the number of viſitants to the condition of the perſon that received them. Likewise, in order to encourage the *clerauſyr* to keep up the language, and the memory of the exploits and pedigrees of the Britons, they were allowed a certain ſum out of every plough-land, and in proportion out of every half plough-land of their diſtrict. A month before each feſtival the pupils enquired of their teachers what routes they ſhould take in their approaching circuit, leſt too many ſhould reſort to the ſame part of the country. A *Pencerdd* was not licenced to viſit the commonalty, unleſs he choſe to accept a fee beneath his ſtation and dignity: nor could any bard of an inferior degree appear before the gentry and nobles. The bards were not ſuffered to requeſt preſents beyond a certain value, under penalty of being deprived of their muſical inſtruments and practice for three years: when this happened, the preſent illegally requeſted became forfeit to the prince.

The *Eiſteddfod* was followed by the grand triennial *Clera*, which was not

limited, as the circuits of the feſtival to *comhorts* and *cantred*; but extended through all *Wales*. Such was the benevolence of the *Welſh* inſtitutions, that bards afflicted with blindneſs, or any ſuch natural defect, were indulged with the privilege of *Clera*, as well as the four poetical, and the five muſical graduates. At a wake or feſtival a circuiting bard was not ſuffered, during its continuance, to depart from the houſe he firſt viſited, without the conſent of the maſter of the houſe, or invitation given him by another. If he rambled from houſe to houſe, or became intoxicated, he was deprived of his *clera* fees, which were applied to the uſes of the church. If he offered any indecency to miſtreſs or maid, he was fined and impriſoned, and forfeited his *clera* for ſeven years.

Every art has its ſubordinate profeſſors. Beſides the four claſſes of regular or graduated bards, there were four other claſſes of inferior and unlicensed bards (if that name may be given them without profanation): theſe were pipers, players on the three-ſtringed *crwth*, taborers, and baſſoons. Of the pipe, the three-ſtringed *crwth*, and the tabor, the reader will find ſome mention near the trophy of the muſical inſtruments of the *Welſh*. The performers who uſed them were looked upon among Bards, as weeds among flowers; they had no connection with the *Eiſteddfod*; and their eſtimation and their profits were equally inconfiderable. One of their number, the *Datceiniad Pan Poſſwn*, was a miſtreſs who rehearſed only, and played no inſtrument: on occaſions of feſtivity, he ſtood in the middle of the hall where the company was aſſembled, and beating time with his ſtaff, ſung a poem to the ſound. When any of the regular Bards were preſent he attended them as a ſervant, and did not preſume to ſing, unleſs they ſignified their aſſent. The only connection that exiſted between the higher and lower orders of the bards we diſcover in the appointment of *Cyff Clér* at the marriage of a prince, or any perſon of princely extraction.

Even at this day, our untaught native harpers, who are totally unacquainted with

with modern music, retain something of that skill for which the Bards were famous. For like their great predecessors, from whom they have received their tunes by tradition, they perform, however rudely, in concert; they accompany the voice with harpeggios, they delight in variations, and without deviation from their subject indulge the sportive excursions of musical fancy.

Quales fuerunt, cum tales sint reliquæ!

The period which interfered between the reign of *Gruffudd ap Cynan*, and that of the last prince, *Llewelyn*, is the brightest in our annals. It abounds with perhaps the noblest monuments of genius as well as valour of which the Welsh nation can boast.

Early in the twelfth century, Harmony and Verse had approached their utmost degree of perfection in Wales. Nor, by the common fate of the arts in other countries, did they suddenly fall from the eminence they had attained. If in the progress of the succeeding age they showed any symptoms of decay, remedy was so diligently applied by the skill of the *Eisteddfod* to the declining part, that they preserved their former vigour, and perhaps acquired new graces. And had not the fatal accident, which overwhelmed, in the hour of its prosperity, the hereditary principedom of Wales, involved in the same ruin its poetry and music, our country might have retained to this day its ancient government, and its native arts, in the bosom of those mountains which protected them for ages. The poets of these memorable times added energy to a nervous language, and the musicians called forth from the harp its loudest and grandest tones, to re-animate the ancient struggle of their brave countrymen for freedom and the possession of their parent soil. What was the success of their virtuous and noble purpose, the history of the eras when they flourished can best explain. It is no slight proof of their influence, that when the brave but unfortunate Prince *Llewelyn* the last, after the surrender of his rights, and the sacrifice of his patriotism to his love, was treacherously slain at *Buellt*, Edward I. did not think him-

self secure in his triumph till he added cruelty to injustice, and gave the final blow to Welsh liberty in the massacre of the bards.

After the dissolution of the princely government in Wales, such was the tyranny exercised by the English over the conquered nation, that the bards who were born "since Cambria's fatal day" might be said to rise under the influence of a baleful and malignant star. They were reduced to possess their sacred art in obscurity and sorrow, and constrained to suppress the indignation that would burst forth in the most animated strains against their ungenerous and cruel oppressors. Yet they were not silent or inactive. That their poetry might breathe with impunity the spirit of their patriotism, they became dark, prophetic, and oracular.

While the bards were thus cramped in their poetical department, they had greater scope and leisure for the study of heraldry, and their other domestic duties. Every great man had under his roof and patronage some eminent bard, who, at his death, composed on the subject of his descent, his dignities, and the actions of his life, a funeral poem, which was solemnly recited by a *Datceiniad* in the presence of his surviving relations. Hence it has happened that pedigrees are so well preserved in Wales.

By the insurrection, however, in the reign of Henry IV. the martial spirit of the *Arwen* or Welsh Muse was revived, to celebrate the heroic enterprises of the brave Glyndwr. Like him the bards of his time were "irregular and wild:" and as the taper glimmering in its socket gives a sudden blaze before it is extinguished, so did they make one bright effort of their original and daring genius, which was then lost and buried for ever with their hero in the grave. Yet, though poetry flourished, learning suffered: for such was the undistinguishing fury of that celebrated partisan, and his enemies, against the monasteries that withstood them, that not only their cells, but also their libraries and MSS. were destroyed.

Though heroic poetry was after

wards no more attempted in Wales; a long series of Bards succeeded, who by their elegies and odes have made their names memorable to ages. Among these *Dafydd ap Grwilym*, the Welsh Ovid, possesses a deserved pre-eminence. He often adds the sublime to the beautiful; of which his *Cywydd y Daran*, or Ode of the Thunder, is a noble proof. It is the picture of a well chosen scene admirably varied: it opens with placid ideas and rural images; a lovely maiden, and a delightful prospect: then succeeds a sudden and tremendous change of the elements; the beauties of nature overshadowed and concealed; the terror of animals, and shrieks of the fair one. A thousand instances of similar excellence might be produced from the writings of this elegant Bard, and his contemporaries. Let those who complain that, by the present scarcity of works of genius, they are reduced to bestow on *Horace*, *Pindar*, and *Gray* a tenth perusal, explore the buried treasures of Welsh poetry, and their search will be rewarded with new sources of pleasure, and new beauties of language and fancy.

The accession of a *Tudor* to the throne, was the happy era destined to recall the exiled arts of Wales, and *Henry VII.* was reserved to be the patron and restorer of the Cambro-British muse. If during the former inauspicious reigns the *Eisteddfods* had been discontinued, they are now re-established; and the Bards were employed in the honourable commission of making out from their authentic records the pedigree of their king. *Henry VIII.* the stern and cruel son of a mild father, did not, however, refuse to the bards his smiles and favour. I insert, as an instance, the following summons to an *Eisteddfod* by his authority:

"Be it known to all person, both gentry and commonality, that an *Eisteddfod* of the professors of *poetry* and *music* will be held in the town of *Caerwys* in the county of *Flint*, the 2d day of July, 1523, and the 15th year of the reign of *Henry* the VIIIth, King of England, under the commission of the said King, before *Richard ap Howel ap Iwan Vaughan, Esq.* by the consent

of Sir *William Griffith*, and Sir *Roger Salisbury*, and the advice of *Griffith ap Iwan ap Llywelyn Vaughan*, and the Chair-Bard, *Tudor Aled*, and several other gentlemen and scholars, for the purpose of instituting order and government among the professors of *poetry* and *music*, and regulating their art and profession."

After a long interval of anarchy among the Bards, commissioners were appointed by Queen *Elizabeth* to assemble another *Eisteddfod* at *Caerwys*, in 1568. They were instructed to advance the ingenious and skilful to the accustomed degrees, and restore to the graduates their ancient exclusive privilege of exercising their profession. "The rest not worthy" were by this commission commanded to betake themselves to some honest labour and livelihood, on pain of being apprehended, and punished as vagabonds.

About the end of Queen *Elizabeth's* reign flourished *Twm Bach* (or *Thomas Pritchard*) who was the Orpheus on the harp at that time. He was born at *Coity* in Wales; died (anno 1597) in London, and was buried in *St. Sepulchre's* church. That poetry sympathized with the sister art for the loss, we may be convinced by the following lines written upon his death, the two first lines by *Hugh Griffith*, the sequel by *Rhys Cain*.

Ah, see! our last best lyric goes:
Sweet as his strain be his repose!
Extinct are all the tuneless fires,
And music with *Twm Bach* expires:
No finger now remains to bring
The tone of rapture from the string.

In the reign of *George II.* *Powell*, a Welsh harper, who used to play before that monarch, drew such tones from his instrument, that the great *Handel* was delighted with his performance, and composed for him several pieces of music, some of which are in the first set of *Handel's* concertos. He also introduced him as a performer in his oratorios, in which there are some songs *Harp Obligato*, that were accompanied by *Powell*: such as, "*Tune your Harps*," and "*Praise the Lord with cheerful voice*" in *Esther*, and "*Hark! he strikes the golden lyre*," in *Alexander Balus*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE general meaning of the following passage of St. Luke, so far as the *moral* is concerned, is understood by most readers; though, perhaps, few are sensible of the exactness and beauty of the metaphorical terms which are employed in it. This is the Greek original:

Τί δὲ ἐλάττει τὸ κάρφος τὸ ἐν τῇ ὀφθαλμῷ τῷ ἀελαφῇ οὐ τὴν δὲ δοκὸν τὴν ἐν τῇ οἰκῇ ὀφθαλμῷ ἢ καλᾶνοις. vi. 41.

The common translation runs thus: "And why beholdest thou the *mote* that is in thy brother's eye, but perceivest not the *beam* that is in thy own eye."

Although the translation is so plain, some little obscurity arises from the usage of the word *mote*; and it were to be wished that some more intelligible and more familiar expression were substituted. *Κάρφος* is well known to be derived from *καρφω* to dry, or cause to wither, and hence *Καρφος* signifies any little dried piece of hay or straw, or even wood. Of such materials birds build their nests, and hence *Καρφος* is with the utmost propriety contrasted in St. Luke, with the *δοκός*, or beam, which men employ in building houses.

The passage of St. Luke, which indeed is explained by most of the commentators in the general sense which I have just now mentioned, may, I think, be further illustrated by the following lines from the Ion of Euripides; and as they are not quoted, I believe, by the commentators, you will probably not think them unworthy a place in your Magazine:

Τίς οὐδ' ὀρθῶν κεινὸς πρόσθα;
Μῶν οὐτο θρηγκὺς ἰνναίλας
Καρφίρας ἐθαυ τεκνός;

Mr. Potter thus translates them:

"Look, what strange bird comes onward! wouldst thou fix
Beneath the battlements thy straw-built nest?"

Having written thus far, I recollected that the parallel passage to the words of St. Luke was to be found in the seventh chapter of St. Matthew; and on turning to the fourth verse, I found that Wettstein, in his admirable commentary, had produced these very lines from the Ion, that he has fully explained from Hesychius and Suidas the meaning of the word *Καρφος*, and has shewn the application of it to the nests of birds, in very numerous and pertinent quotations from various Greek writers. I beg leave to subjoin the conclusion of his excellent notes: "*Elegantior opponitur trabi festuca, nidis birundinum id præstans, quod trabes habitationibus hominum.*"

It may be worth while to observe, that the same usage of the word *mote*, standing in the same opposition to the word *beam*, is to be found in the fourth scene of the fourth act of Shakspeare's *Love's Labour lost*.

BIRON. You found his *mote*, the King your
mote did see;
But I a *beam* do find in each of thee.

This passage is cited by Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, who, it is to be observed, does not mention the name of the play. He explains *MOTE* by "A small particle of matter; any thing proverbially little." It is, therefore, probable, that the English language does not supply any one synonymous term.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,
PHILELEUTHERUS NORFOLCIENSIS.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
ON SECRECY.

Quid de quoque viro, et cui dicas, sepe videto. HOR.

OF the negative virtues none carries along with it more security and respect, through all the walks of life,

than Secrecy. Secrecy is equally essential in the cabinet and counting-house; in the administration of an empire, and the

the conduct of a family. Its advantages, like those of every other thing, are most evident in its absence; for the want of secrecy is uniformly accompanied with danger and discredit. By divulging the secrets of another, a man makes the world his enemy; by divulging his own, he makes the world his matter.

Of such political moment did this virtue appear to Lycurgus, so necessary and so congenial to his masculine institutions, that it gained a fundamental place in the Spartan education. When any youth, as Plutarch relates, entered the place of *gymnasia* or public meals, at Lacedæmon, the oldest man present, pointing to the door, said to him, "Let nothing spoken here go out that way." In this instance, as through the whole course of his legislation, Lycurgus set himself against the propensities of human nature; for youth, while its temerity is yet unrepresed by experience, or its openness of heart uncontracted by suspicion, is prone to unbosom every thing to every body. Such indiscreet communications, however, as we advance in life, betray us into the commission of injuries, and injuries chastise us into caution. Yet there are some whom this failing pursues through life, uncorrected even by the sufferings of their character or interest. Such persons, through a constitutional excess of good-nature, through a licentious desire of gratifying others, through a tendency to plunge into premature friendship, resign all their knowledge, sacrifice all their credit, dissolve all their connections, and at last find themselves deserted and disgraced.

Secrecy, encompassed by opposition and ambush, has hourly assaults to repel, or mines to counterwork. Some have so much of the *Inquisition* in their hearts, that they hunt after secrets with the utmost cunning, and generally with the most flattering success. They then repay themselves for the trouble of the enquiry, by enjoying the malignant pleasure of exposing them, in that situation, and at that juncture in which they may do most mischief. Others labour to explore what it is our duty

or interest to conceal: that, by threat of disclosure, they may lay us under contribution, or that they may impart their information for a reward, to those who may gain some advantage by the disclosure.

A more amiable, and more victorious invader of our secrets is woman. Armed with beauty, she attacks us by endearment. Unequal to the charming encounter, we surrender our whole souls to be ransacked by her eager curiosity. Hence secrets of the highest import, secrets that involve the fate of nations or families, are entrusted to a female, and as it is *a wonder if a woman keeps a secret*, hence public and domestic troubles are multiplied. But, of all the enemies of secrecy, none is so restless as intoxication. This, while it disarms a man of his faculties, divests him of his character. It confounds the distinction between the open and reserved: under its baneful enchantment, all are blabs alike. Indeed, secrecy, like every other exercise of prudence, requires a level calm of mind which ebriety destroys; and it is equally endangered by the tumult of joy, the ebullition of rage, or the distraction of anguish.

These are all adversaries which secrecy ought either to shun or to resist: but there are others with which it should capitulate. Though a secret is one of the most sacred commissions with which the mind can be charged; a commission which neither advantage should tempt, nor distress force us to violate; yet on some occasions, when the safety of our country, of our religion, or our neighbour demands its exposure, then it must fall a victim to duty. But to duty every wise man, on such occasions, will have secured honourable access, as he will never assume the *unconditional* custody of any secret.

Hitherto we have considered the want of secrecy, but it may, on the other hand, be carried too far, and degenerate into unnecessary closeness—a closeness which in some constitutions is innate, and in others engrafted by the dread of those evils that attend the opposite extreme. In which ever of these

these ways he became so, Taciturno is now a man of impregnable reserve. He makes a secret of every thing, and guards it most religiously. Through all his conduct there reigns a mysterious privacy, which tells mankind that he thinks them all traitors, with whom, if could he exist without them, he would hold no communication. By this suspicious gloom, he excites the curiosity of every individual. Mankind, therefore, first attempt to detect what he hides with such ostentation, and when they have detected it, industriously promulgate it. Thus every hour exposes his *arcanæ* to increasing danger, and of course heightens his watchful tenacity.

People of Taciturno's complexion often raise our laughter, and always

our contempt. Those of the opposite description may be *loved*: these can be only *trusted*. Those from being too sociable injure society: these hate it, and let it remain undisturbed. If those disjoint friendship; these never come within its bonds. The sufferings of those make them conscious of their failing, and in some measure may abate it; the fault of these, appearing to themselves a merit, is stubborn and progressive. Human excellence lies in a mean. The mean then between these two extremes seems to be, secrecy concealed under open manners, which will ensure the love of those that cannot detect the concealment, and the esteem of those that can.

J. F.

London, June 12th, 1784.

P O E T R Y.

The following ODE was performed at the Castle, in Dublin, June 4, 1784.

CHORUS.

A GAIN returns the auspicious day!
Again we swell the choral lay!
Recording in the grateful strain
An added year to Brunswick's reign.

A I R.

Distant mountains catch the sound,
Wafted on the balmy gale;
Echo spreads it wide around,
O'er the heath, and thro' the vale,
Litt'ning shepherds join the song,
While they tend their fleecy care,
And, on the turf reclin'd along,
Salute the festal of the year.

RECITATIVE.

Not less sincere or warm the wish that flows
From the unletter'd rustic's humble heart,
Than that which in the noble bosom glows,
Where birth and learning polish'd phrase impart.

A I R.

All degrees, with transport fir'd,
Mingle in the social song!
All by one warm with inspir'd,
GEORGE, live happy, great, and long.

RECITATIVE.

All the comforts life can know,
All from thee, fair Freedom, flow;
Blest by thee, our havens boast
Treasures from a foreign coast.

D U E T.

Blest by thee, we waft again
Works of art and fruits of toil,
Announcing to each distant plain
The genius of Hibernia's isle.

Lond. MAG. July, 1784

Bending o'er the mazy loom,
See the artist ply his skill;
Strength and shape the wets assume,
Varying and improving still.

RECITATIVE.

While we see with gladden'd eyes
Sweets like these around us rise,
While to Britain's kindred land
Join'd by every friendly band.

First CHORUS repeated.

Again we hail th' auspicious day!
Again we swell the choral lay!
Recording in the grateful strain
An added year to Brunswick's reign.

ADDRESS to H. W. Esq.

Occasioned by an Essay of his in praise of ROUSSEAU'S ÉLOÏSA.

By Mrs. C——.

O Thou! the darling of the maids
Who with light footsteps rove
In Heliconia's sylvan shades,
Or iam'd Picria's grove.

Thou, whom with rapture they inspire,
And sweet poetic art,
To touch with skill the chorded lyre,
And seize the captive heart.

O cease to cull from Fancy's bowers
For Rousseau's brow the bays;
No more employ thy tuneful powers
In Éloïsa's praise.

We love her virtues, hapless maid,
So sweetly plac'd in view;
But tremble lest, as still we read,
Her faults may please us too.

H

Fig

Her softness all our rage disarms,
We wonder, love, admire,
And still fair Heloise has charms
Tho' lost to virtue's fire.

Cease to defend with so much art
The pleasing, dangerous sage,
But rather warn th' unguarded heart
To shun the fatal page.

Thou, whose soft numbers sweetly flow,
From envious time secure,
O teach us virtue's charms to know,
From vice unstain'd, and pure.

Bid in our sight perfection shine,
Each looser thought controul,
With thy engaging pow'r's refuse
And elevate the soul.

So not on Eloisa's tomb,
But on thy worthier head,
The bays shall with gay verdure bloom,
And round thy temples spread.

On Madame DE DAMAS learning English.

By HORACE WALPOLE, Esq.

THO' British accents your attention fire,
You cannot learn so fast as we admire;
Scholars, like you, but slowly can improve,
For who would teach you but the verb *I love*?
H. W.

EPITAPH

On Dr. WILLIAM CLARKE, the celebrated
Antiquary, and Mrs. ANNE CLARKE, his
wife, by WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq.

MILD William Clarke, and Anne his wife,
Whom happy love had join'd in life,
United in an humble tomb,
Await the everlasting doom.
And blest the dead! prepar'd as these,
To meet our Saviour's just decrees!
On earth, their hearts were known to feel
Such charity and Christian zeal,
That should the world for ages last,
In adverse fortune's bitter blast
Few friends so warm will man find here,
And God no servants more sincere.

DEDICATION to the Comedy of *More Ways*
than One.

By Mrs. COWLEY.

FLY, comic scenes! where distant Ganges laves
Hindoo's golden shores with hallow'd
waves;

Where palms gigantic rear their tufted heads,
And Nature in colossal vegetation spreads;
Where rich annanas court the Indian's eye,
And groves of citrons fan the feverish sky;
Where rattling canes around the riv'lets play,
And the centennial aloe drinks the day!
In their deep shades bid Lucidorus smile,
His heavy sense of distant hours beguile.
Bid him not think, because I gaily write,
That heavy hours to him, to me are light;
My native spirits, bounding from repose,
Bear me, unwilling, where *Caitalia* flows.
I love to weep, love the soft least of grief,
Court mournful thoughts, nor ever wish relief;

Sadness I woo, yet still the phantom flies,
And *Joy* seduces, whilst I ask for sighs:
But Hymen trowns, and Joy no longer cheers;
Weeping, I sink—Thalia drinks my tears;
He tears my heart; the my rapt soul inspires;
He chills with grief; she fills me with her fires.
Thus, Lucidorus, pass my distant hours—
By turns subdu'd, the slave of rival powers;
And thus hath nature in my little frame
Still various been, and variously the same.
My heart to keenly feels, 'twere death to live,
Did not bright spirits its strong sense relieve.
Through these capricious, desultory, gay,
As tho' I felt not, glides th' unconscious day;
Thro' this I droop, I sadden, and complain,
Dragging, & pensive steps, life's length'ning chain.
In blithsome mood "*More Ways than One*" had
birth;

Offspring of brilliant morns, and eves of mirth:
The laughing muse in sprightliest vein was by,
And "quips and cranks" lay lurking in her eye.
O! may her spirit from its pages dart,
Dance o'er your nerves, and live within y heart!
H. C.

THE FASTIDIOUS.

Juvat integros accedere fontes. LUCR.

"SEE, see, the charmer swims along!
Graceguides her steps and taste her dress,
And Love her eye, and Wit her tongue.
—O! fly, pursue her, and possess."

True, she, my friend, has all these charms,
Has wit, taste, elegance, and more;
Nor would I spurn her tempting arms,
—But thousands have been there before.

Behold that bee, to store its thigh,
Lights on each lovely flower it sees;
But shuns that loveliest rose—and why?
That rose was kiss'd by rival bees.

Be mine untasted joys alone!
Like Cæsar, rather would I bear
To call a village maid my own,
Than courtly charms with others share.

The fountain none shall lave for me,
None rob me of the pleasing toil,
To reach me fruit none bend the tree;
None conquer nymphs for me to spoil.

London, June 14th, 1784.

J. F.

EPITAPH

In Shipdam church, Norfolk, by the Rev. Mr.
PORTER, translator of *Æschylus* and *Eu-
ripides*.

HIC situs est
Thomas Townshend, A. M.
Qui clausus ortus loco,
Clariorem se virtutum ornamentis
Redditit.
Sacras, humanaque literas pariter callebat,
Ingenii viribus et eloquentiæ viguit,
Perspicax, lucidus, facundus:
Maxima in his aderat modestia.
Innocentiam rigidam moribus suavissimis ornavit:
Pietate sancta Deum coluit,
Libertatis Christianæ semper amantissimus.
Probit

Probis his artibus instructus,
 Ad summos honores illustrandos aptus,
 Privatam agere per silentium maluit;
 Non ideo contemptor honorum,
 Ambitioni autem malæ alienus.
 Sacerdotali igitur munere in hac Ecclesia,
 Per annos 48, fidus pastor pefunctus,
 Ætati jam infirmiori tenuique valetudini cedens,
 Ex officio excessit:
 Reliquum vitæ sapiens et bonus,
 Des, Amicis, sibi
 Dedit.
 Decimo dehinc post anno
 Multis desiderandus obiit
 XXIII die Februarii, Anno Salutis
 MDCCLXIV.
 Ætat. suæ LXXXII.

TIMES GOE BY TURNES.

A curious old song, by ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

THE lopped tree in time may grow againe,
 Most naked plants renew both fruite and
 flower:
 The forsieth wight may find release of paine,
 The dryest soile sucke in some moystning shower.
 Times goe by turnes, and chaunces change by
 course,
 From soule to faire: from better hap to worse.
 The sea of Fortune doth not ever flow,
 Shee drawes her favours to the lowest ebbe;
 Her tides have equall times to come and goe,
 Her loome doth weave y fine and courset webbe,
 No joy to great, but runneth to an end:
 No hap so hard, bot may in fine amend.
 Not alwaies fall of lease, nor ever spring,
 No endlesse night, nor yet eternall day:
 The saddest birds a season find to sing,
 The roughest storme a calme may soon allay.
 Thus with succeeding turnes God tempereth all:
 That man may hope to rise, yet feare to fall.
 A chaunce may winne y by mischaunce was lost,
 That net that holds no great, takes little fish;
 In some things *all*, in all things *none* are croit,
 Fewe all they need, but none have all they wish,
 Unmeddled joyes heere to no man befall:
 Who least, hath some, who most, hath never all.

CONTENT AND RICH.

I Dwell in Graces court,
 Enricht with Virtues rights;
 Faith guides my wit, Love leades my will,
 Hope all my minde delights.
 In lowly vales I mount
 To pleasures highest pitch;
 My feely shroude true honour brings,
 My poore estate is rich.
 My conscience is my crowne,
 Contented thoughts my rest;
 My hart is happie in it selfe,
 My blisse is in my breast.
 Enough I reckon wealth,
 A meane the surest lot,
 That lyes too high for base contempt,
 Too low for envie's shot,

My wishes are but few,
 All easie to fulfill:
 I make the limits of my power
 The bounds unto my will.
 I have no hopes but one,
 Which is of heavenly raigne:
 Effects attain'd, or not desir'd,
 All lower hopes refrain.
 I feel no care of coynce,
 Well-doing is my wealth;
 My mind to me an empire is,
 While grace affordeth health.
 I clyp high-climbing thoughts,
 The wings of swelling pride;
 Their fall is worst that from the height
 Of greatest honour slide.
 Sith sayles of largest size
 The storme doth soonest teare,
 I bear so low and small a saile
 As freeth me from teare.
 I wrastle not with rage
 While furies flame doth burne,
 It is in vain to stop the streame
 Untill the tide doth turne.
 But when the flame is out,
 And ebbing wrath doth end,
 I turne a late enraged foe
 Into a quiet friend.
 And, taught with often prooffe,
 A tempered calm I find
 To be most solace to it selfe,
 Best cure for angrie mind.
 Spare dyet is my fare,
 My clothes more fit than fine;
 I know I feed and clothe a foe,
 That pamper'd would repine.
 I envie not their hap
 Whom Favour doth advance;
 I take no pleasure in their paine
 That have less happie chaunce
 To rise by others fall,
 I deeme a loosing gaine;
 All states with others ruines built
 To ruine runne amaine.
 No change of Fortunes calmes
 Can cast my comforts down,
 When Fortune smiles, I smile to thinke
 How quickly she will frowne.
 And when in froward moode
 Shee proves an angrie foe,
 Small gaine I found to let her come,
 Lesse losse to let her go.

LOVE'S SERVILE LOT,

LOVE mistres is of many minds,
 Yet few know whom they serve,
 They reckon least how little Love
 Their service doth deserve.
 The will she robbeth from the wit,
 The sense from reason's lore,
 She is delightful in the rine,
 Corrupted in the core!

She shroudeth vice in vertues vaile,
Pretending good in ill,
She offereth joy, affordeth griefe,
A kisse where she doth kill.

A honey shower raines from her lips,
Sweet light shines in her face,
She hathe the blush of virgine mind,
The mind of viper's race.

Shee makes thee seeke, yet feare to find;
To finde, but not enjoy:
In many frownes some gilding smiles
Shee yeelds to more annoy.

Shee woos thee to come neere her fire,
Yet doth she draw it from thee;
Farre off she makes thy hart to fry,
And yet to freeze within thee.

She letteth fall some luring baies
For fooles to gather up;

Too sweet, too sowre, to everie taste
She tempereth her cup.

Soft soules she binds in tender twift,

Small flies in spinners webbe;

She sets afloate some luring streames,
But makes them soone to ebbe.

Her watrie eyes have burning force;

Her floods and flames conspire:

Teares kindle sparks, sobs fuell are,
And sighs do blow her fire.

May never was the month of love,

For May is full of flowers;

But rather Aprill, wet by kind,

For Love is full of showers.

Like tyrant cruell wounds she gives,

Like surgeon salve she lends;

But salve and sore have equall force,

For death is both their ends.

With soothing words, intrall'd soules
She chaines in servile bands;
Her eye in silence hath a speech,
Which eye best understands.

Her little sweet hath many sowres,
Short hap immortall harmes;
Her loving lookes are murd'ring darts,
Her songs bewitching charmes.

Like winter rose, and sommer ife,
Her joys are still untimely;
Before her Hope, behind Remorse,
Faile first, in time unteemely.

Moodes, passions, fancies, jealous fits,
Attend upon her traine:
Shee yeeldeth rest without repose,
A heaven in hellish paine.

Her house is Sloth; her doore Deccite,
And slipperie Hope her staires;
Unbashtul Boldnes bids her guests,
And every vice repaires.

Her dyet is of such delight,
As please till they be past;
But then the poyson kills the heart,
That did ensle the taste.

Her sleepe in sinne doth end in wrath,
Remorse rings her awake;
Death cals her up, Shame drives her out,
Despaire's her up-shot make.

Plow not the seas, sowe not the sands,
Leave off your idle paine;
Seeke other mistresse for your mindes,
Love's service is in vaine!

A E R O S T A T I C S.

TRANSLATION OF A MEMOIRE READ BEFORE THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS, ON SATURDAY THE 24TH OF JANUARY, 1784, BY M. THOMAS DODORET; CONTAINING THE EXPLICATION OF A SIMPLE METHOD OF DIRECTING THE NEW AEROSTATIC MACHINES, IN PATHS WHICH ARE OBLIQUE TO THE MOTION OF THE WIND.

WHEN the equilibrium of the air ceases in any region of the atmosphere, it necessarily causes a current in that fluid. If the whole mass moves on with an equal pace, the situation of the particles of the air will not be altered with respect to one another; and it is evident that in this case, a body which is suspended in it will be carried on by the motion of the whole mass of air, and the particles of the fluid which immediately touch it will be in a state of inactivity with respect to this body, and its appendages will be carried on, without leaving any vacuum, in the same position, and in

the same direction that the air moves in. We may, therefore, employ oars; because, when they are not used, they will have no effect in retarding the motion of the balloon, but will be carried themselves along with the common mass of the atmosphere: and when they are made use of, they will only give the balloon a kind of compound direction, making an angle more or less acute with the direction of the wind, according as the velocity impressed on the balloon by them, in an oblique direction to that of the wind, bears a greater or less proportion to the velocity of the wind.

But

But it is almost impossible that the atmosphere (which as all bodies in motion have a tendency to move in a straight line) should move so equally and uniformly, in every part, round such a circular body as the terrestrial globe; because the progressive motion of the wind, when it blows strong, is only an effect of successive and repeated percussions. It appears, therefore, that bodies which float in the atmosphere ought to be subject to the ordinary laws of impulsion: that is to say, the velocity which each current of wind communicates to the different parts of a body floating in the air, will be in the inverse ratio of the mass of each of these parts, which are collected together into one volume. It is from the effect of this principle, that certain clouds overtake those which before preceded them, in the same region, and at the same elevation; for if this was not the case, clouds which consist of the greatest volume, or mass, would be able, during the short intermissions of the several gusts of wind, to overtake again those which consist of a less volume; whereas those which consist of the greatest volume ought to move slowest.

This remark is important, as it incontrovertibly proves that the wind does not communicate the same degrees of swiftness to every body which floats in it. It is this difference in the swiftness, or pace, which occasions those strange and uncommon appearances that we observe in the situation of the clouds, which are continually changing with respect to each other. Those which are thickest, or densest, advancing slower; and we often see the extremities of these clouds which are more transparent, and of course less solid, detach themselves from the main body of the cloud. From these observations I have constructed my project, which is very simple, and as follows:

I place at the upper end of the globe a kind of rods or beams, so as to cross each other at right angles; and corresponding with other rods or beams of the like kind, fixed at its lower part. They may be called the upper and lower beams or rods; and which

will then form two frames, the beams of which cross at right angles, in the middle of which is the globe. These beams or rods ought to exceed in length, on each side, the horizontal diameter of the globe. I place sails between the upper and lower beams, which will shut as a curtain against the globe, or extend, at pleasure, by means of cords passed through pulleys at the extremity of the beams, and near the globe. Across each of these beams I add another, to sustain a counterpoise, to keep it in equilibrio with the sail on the other side: any of the goods which you mean to transport will serve for this purpose. Things being thus disposed, the sails and the counterpoise being shut close to the globe, I let it take its flight till it comes to the height desired, or where I wish it to continue. If by a wind at east, for example, I wish it to go north-east from the spot I am in, I draw, at the same time, two cords; the one to the left, which extends the sail fixed to the beam opposite the south, and the other to the right, which draws the counterpoise opposite on the north beam, to keep the extended sail in equilibrio. The effect of this manœuvre does not appear even doubtful in theory. The sail, when extended, presents a large surface to the flux of air, and ought, therefore, to receive a strong impulse, whilst the counterpoise opposite, not having the surface augmented, as the sail has, will not receive any augmentation to force it on; and the two hemispheres, the south and north of the machine, with all their apparatus, will be equally balanced, but the one being more violently pushed than the other, ought to be considered as at rest, relative to the excess of velocity in the other, in the same manner as will happen when one extremity of a body is in motion whilst the other is at rest; the hemisphere which is pushed most violently turning round to the other hemisphere, which resisting, by reason of its less velocity, will drive the force to the centre. Hence the counterpoise placed on the north beam becomes necessarily the center of a circular motion; but such a rotation cannot take place, unless the

the centre of the globe gets out of the direct line of the wind which it was in before, and passes to another line, parallel to that direction on the north side; the globe will then turn to the north until the sail has very nearly described a quarter of a circle towards the east, and presents no more of its surface to the wind*. Then I shut the sail up against the globe, and also the correspondent weight which holds it in equilibrio; and at the same time, by pulling another cord, I extend the sail fixed to the other beam, and also its opposite counterpoise; which will cause the globe to turn towards the south: the effect described above will again take place; that is, the center of the globe will again go out of the line of the wind in which it was, and pass to another line parallel to it, but more northerly. In continuing the same manoeuvres, you may, by an east wind, go

to the north east, or by setting the sail on the north side you may go towards the south-east; and so, according as you extend the sail, and remove the counterpoise to or from the globe, so will the wind act on the sail, and make it go faster or slower. If the machine should acquire in the long run a rotatory motion, sufficiently rapid to elude one part of the action of the wind on the sails (which is hardly credible) it will be an easy matter to stop it by furling the sail which is towards the south, as in the case of the first example above described; and at the same instant unfurling that towards the north. In case the gentlemen of the Academy should find any merit in the above plan of direction, I trust they will do me the favour to acquaint me therewith, and to certify the date.

(Signed) THOMAS DODERET.
Paris, 24th Jan. 1784.

* By increasing the number of the beams or rods, it is obvious that the wind may be made to act, with greater constancy, nearly at right angles to the surface of the sails.

L I T E R A R Y R E V I E W .

ARTICLE LXXI.

THE Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. LXXIII. for the Year 1783. 4to. Lockyer Davis.

(Continued from page 489.)

IX. EXPERIMENTS upon the resistance of the Air. By Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Esq. F. R. S. In a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

(Read January 16, 1782.)

As these experiments are directed to a very useful purpose, and relate to a subject at present but little understood, we shall give an account of them in the author's own words:

He begins by observing "that the calculations of the late Sir Charles Knowles, and many more of a similar nature, that are to be met with in Bolidor's *Architecture Hydraulique*, and other books, are founded upon a supposition that the effect of the wind is directly as the surface upon which it acts. If, for instance, its force be estimated as one upon one square yard, its force upon two square yards should be estimated as two, upon three square yards as three, &c. but in fact this proportion is not to be depended upon, nor must the resistance of surfaces be estimated merely by their extent; but several other circumstances must be taken into consideration.

"No figures can resemble each other more than a parallelogram and a square, having the same superficial contents, as they are both bounded by four straight lines meeting at right angles, yet they oppose different degrees of resistance to the air.

"If two similar cards, for instance, are placed opposite the wind, one upon its end, and the other on its side, and both inclined to the same angle, the wind will have the greater effect upon the card that is placed end-ways.

"To determine the difference of resistance between these two surfaces, and to ascertain the effect of other figures moving through the air, I tried the following experiments. The two first are to be found in Mr. Robins's *Treatise upon Gunnery*, but I thought it proper to repeat them, that they might be more readily compared with others made with the same apparatus, especially as Mr. Robins made use of a machine constructed upon a smaller scale than mine, and turning upon friction wheels, which are not proper for machines of this nature, nor indeed for any purpose, where an uniform motion is required.

"Having fastened a strong joist of wood from one side of a large room to the other, so as to form a kind of bridge at some distance from the floor,

I erected a perpendicular shaft or roller, which turned freely in brass sockets fixed into the floor and bridge, upon pivots of hardened steel, one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter. On each side of this roller was extended an arm of deal, feather-edged, and supported by stays of the same material, feathered in the same manner, to oppose as little surface as possible to the air when in motion.

Round the upper part of this roller was wound a string of catgut, which, passing over pulleys properly disposed, was fastened to a scale that descended into the well of an adjoining stair-case.

The extremity of these arms described a space of more than forty feet in every revolution, the weight descending in the same time only six inches. The time in all the following experiments was the same; and, as each revolution was performed in four seconds, the velocity of the end of the arm on which the surface was fixed was at the rate of about seven miles an hour.

The first figure that I tried was a parallelogram of tin, nine inches long, and four inches wide. Its longest side was placed parallel to the floor, at the extremity of one of the arms. Its shortest sides were inclined to an angle of forty-five degrees from the perpendicular, and in this situation it was carried round with its surface against the air.

After suffering it to revolve until I was satisfied that its motion was become uniform, I put as much weight into the scale as moved it with a velocity of five turns in twenty seconds. I then changed the situation of the parallelogram, placing its shortest sides parallel to the floor, and inclined to the same angle as before. I now found, that more weight was required to produce the same velocity, though the quantity of surface was the same as in the preceding experiment. The weight necessary to put the machine alone in motion, with the velocity above mentioned, was two pounds and an half. When it carried the parallelogram with one of its shortest sides downwards, it required four pounds and an half additional weight; and when the parallelogram was reversed, another half pound was barely sufficient to give it the same velocity.

The difference, therefore, occasioned by placing the same parallelogram with its longer or shorter sides inclined from the direction of its motion, was equal to one-tenth of the greatest resistance.

It has been observed, that in these two experiments the mean velocity of the plane was not the same, as its extremity extended farther from the centre of the machine in one than in the other. This is strictly true; but the size of the parallelogram bore so small a proportion to the length of the radius to which it was fastened, that the error arising from this circumstance is scarcely perceptible, and the advantage being in favour of that which required the least weight, I did not think it necessary to bring it into account.

Having formed a general idea of the reason of the difference in these experiments, it occurred to me, that there would be a greater disproportion between the resistance of some other figures, which Mr. Robins had not tried; and having put a rhomboid, in the form of a lozenge, nine

inches long, and four broad, in the place of the parallelogram, the difference was increased from one-tenth to one-seventh of the weight employed to give them the required velocity.

Pursuing the same reasoning that led me to the last experiment, it occurred to me, that even against figures of exactly the same shape, the resistance of the air, when the dimensions of the figures were enlarged, would not be increased in the same proportion as the size of the planes, but in a much higher ratio; and that, by bending the planes as a sail, the resistance would be still further increased, though the section of air that would be intercepted by the planes must by these means be considerably lessened.

The result far surpassed my expectations. A square of tin, containing sixteen square inches, placed perpendicularly, was resisted as two and a half. A square, containing sixty-four inches, or four times the former quantity, instead of meeting with a resistance as ten or four times the former resistance, required no less than fourteen pounds to give it the same velocity.

Four-tenths (or nearly half as much again) was an increase of resistance, that made me suspect some error in the experiment; but having repeated it several times with great care, and having examined all the parts of the machine, I was satisfied that I had made no mistake.

I now placed the parallelogram of nine inches long upon the arms of the machine, with its shortest sides parallel to the horizon, bending it to such an arch that its chord measured eight inches, and inclining it to an angle of forty-five degrees. And though the section of air that it intercepted was by these means diminished one-ninth, yet the resistance was increased from five to five and a half. And when the parallelogram was bent yet farther, and its chord contracted almost to seven inches, the resistance was increased to five and three-quarters.

I mention these numbers in gross, to avoid confusion; but in the subjoined table the measures and weights are set down exactly."

He further observes, that "Dr. Hook, Mons. Parent, and other mathematicians reasoned upon a supposition" that the air in motion followed the same laws as light; and that it was reflected from surfaces with the angle of reflection equal to the angle of incidence, which is not the case, as it never makes an angle with the plain, but is always reflected in curves.

He concludes with remarking, "that the general cause of the different resistance of the air upon surfaces of different shapes, is the stagnation of that fluid near the middle of the plane upon which it strikes. The shape and size of the portion thus stagnated differs from the shape and angle of the plane. The elasticity of the air permits the parts in motion to compress those which are first stopped or retarded by the plane, and forms, as it were, a new surface of a different shape, for the reception of those particles which succeed. With the assistance of a good solar microscope the curves of the air striking against different surfaces may be delineated, and when the general facts are once clearly ascertained, mathematicians will have an ample field for curious and useful speculation.

TABLE.

TABLE.

| | Turns. | Time. | Weight. | |
|--|--------|-------|---------|--|
| Machine alone | 5 | 4 | 2 8 | |
| With a parallelogram of nine inches long and four broad, one of its longest sides parallel to the horizon, and the parallelogram inclined to an angle of 45° | 5 | 4 | 7 0 | |
| Ditto, with one of its shortest sides downwards | 5 | 4 | 7 9 | |
| With a lozenge nine inches long, and four broad, with its longest side parallel to the horizon | 5 | 4 | 5 8 | |
| Ditto reversed | 5 | 4 | | |
| With a square piece of tin, four inches by four inches | 5 | 4 | 5 8 | |
| Ditto, eight inches by eight inches | 5 | 4 | 16 4 | |
| With the former parallelogram, placed with one of its shortest sides downwards, inclined to an angle of 45°, and bent into an arch whose chord was eight inches long | 5 | 4 | 3 8 | |
| Ditto bent to an arch, the chord of which was seven inches and a quarter | 5 | 4 | 3 5 | |

ART. LXXII. *Les Ami des Enfants. The Children's Friend. Translated from the French of M. Berquin. Vol. III. 12mo. 1s. Cadell and Elmley.*

THE third volume of this ingenious little work contains only four stories, Arabella and Peggy, Jemmy, the Masons on the Ladder, and the Sword, a drama, in one act. We shall select the last, from which our younger readers may reap instruction and amusement, while those who are more advanced in life must condescend to receive a lesson from THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

THE SWORD.

A DRAMA IN ONE ACT.

PERSONS.

LORD ORMSBY.

AUGUSTUS, his son.

HARRIET, his daughter.

PHILIP REYNOLDS,

ROBERT REYNOLDS, } play-fellows of

WILLIAM DABBY, } Augustus.

WALTER DABBY,

CLAYTON, Lord Ormsby's man.

The scene is in the chamber of Augustus.

SCENE I. AUGUSTUS.

AUG. So, this is my birth-day! I am glad they told me of it, for else I should have passed it by, and now it gives me a fair title to expect some new present from papa. I wonder what it will be! Let me think, what can he give me? I saw Clayton had something hid under his coat, when he went to papa's room just now. He would not let me go in with him, to see what it was. However, only for being obliged to behave a little well to-day, I would have made him shew it me whether he would or not. But, mum! I shall know now; for I am sure that's papa's step.

SCENE II.

LORD ORMSBY (*with a sword and sword-belt in his hand*) and AUGUSTUS.

LORD O. O, here you are, Augustus. I have already wished you joy of your birth-day; but I fancy you don't think that quite enough, do you?

AUG. O yes, papa—but what is that you have in your hand?

LORD O. Something that would not very well suit you yet; a sword, you see.

AUG. What, is it for me? O, do let me have it, dear papa! and I will always be dutiful, and study so hard—

LORD O. If I could depend upon that!—But perhaps you do not know that a sword requires the carriage and manners of a gentleman; and that, if you wear one, you must no longer consider yourself as a boy; that you must behave with attention and decorum, and always remember, that it is not the part of the sword to adorn the man, but the man the sword.

AUG. O, that will be no difficulty. I shall understand very easily how to adorn mine; and then I shall have nothing more to do with those lower sort of people.

LORD O. Whom do you mean by those lower sort of people?

AUG. Why, those that have no right to wear a sword, or a bag, and that are not people of fashion, like you and me.

LORD O. Augustus, there are none, who, in my opinion, should be called the lower sort of people, but those whose notions are mean, and whose actions are yet worse, who are disobedient to their parents, and rude and ill-bred to all others. I often, therefore, see many of the lower sort of people among the first nobility, and many whom I think noble among those who appear to you the lower sort of people.

AUG. This is just what I think too.

LORD O. Why, then, did you talk just now of the right of wearing a sword and a bag? Can you suppose the real dignity of people of rank consists in such paltry ornaments? They may serve, indeed, to distinguish different stations of life, because it is proper that different stations should be distinguished in the world. But a rank the most exalted will only make a man appear yet meaner, if he is unworthy of filling it.

AUG. So I think too, papa: but it won't make me appear meaner to have a sword, and to wear it?

LORD O. Certainly not. I merely desire you to reflect that it is only by your own good conduct you can merit this little mark of distinction. Take, therefore, the sword; but remember well—

AUG. O yes, papa, you shall see I will.

(*He tries to put on the sword, but cannot manage it. Lord Ormsby buckles the belt for him.*)

LORD

LORD O. Upon my honour, you don't look amiss in it.

AUG. Don't I? O, I knew I should not.

LORD O. Bravo! Be careful, however, not to forget what I have said to you. Adieu. *(He is going, but returns.)* I have sent to invite some of your young friends to come and spend your birth-day with you. Pray, remember that your behaviour is such as it ought to be.

AUG. I will, papa.

SCENE III. AUGUSTUS.

(He walks about with an air of importance, looking from time to time to see if his sword hangs right.)

Well, at last, then, I think I may call myself a real gentleman! I should like, now, to meet some of the common sort of gentry! I shall suffer no familiarity from any body that does not wear a sword; and if they choose to take that amiss—have at them! I draw upon them in a moment! But stop, let's see first if it has a good blade. *(He draws his sword, and pretends to fall in a passion.)*—How? are you laughing at me, you little low fellow? one—two!—What! do you dare defend yourself? Die, dastard, die!

SCENE IV. HARRIET, AUGUSTUS.

(Harriet, hearing the last words, runs in screaming.)

Good God, Augustus, are you mad?

AUG. What is it you, sister?

HAR. Yes, don't you see? But what are you doing with that thing there? *(pointing to his sword.)*

AUG. What am I doing with it? Why, what every gentleman does with it.

HAR. And who is it you are going to send out of the world in such a hurry?

AUG. The very first person that takes the liberty to come in my way.

HAR. There are lives enough in danger, then! And suppose it should happen to be me?

AUG. Why, if it should be you—I would not much advise you to it. You see I have now a sword. Papa himself made me a present of it.

HAR. What, to let you go about, killing whoever you have a mind with it?

AUG. Am I not a gentleman? Yes; and if any body fails to pay me proper respect, *bonance* comes a blow! and if they choose to be impertinent, and don't like it, out comes my sword! *(He is going to unsheathe it.)*

HAR. O pray, leave it alone, brother! But for fear I should give you any offence without knowing it, I should be glad if you would tell me what all this respect is, that you are pleased to demand from us.

AUG. You shall soon know it. Papa has sent to invite some of my play-fellows here; and if those little monkeys should not treat me properly, you shall see how I shall behave to them.

HAR. Very well; but I want to know what it is they are to do, in order to treat you properly?

AUG. In the first place, they must make me a bow down to the ground.

HAR. *(Making a low curtsy, with pretended gravity.)* Your most obedient humble servant, Sir. Is that right?

AUG. None of your mocking, Harriet, or else—

LOND. MAG. July, 1784.

HAR. O, I am quite serious, I assure you.

One ought to study how to do one's duty to great people. There would be no harm if you were to teach your play-fellows that.

AUG. O, I shall make good sport with those little fellows, I promise you! I shall push them, and pinch them, and worry them a thousand ways.

HAR. You will do that, I suppose, as a mark of your being a gentleman? But what if these little fellows should not approve such liberties? What if they should return them, by giving this fine gentleman a box on the ear?

AUG. What, those little paltry cits, that have neither heart nor sword?

HAR. Upon my word, papa could not have made you a more useful present. He certainly saw what a noble spirit lay hid in his son, and that nothing was wanting but a sword to bring it to light.

AUG. I tell you what, sister; this is my birth-day, and so I must find myself some amusement: but you must say nothing of it to papa.

HAR. Why not? He would not have given you a sword, if he had not expected some grand action from a fine gentleman, just new-armed. Did he tell you how you were to use it?

AUG. Yes, to be sure. You know he is always preaching to me.

HAR. And what did he preach about?

AUG. Dear, I don't know. That I was to adorn my sword, and not my sword to adorn me; or some such thing.

HAR. You have minded him vastly, then. To adorn your sword, is to know how to employ it; and you have shewn already how well you know that.

AUG. Very well, sister! You think to mock me, do you? but I shall teach you—

HAR. O, I know very well all that you can teach me. But don't you see that your sword looks quite awkward, for want of being dressed up with a proper ornament?

AUG. What is that? *(He takes the sword out of the belt, and looks at it very attentively.)* I don't see the least thing in the world amiss in it.

HAR. Upon my word, you are a most complete gentleman! But then a sword-knot! O, how pretty a blue-and-silver bow would look upon this hilt!

AUG. O, that's true: I tell you what, Harriet; you have a whole heap of ribbands upon your toilette, and so—

HAR. Why, I was thinking I would give you one, provided you will promise first, that you won't come, by way of making me amends, and give me a great cut with the edge of your sword, to shew me what a valiant gentleman you are.

AUG. What a simpleton! Come, here's my hand; tough, and be friends! You have nothing to fear. But make haste, and be sure bring me a very pretty knot, now. When my company comes, I would have them see me in all my glory.

HAR. Give me the sword, then.

AUG. Here, take it; and make haste. You may put it on the table in my room, and then I can get it when I am ready for it.

HAR. You may depend upon me.

SCENE V.

AUGUSTUS, HARRIET, CLAYTON.

CLAY. The two Master Reynolds, and the two Master Darbys are below.

AUG. Very well! can't they come up? Must I go down stairs to receive them?

CLAY. Your mama ordered me to tell you to come to them.

AUG. No, no; I shall wait for them here.

HAR. What, when mama says you must go down?

AUG. It's vastly well worth while to take all that trouble for them, to be sure! However, I'll go presently. But pray, Ma'am, what are you standing there for? How am I to have my sword-knot? Go, run, and let me find it all ready upon my table. *(As he is going out)* Do you hear me?

SCENE VI. HARRIET.

What an impertinent boy! how saucily he speaks to me! Luckily, however, I have got the sword: to be sure, 'tis vastly well bestowed upon such a quarrelsome little fellow as that. He shall wait some time before I give it him again, though. Papa does not know him half so well as I do; but I shall acquaint him with his airs. O, here he comes.

SCENE VII.

LORD ORMSBY and HARRIET.

HAR. Papa, I was just going to run and look for you.

LORD O. What has put you in such haste? Why have you got your brother's sword?

HAR. I have promised him to put a handsome sword-knot on to it; but it was only to get it out of his hands. Now pray, papa, don't let him have it any more.

LORD O. And why should I take back a present I have already given him?

HAR. At least, then, papa, be so good as to keep it till he is less passionate. I found him here, just now, fighting by himself, just like Don Quixote; and cutting and thrusting with his sword against the wall; and threatening that the first use he shall make of it shall be to conquer all his play-fellows that are coming to see him.

LORD O. What a shatter-brain! If he thinks, however, to make use of it for any such exploit, it will not turn out much to his honour, I promise you. Give it me.

HAR. *(giving it.)* Here it is, papa. I think he is upon the stairs.LORD O. Run and make up the knot, and when it is ready, bring it to me. *(They both go out.)*

SCENE VIII.

AUGUSTUS, WILLIAM and WAITER DARBYS, and PHILIP and ROBERT REYNOLDS.

*(Augustus comes in first with his hat on; the rest walk after him with their hats in their hands.)*WILLIAM *(softly to Philip.)*

Upon my word, a most polite reception!

PHIL. I suppose it's the fashion to-day to receive company with one's hat on, and to come into one's own room first.

AUG. What are you grumbling about there?

WIL. Nothing at all, Master Augustus.

AUG. Is it something I might not hear?

PHIL. Perhaps it is.

AUG. O, but I insist upon knowing it.

PHIL. So you shall, when you have a right to make me tell you.

WIL. Softly, softly, Philip; it is not proper to speak so bluntly in another person's house.

PHIL. It is still less proper, then, for people to be so ill-bred at home.

AUG. Ill-bred? I ill-bred? what, because I walk in before you!

PHIL. Yes, Sir, just that. Whenever we receive you at our house, or any body else, we always go last ourselves.

AUG. So you ought: but the difference between you and me—

PHIL. Well, Sir, and what is the difference between you and me?

AUG. Why, pray, what is your family?

PHIL. *(to the two Darbys and his brother.)* If you'll take my advice, we'll all go away, and leave him and his family to tire one another.

WIL. For shame, Master Augustus! If you think it below your dignity to talk with us, what have you invited us for? We should none of us have begged you to do us such a favour.

AUG. It was not I that invited you, but papa.

PHIL. O, very well: then, our best way will be to go and enquire for him, and thank him for his civility; but tell him, at the same time, that his son thinks himself much dishonoured by our visit. Come, brother.

AUG. *(stopping him.)* Why, you don't understand rallery! I'm sure I'm very glad to see you, Master Reynolds. My papa did me a favour in inviting you, because this is my birth-day. Stay with me, therefore, pray.

PHIL. O, with all my heart; only I must beg you to be a little more civil. If I am not of quite so good a family as you are, I shan't suffer myself to be affronted for nothing.

WIL. Well, don't mind it now, Philip; but let us all be friends again.

WAL. So, this is your birth-day, then, Master Augustus?

WIL. Pray let me wish you joy.

PHIL. And I too; I wish you all sorts of happiness. And, above all, I wish you to become a little more civil. *(Aside.)*

ROB. I suppose you have had a great many fine presents made you?

AUG. Certainly.

WAL. Nothing like cakes, nothing to eat, I suppose?

AUG. Ha! ha! Cakes, or something to eat! That would be worth having, to be sure! Why, I have things of that sort every day.

ROB. No, no, I'll lay a wager it was money. A crown, or half a guinea, was it not?

AUG. *(proudly.)* Something a little better than that, Sir! Something that nobody in this room but me is of importance enough to wear.*(Philip and William walk apart, and whisper.)*

ROB. Whatever it is, I suppose, if they had given it to me, I could wear it as well as any body else.

AUG. *(looking at him with disdain.)* Poor little fellow! *(To the others.)* What are you muttering together, you two? I thought you were come here to help to entertain me.

WIL. Well, please to give us some opportunity.

PHIL.

thought those that receive their friends were the persons to find the entertainment.

AUG. Pray what do you mean by that, Mr. Philip?

SCENE IX.

WILLIAM, WALTER, PHILIP, ROBERT, AUGUSTUS, and HARRIET.

HAR. (*bringing in a cake.*) Your servant, gentlemen; I hope you are all very well?

PHIL. Yes, Miss Harriet, we are very much obliged to you. (*Bowing.*)

WIL. I am sure we are very glad you are so good as to come in among us.

HAR. You are all very obliging. Brother, mama sends you this cake for your friends; and she will send you some orgeat for them presently. Clayton will bring it in, and I will stay and pour it out for the company.

PHIL. That will be doing us a great favour, indeed, Miss Harriet.

AUG. No, no, we don't want you here.—But pray (*whispering*) where's my sword-knot?

HAR. You will need both the sword and the knot in your own room. Good-by, Master Darbys; good-by, Master Reynolds, till I have the pleasure of seeing you again.

PHIL. Won't you return soon, Miss Harriet?

HAR. I'll go and ask leave of mama.

SCENE X.

WILLIAM, WALTER, PHILIP, ROBERT, AUGUSTUS.

AUGUSTUS (*sitting down.*)

Come, get chairs, all of you, and be seated. (*They look at one another, but sit down without speaking. Augustus gives one cake to the two younger brothers, after eating so much himself, that none is left for the two elders.*) Well, it's all done: but wait a little, for they'll soon bring in more, and then I'll help you.

PHIL. We don't expect any, I assure you.

AUG. So much the better.

WIL. If this is the politeness of a gentleman of family—

AUG. It would be well worth while to incommode myself for such sort of gentry as you! Have not I told you already they will bring us something else? You may then take it or let it alone. Do you understand what I say?

PHIL. Yes, yes, 'tis very clear. And 'tis very clear too, what a fine gentleman we are visiting!

WIL. What, are you going to begin quarrelling again? Fie, Master Augustus, fie, Philip! (*Augustus rises, and they all get up.*)

AUG. (*advancing to Philip.*) Whom do you think yourself with, you little impertinent young cit?

PHIL. (*steadily.*) With a little impertinent young nobleman, very rude, and very insolent, who thinks a great deal better of himself than he ought to do, and who knows nothing at all of the manner in which well-bred people behave to one another!

WIL. We are all of the same opinion about that, Master Augustus.

AUG. I rude and impertinent! Do you dare say so to me, who shall be a lord when papa dies?

PHIL. Yes, and I say it again, a little im-

pertinent young nobleman, very rude, and very insolent! and I would say it if you were a duke, and say it if you were a prince!

AUG. (*striking him.*) I'll teach you to know better, then, whom you have to deal with. (*Philip tries to lay hold of him; but he escapes, and runs out of the room, pulling the door after him.*)

SCENE XI.

PHILIP, ROBERT, WILLIAM, WALTER.

WIL. How very wrong this is, Philip! He is gone, now, to find his father; and he will tell him a hundred falsehoods: and then, what will he think of us?

PHIL. His father is a man of honour; and I will go and find him myself, if Augustus does not. I am certain he did not mean to have us asked here, on purpose to be ill treated by his son.

WAL. I dare say, now, he will have us sent home, and make complaints against us.

ROB. No; my brother has behaved very well: and our papa will approve all he has done, as soon as we tell him how it happened. He don't like to have any body use his children ill, I assure you.

PHIL. Follow me, and we'll all go together to Lord Ormsby.

SCENE XII.

PHILIP, ROBERT, WILLIAM, WALTER, AUGUSTUS.

(*Augustus enters with his sword, sheathed, in his hand. Robert and Walter run away frightened, one into a corner, and the other behind a sofa. Philip and William stand still and steady.*)

AUG. (*approaching Philip.*) Now, then! I shall teach you now, you impertinent little wretch—(*He pulls the sword out of the scabbard, but, instead of the blade, he draws out a long turkey's feather. He stops, and starts with shame and disappointment. Walter and Robert burst into a loud fit of laughter, and come forward.*)

PHIL. Come on, then! try the strength of your sword, young lord—that is to be!

WIL. Don't add to his confusion. He merits nothing but disdain.

ROB. Oho! then, Master Augustus, this is the thing, is it, that nobody in this room is of importance enough to wear but you?

WALT. He will do nobody any harm, though, with his terrible arms! that's one comfort.

PHIL. I might now punish you for your ill-behaviour, but I should be ashamed of such a revenge.

WIL. He does not any longer deserve to be one of our companions: let us all leave him to himself.

ROB. Good-by to you, young gentleman, with your fine feather-sword!

WALT. We won't come any more till you are disarmed, because we are afraid of you with that bloody blade. (*They are going.*)

PHIL. (*stopping them.*) No, we had better stay a little, and give an account of ourselves to Lord Ormsby; because otherwise, if he does not see us, every thing will make against us.

WIL. Very true; for what could he think of our going away without taking leave of him?

SCENE XIII.

LORD ORMSBY, AUGUSTUS, PHILIP, ROBERT, WILLIAM, and WALTER.

(They all bow very respectfully to Lord Ormsby: Augustus gets behind them, and cries with passion.)

LORD O. (looking angrily at Augustus.) What does all this mean, Sir? (Augustus cannot speak for sobbing.)

PHIL. I hope your lordship will pardon the confusion you find us in; but indeed it is not our fault. From the moment of our arrival, Master Augustus has behaved to us—

LORD O. Don't be uneasy, my young friend, I am well acquainted with the whole affair. I have only been in the next room, where I heard from the beginning all the impetuosity of my son: and what renders him still more inexcusable, is, that he had, but the moment before, given me a thousand fair promises of behaving with propriety. I have long had a suspicion of his insolence, and I was curious to know how far he would carry it. Yet, to avoid any mischief, I had as you see, a blade put to his sword, which ran no risk of drawing blood. (Robert and Walter burst into a loud laugh.)

PHIL. I hope your lordship will pardon the

liberty I have taken in telling bluntly, some home truths.

LORD O. Pardon! I am even with you. You are a very brave young man, and you deserve, far more than he does, to be treated with the arms of a gentleman. As a mark both of my esteem and my gratitude, you must accept, therefore, this sword; though not till I have refused to it a blade more worthy of you, and which I am sure you will not abuse.

PHIL. I am quite ashamed of so much goodness, my lord: but pray give us leave to retire; our company can be very little desired any longer by Master Augustus to-day.

LORD O. No, no, my good young friends, you must not go. The presence of my son shall be no interruption to your amusement. You can find diversion for yourselves, and Harriet shall try to contribute to your entertainment. Come and follow me into another room. As to you, Sir (addressing himself to Augustus) you will please to stay where you are. You may celebrate your birth-day by yourself. You shall never have a sword till you merit to wear one, and till it ceases to be necessary to watch over you without one.

ART. LXXIII. *A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, undertaken by the command of his Majesty, for making discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere, to determine the Position and Extent of the West Side of North-America; its Distance from Asia; and the Practicability of a Northern Passage to Europe. Performed under the Direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, in his Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Discovery, in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780, in three Volumes. Vol. I. and II. written by Captain James Cook, F. R. S. Vol. III. by Captain James King, LL. D. and F. R. S. Illustrated with Maps and Charts from the original Drawings made by Lieut. Henry Roberts, under the Direction of Captain Cook; and with a great Variety of Portraits of Persons, Views of Places, and historical Representations of remarkable Incidents. Drawn by Mr. Webber, during the Voyage, and engraved by the most eminent Artists. Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 4to. 4s. 14s. 6d. Nicoll and Cadell.*

(Continued from page 495, of Vol. II.)

TO follow this able and much lamented navigator through the whole of his voyage, from his leaving England to the fatal day on which he fell a sacrifice to the resentment of the savages of Owhyhee, and then to pursue the narrative of the discoveries which were made after his death, would far exceed our limit. We must content ourselves, for the present at least, with laying before our readers such passages as we think will afford them entertainment, and particularly those which contain the circumstances that attended and brought on the melancholy fate of Captain Cook.

The first book contains an account of the transactions of the voyage, from the time the ships, which were called the Resolution and the Discovery, left England to their departure from New Zealand.

The second book contains the narrative of the voyage from their leaving New Zealand, till they arrived at Otaheite, or the Society Islands. From this book we shall give some extracts in a future Review.

Book III. exhibits transactions at Otaheite and the Society Islands; and prosecution of the voyage to the coast of North-America.

On the 12th of August, 1777, they reached Otaheite. The following is the account of Omai's first reception among his countrymen:

"When we first drew near the island, several canoes came off to the ship, each conducted by two or three men. But, as they were common fellows, Omai took no particular notice of them, nor they of him. They did not even seem to perceive that he was one of their countrymen, although they conversed with him for some time. At length, a chief, whom I had known before, named Ootee, and Omai's brother-in-law, who chanced to be now at this corner of the island, and three or four more persons, all of whom knew Omai before he embarked with Captain Furneaux, came on board. Yet there was nothing either tender or striking in their meeting. On the contrary, there seemed to be a perfect indifference on both sides, till Omai, having taken his brother down into the cabin, opened the drawer where he kept his red feathers, and gave him a few. This being presently known amongst the rest of the natives upon deck, the face of affairs was entirely turned, and Ootee, who would hardly speak to Omai before, now

they might be *taupes**, and exchange Omai accepted of the honour, and complied with a present of red feathers; and in way of return, sent ashore for a hog. But it was evident to every one of us, that it was not the man, but his property, they were in love with. Had he not shewn to them his treasure of red feathers, which is the commodity in greatest estimation in the island, I question much whether they would have bestowed even a cocoa-nut upon him. Such was Omai's first reception amongst his countrymen. I own, I never expected it would be otherwise; but, still, I was in hopes that the valuable cargo of presents, with which the liberality of his friends in England had loaded him, would be the means of raising him into consequence, and of making him respected, and even courted, by the first persons throughout the extent of the Society Islands. This could not but have happened, had he conducted himself with any degree of prudence. But, instead of it, I am sorry to say, that he paid too little regard to the repeated advice of those who wished him well, and suffered himself to be duped by every designing knave."

The news of the feathers brought a vast concourse of canoes to the ship the next morning. Soon after they anchored, Omai's sister came on board to see him. To their mutual honour be it spoken, their meeting was marked with expressions of the tenderest affection, easier to be conceived than to be described.

Omai then went on shore, where he presented some feathers to the god of Bolabola, an elderly man, who was carried about on a hand-barrow. But after a short conversation his attention was called to an old woman, the sister of his mother. "She was already at Capt. Cook's feet, and bedewed them plentifully with tears of joy."

The Captain now discovered that since his last visit the Spaniards had been at Otaheite. An house and cross of wood, as well as the conversation of the natives, proclaimed this intelligence.

Omai now began to harangue his countrymen in large parties, and was with difficulty carried on board again. When he paid a visit soon after, he dressed himself, not like the native of any particular place, but in a strange medley of all that he possessed.

Oberrea, the famous queen, was dead, but the Captain found his other friends alive and well, and particularly the King Otoo, to whom he paid a visit of state, with Omai, who behaved very properly.

"Soon after (to use Captain Cook's words) the King's mother, who had not been present at the first interview, came on board, bringing with her a quantity of provisions and cloth, which she divided between me and Omai. For although he was but little noticed, at first, by his countrymen, they no-sooner gained the knowledge of his riches, than they began to court his friendship. I encouraged this as much as I could; for it was my wish to fix him with Otoo. As I intended to leave all my European animals at this island, I thought he would be able to give some instruction about the management of them, and about their use. Besides, I knew and saw, that the farther he was from his native island, he would be the better respected. But, unfortunately,

poor Omai rejected my advice, and conducted himself in so imprudent a manner, that he soon lost the friendship of Otoo, and of every other person of note in Otaheite. He associated with none but vagabonds and strangers, whose sole views were to plunder him. And, if I had not interfered, they would not have left him a single article worth carrying from the island. This necessarily drew upon him the ill-will of the principal chiefs; who found that they could not procure, from any one in the ships, such valuable presents as Omai bestowed on the lowest of the people, his companions."

Omai soon after gave them a dinner on shore, consisting of excellent fare, fish, fowls, pork, and puddings. He accompanied Cook in all his parties, and was very useful, as an interpreter, on several occasions.

Omai was seldom rewarded for his presents. Once, however, he got "a fine double sailing canoe, completely equipped, and fit for sea. Some time before, I had made up for him a suit of English colours; but he thought these too valuable to be used at this time; and patched up a parcel of colours, such as flags and pendants, to the number of ten or a dozen, which he spread on different parts of his vessel, all at the same time; and drew together as many people to look at her as a man of war would dressed, in a European port. These streamers of Omai were a mixture of English, French, Spanish, and Dutch, which were all the European colours he had seen. When I was last at this island, I gave to Otoo an English jack and pendant, and to Towha a pendant, which I now found they had preserved with the greatest care.

"Omai had also provided himself with a good stock of cloth and cocoa-nut oil, which are not only in greater plenty, but much better, at Otaheite, than at any of the Society Islands; inasmuch, that they are articles of trade. Omai would not have behaved so inconsistently, and so much unlike himself, as he did, in many instances, but for his sister and brother-in-law, who, together with a few more of their acquaintance, engrossed him entirely to themselves, with no other view than to strip him of every thing he had got. And they would, undoubtedly, have succeeded in their scheme, if I had not put a stop to it in time, by taking the most useful articles of his property into my possession. But even this would not have saved Omai from ruin, if I had suffered these relations of his to have gone with, or to have followed us to his intended place of settlement, Huahine. This they had intended; but I disappointed their further views of plunder, by forbidding them to shew themselves in that island while I remained in the neighbourhood; and they knew me too well not to comply."

They left Otaheite on September 29, as Omai refused to fix himself there. This Cook lamented, for there was not any hopes of their being provided with provisions better or cheaper at any other place.

They found here and were visited by one of the natives whom the Spaniards had carried to Lima. The first visit, however, had never been repeated. "This, the captain observes, was rather to be wondered at, as I had received him with

with uncommon civility. I believe, however, that Omai kept him at a distance from me, by some rough usage; jealous that there should be another traveller upon the island, who might vie with himself. Our touching at Teneite was a fortunate circumstance for Omai; as he prided himself in having visited a place belonging to Spain, as well as this man. I did not meet with the other, who had returned from Lima; but Captain Clerke, who had seen him, spoke of him as a low fellow, and as a little out of his senses. His own countrymen, I found, agreed in the same account of him. In short, these two adventurers seemed to be held in no esteem. They had not, indeed, been so fortunate as to return home with such valuable acquisitions of property as we had bestowed upon Omai; and with the advantages he reaped from his voyage to England, it must be his own fault if he should sink into the same state of insignificance."

Omai then accompanied the Captain to Eimed, from which place they went to Huaheine, where it was determined that Omai was to be settled. The business was thus negotiated:

"After the hurry of the morning was over, we got ready to pay a formal visit to Tairaretea, meaning then to introduce this business. Omai dressed himself very properly on this occasion; and prepared a handsome present for the Chief himself, and another for his *Eatoga*. Indeed, after he had got clear of the gang that surrounded him at Otaheite, he behaved with such prudence as to gain respect. Our landing drew most of our visitors from the ships; and they, as well as those that were on shore, assembled in a large house. The concourse of people on this occasion was very great; and, amongst them, there appeared to be a greater proportion of personable men and women than we had ever seen in one assembly at any of these new islands. Not only the bulk of the people seemed, in general, much stouter and taller than those of Otaheite, but there was also a much greater number of men who appeared to be of consequence, in proportion to the extent of the island; most of whom had exactly the corpulent appearance of the Chiefs of Wateo. We waited some time for Tairaretea, as I would do nothing till the *Earee-rabie* came; but when he appeared, I found that his presence might have been dispensed with, as he was not above eight or ten years of age. Omai, who stood at a little distance from this circle of great men, began with making his offering to the gods, consisting of red feathers, cloth, &c. Then followed another offering, which was to be given to the gods by the Chief; and, after that, several other small pieces and tuns of red feathers were presented. Each article was laid before one of the company, who, I understood, was a priest, and was delivered with a set speech or prayer, spoken by one of Omai's friends, who sat by him, but mostly dictated by himself. In these prayers, he did not forget his friends in England, nor those who had brought him safe back. The *Earee-rabie* no Pretane, Lord Sandwich, *Toote*, *Tatee**, were mentioned in every one of them. When Omai's offerings and prayers were finished, the next took each article, in the same order in

which it had been laid before him, repeating a prayer, lent it to the gods, as Omai told us, was at a great distance; and, as the offerings would have been made in the same manner."

"These religious ceremonies having been performed, Omai sat down by me, and entered upon business, by giving the young Chiefs my present, and receiving his in return; and, all things considered, they were liberal enough on both sides. Some arrangements were next agreed upon, as to the manner of carrying on the intercourse betwixt us; and I pointed out the mischievous consequences that would attend their robbing us, as they had done during my former visits. Omai's establishment was then proposed to the assembled Chiefs."

"He acquainted them, 'That he had been carried by us into our country, where he was well received by the great King and his *Earees*, and treated with every mark of regard and affection while he stayed amongst us; that he had been brought back again, enriched, by our liberality, with a variety of articles, which would prove very useful to his countrymen; and that, besides the two horses which were to remain with him, several other new and valuable animals had been left at Otaheite, which would soon multiply, and furnish a sufficient number for the use of all the islands in the neighbourhood. He then signified to them, that it was my earnest request, in return for all my friendly offices, that they would give him a piece of land, to build a house upon, and to raise provisions for himself and servants; adding, that, if this could not be obtained for him in Huaheine, either by gift or by purchase, I was determined to carry him to Ulitea, and fix him there.'"

Capt. Cook, however, undeceived them instantly, and declared against all hostilities: observing, that if Omai went to Ulitea, it must be as a friend, and not be forced on them as a conqueror."

The Chiefs then declared that Omai should have as much land in Huaheine as Capt. Cook chose; and at length the ground fixed on was about two hundred yards along the shore of the harbour, and about so much in depth. Part of a hill was included in the grant. The narrative goes on thus:

"This business being settled to the satisfaction of all parties, I set up a tent on shore, established a post, and erected the observatories. The carpenters of both ships were also set to work to build a small house for Omai, in which he might secure the European commodities that were his property. At the same time, some hands were employed in making a garden for his use, planting shaddocks, vines, pine-apples, melons, and the seeds of several other vegetable articles; all of which I had the satisfaction of observing to be in a flourishing state before I left the island."

"Omai now began seriously to attend to his own affairs, and repented heartily of his ill-judged prodigality while at Otaheite. He found at Huaheine a brother, a sister, and a brother-in-law; the sister being married. But these did not plunder him, as he had lately been by his other relations. I was sorry, however, to discover, that, though they were too honest to do him

* Cook and Clerke.

injury, they were of too little consequence in the island to do him any positive harm. They had neither authority nor influence to protect his person or his property; and in that helpless situation, I had reason to apprehend, that he ran great risk of being stripped of every thing he had got from us, as soon as he should cease to have us within his reach, to enforce the good behaviour of his countrymen, by an immediate appeal to our irresistible power.

"A man who is richer than his neighbours is sure to be envied by numbers who wish to see him brought down to their own level. But in countries where civilization, law, and religion impose their restraints, the rich have a reasonable ground of security. And, besides, there being, in all such communities, a diffusion of property, no single individual need fear that the efforts of all the poorer sort can ever be united to injure him, exclusively of others who are equally the objects of envy. It was very different with Omai. He was to live amongst those who are strangers, in a great measure, to any other principle of action besides the immediate impulse of their natural feelings. But, what was his principal danger, he was to be placed in the very singular situation, of being the only rich man in the community to which he was to belong. And having, by a fortunate connection with us, got into his possession an accumulated quantity of a species of treasure which none of his countrymen could create by any art or industry of their own; while all coveted a share of this envied wealth, it was natural to apprehend that all would be ready to join in attempting to strip its sole proprietor.

"To prevent this, if possible, I advised him to make a proper distribution of some of his moveables to two or three of the principal chiefs, who, being thus gratified themselves, might be induced to take him under their patronage, and protect him from the injuries of others. He promised to follow my advice; and I heard with satisfaction, before I sailed, that this very prudent step had been taken. Not trusting, however, entirely to the operations of gratitude, I had recourse to the more forcible motive of intimidation. With this view, I took every opportunity of notifying to the inhabitants, that it was my intention to return to their island again, after being absent the usual time; and that if I did not find Omai in the same state of security in which I was now about to leave him, all those whom I should then discover to have been his enemies might expect to feel the weight of my resentment. This threatening declaration will, probably, have no inconsiderable effect. For our successive visits of late years have taught these people to believe that our ships are to return at certain periods; and while they continue to be impressed with such a notion, which I thought it a fair stratagem to confirm, Omai has some prospect of being permitted to thrive upon his new plantation."

"Sunday, October 26, 1777. Omai's house being nearly finished, many of his moveables were carried on shore on the 26th. Amongst a variety of other useless articles was a box of toys, which, when exposed to public view, seemed greatly to please the gazing multitude. But, as to his pots,

kettles, dishes, plates, drinking-mugs, glasses, and the whole train of our domestic accommodations, hardly any one of his countrymen would so much as look at them. Omai himself now began to think that they were of no manner of use to him; that a baked hog was more savory food than a boiled one; that a plantain-leaf made as good a dish or plate as pewter; and that a cocoa-nut shell was as convenient a goblet as a black-jack. And, therefore, he very wisely disposed of as many of these articles of English furniture for the kitchen and pantry as he could find purchasers for amongst the people of the ships; receiving from them, in return, hatchets, and other iron tools, which had a more intrinsic value in this part of the world, and added more to his distinguishing superiority over those with whom he was to pass the remainder of his days.

"In the long list of the presents bestowed upon him in England, fire-works had not been forgot. Some of these we exhibited in the evening of the 28th, before a great concourse of people, who beheld them with a mixture of pleasure and fear. What remained, after the evening's entertainment, were put in order, and left with Omai, agreeably to their original destination. Perhaps we need not lament it as a serious misfortune, that the far greater share of this part of his cargo had been already expended in exhibitions at other islands, or rendered useless by being kept so long."

"As soon as Omai was settled in his new habitation, I began to think of leaving the island; and got every thing from off the shore this evening, except the horse and mare, and a goat big with kid, which were left in the possession of our friend, with whom we were now finally to part. I also gave him a boar and two sows of the English breed; and he had got a sow or two of his own. The horse covered the mare while we were at Otaheite; so that I consider the introduction of a breed of horses into these islands as likely to have succeeded by this valuable present.

"The history of Omai will, perhaps, interest a very numerous class of readers more than any other occurrence of a voyage, the objects of which do not, in general, promise much entertainment. Every circumstance, therefore, which may serve to convey a satisfactory account of the exact situation in which he was left will be thought worth preserving; and the following particulars are added, to complete the view of his domestic establishment. He had picked up at Otaheite four or five *Tontous*; the two New Zealand youths remained with him; and his brother, and some others, joined him at Huaheine: so that his family consisted already of eight or ten persons; if that can be called a family, to which not a single female as yet belonged; nor, I doubt, was likely to belong, unless its master became less volatile. At present, Omai did not seem at all disposed to take unto himself a wife.

"The house which we erected for him was twenty-four feet by eighteen; and ten feet high. It was composed of boards, the spoils of our military operations at Eimeo; and in building it, as few nails as possible were used, that there might be no inducement, from the love of iron, to pull it down. It was settled, that immediately after

our departure he should begin to build a large house after the fashion of his country; one end of which was to be brought over that which we had erected, so as to enclose it entirely, for greater security. In this work some of the chiefs promised to assist him; and, if the intended building should cover the ground which he marked out, it will be as large as most upon the island.

His European weapons consisted of a musket, bayonet, and cartouch-box; a fowling-piece; two pair of pistols; and two or three swords or cutlasses. The possession of these made him quite happy; which was my only view in giving him such presents. For I was always of opinion, that he would have been happier without fire-arms, and other European weapons, than with them; as such implements of war, in the hands of one whose prudent use of them I had some grounds for mistrusting, would rather increase his danger than establish his superiority. After he had got on shore every thing that belonged to him, and was settled in his house, he had most of the officers of both ships, two or three times, to dinner; and his table was always well supplied with the very best provisions that the island produced.

"Before I sailed I had the following inscription cut upon the outside of his house:

Georgius Tertius, Rex, 2 Novembris, 1777.

Resolution, Jac. Cook, Pr.

Naves : Discovery, Car. Clerke, Pr.

"On the second of November, at four in the afternoon, I took the advantage of a breeze which then sprang up at east, and sailed out of the harbour. Most of our friends remained on board till the ships were under sail; when, to gratify their curiosity, I ordered five guns to be fired. They then all took their leave, except Omai, who remained till we were at sea. We had come to sail by a hawser fastened to the shore. In casting the ship, it parted, being cut by the rocks, and the outer end was left behind; as those who cast it off did not perceive that it was broken; so that it became necessary to send a boat to bring it on board. In this boat Omai went ashore, after taking a very affectionate farewell of all the officers. He sustained himself with a manly resolution till he came to me. Then his utmost efforts to conceal his tears failed; and Mr. King, who went in the boat, told me that he wept all the time in going ashore."

We have been very copious in our extracts already, but as we are sensible that the curiosity of every reader must be excited, in an uncommon degree, with regard to the fate of Omai, we were unwilling to abridge the account, nor did we choose to alter the plain and manly narrative of Captain Cook.

Several of the natives of these islands offered to accompany the Captain to *Pretane*, as they called it; but he resolutely refused to comply with their wishes. Omai, indeed, himself frequently reminded him, that Lord Sandwich had told him, "that he should be the only traveller from that country."

They afterwards heard of the health and welfare of Omai, and sent him two goats, at his earnest desire, as one of his had died in kidding. The people of the island suffered him to remain in quiet possession of his treasures.

Book IV. contains an account of the transactions amongst the natives of North-America, of the discoveries along the coast, and the eastern extremity of Asia, northward to Sey Cape; and of their return to the Sandwich Islands.

We now hasten to lay before our readers an account of the melancholy fate of the *Great Cook*. He fell in the island of Owhyhee, which he had left in the most friendly manner, but was obliged to *revizit*, in order to repair some damages which the *Resolution* had received in a gale.

On the return of the ships, the behaviour of the natives was observed to be very distant and suspicious. The bay was quiet: no shouts, no battle, no confusion. At length, however, one of the Chiefs, Teneebocoo, came on board, in the most open and friendly manner; and their suspicions were partly relieved. The bay had, indeed, been put under the *Taboo*, that is, no one was allowed to enter it for a certain time. Things, however, went on in the usual train till Saturday evening, the 13th of February.

"Towards the evening of that day (we shall now use Captain King's own words) the officer who commanded the watering-party of the *Discovery* came to inform me, that several Chiefs had assembled at the well near the beach, driving away the natives whom he had hired to assist the sailors in rolling down the casks to the shore. He told me, at the same time, that he thought their behaviour extremely suspicious, and that they meant to give him some further disturbance. At his request, therefore, I sent a marine along with him, but suffered him to take only his side-arms. In a short time, the officer returned, and on his acquainting me that the islanders had armed themselves with stones, and were grown very tumultuous, I went myself to the spot, attended by a marine, with his musket. Seeing us approach, they threw away their stones, and, on my speaking to some of the Chiefs, the mob were driven away, and those who chose it were suffered to assist in filling the casks. Having left things quiet here, I went to meet Captain Cook, whom I saw coming on shore in the pinnace. I related to him what had just passed; and he ordered me, in case of their beginning to throw stones, or behaving insolently, immediately to fire a ball at the offenders. I accordingly gave orders to the corporal to have the pieces of the centinels loaded with ball, instead of small shot.

"Soon after our return to the tents, we were alarmed by a continued fire of muskets from the *Discovery*, which we observed to be directed at a canoe that we saw paddling toward the shore, in great haste, pursued by one of our small boats. We immediately concluded that the firing was in consequence of some theft, and Captain Cook ordered me to follow him with a marine armed, and to endeavour to seize the people as they came on shore. Accordingly, we ran toward the place where we supposed the canoe would land, but were too late, the people having quitted it, and made their escape into the country before our arrival.

'We were at this time ignorant that the goods had been already restored; and as we thought it probable, from the circumstances we had at first observed, that they might be of importance,

...willing to relinquish our hopes of recovering them. Having, therefore, enquired of the natives which way the people had fled, we followed them till it was near dark, when we found ourselves to be about three miles from the tent, and suspecting that the natives, who frequently encouraged us in the pursuit, were deceiving us with false information, we thought it vain to continue our search any longer, and returned to the beach.

"During our absence, a difference of a more serious and unpleasant nature had happened. The officer who had been sent in the small boat, and was returning on board with the goods which had been restored, observing Captain Cook was engaged in the pursuit of the offenders, thought it his duty to seize the canoe which was left drawn up on the shore. Unfortunately, this canoe belonged to Pareea, who arriving, at the same moment, from on board the Discovery, claimed his property, with many protestations of his innocence. The officer refusing to give it up, and being joined by the crew of the pinnace, which was waiting for Captain Cook, a scuffle ensued, in which Pareea was knocked down, by a violent blow on the head with an oar. The natives, who were collected about the spot, and had hitherto been peaceable spectators, immediately attacked our people with such a shower of stones, as forced them to retreat with great precipitation, and swim off to a rock at some distance from the shore. The pinnace was immediately ransacked by the islanders; and, but for the timely interposition of Pareea, who seemed to have recovered from the blow, and forgot it at the same instant, must soon have been entirely demolished. Having driven away the crowd, he made signs to our people that they might come and take possession of the pinnace, and that he would endeavour to get back the things which had been taken out of it. After their departure, he followed them in his canoe, with a midshipman's cap, and some other trifling articles of the plunder, and, with much apparent concern at what had happened asked, if the *Oroons* would kill him, and whether he would permit him to come on board the next day? On being assured that he should be well received, he joined noses (as their custom is, with the officers, in token of friendship, and paddled over to the village of Kowrowa.

"When Captain Cook was informed of what had passed, he expressed much uneasiness at it, and as we were returning on board, 'I am afraid (said he) that these people will oblige me to use some violent measures; for (he added) they must not be left to imagine that they have gained an advantage over us.' However, as it was too late to take any steps this evening, he contented himself with giving orders that every man and woman on board should be immediately turned out of the ship. As soon as this order was executed, I returned on shore; and our former confidence in the natives being now much abated, by the events of the day, I posted a double guard on the *Morai*, with orders to call me, if they saw any men lurking about the beach. At about eleven o'clock, five islanders were observed creeping round the bottom of the LUND. MAG. July, 1784.

Morai; they seemed very cautious in approaching us, and, at last, finding themselves discovered, retired out of sight. About midnight, one of them venturing up close to the observatory, the sentinel fired over him; on which the men fled, and we patrolled the remainder of the night without further disturbance.

"Next morning (Sunday, 14) at day-light, I went on board the *Resolution* for the time-keeper, and, in my way, was hailed by the *Discovery*, and informed that their cutter had been stolen, during the night, from the buoy where it was moored.

"When I arrived on board, I found the marines arming, and Captain Cook loading his double-barrelled gun. Whilst I was relating to him what had happened to us in the night, he interrupted me, with some eagerness, and acquainted me with the loss of the *Discovery's* cutter, and with the preparations he was making for its recovery. It had been his usual practice, whenever any thing of consequence was lost at any of the islands in this ocean, to get the king, or some of the principal *Erers*, on board, and to keep them as hostages, till it was restored. This method, which had been always attended with success, he meant to pursue on the present occasion; and, at the same time, had given orders to stop all the canoes that should attempt to leave the bay, with an intention of seizing and destroying them, if he could not recover the cutter by peaceable means. Accordingly, the boats of both ships, well manned and armed, were stationed across the bay; and, before I left the ship, some great guns had been fired at two large canoes that were attempting to make their escape.

"It was between seven and eight o'clock when we quitted the ship together; Captain Cook in the pinnace, having Mr. Phillips and nine marines with him; and myself in the small boat. The last orders I received from him were, to quiet the minds of the natives on our side of the bay, by assuring them they should not be hurt; to keep my people together; and to be on my guard. We then parted; the Captain went toward Kowrowa, where the King resided; and I proceeded to the beach. My first care, on going ashore, was to give strict orders to the marines to remain within the tent, to load their pieces with ball, and not to quit their arms. Afterwards I took a walk to the huts of old Kaoo, and the priests, and explained to them, as well as I could, the object of the hostile preparations, which had exceedingly alarmed them. I found that they had already heard of the cutter's being stolen, and I assured them, that though Captain Cook was resolved to recover it, and to punish the authors of the theft, yet that they, and the people of the village on our side, need not be under the smallest apprehension of suffering any evil from us. I desired the priests to explain this to the people, and to tell them not to be alarmed, but to continue peaceable and quiet. Kaoo asked me, with great earnestness, if *Tere-reoboo* was to be hurt? I assured him he was not; and both he and the rest of his brethren seemed much satisfied with this assurance.

"In the mean time, Captain Cook having called off the launch, which was stationed at the north

north point of the bay, and taken it along with him, proceeded to Kowroa, and landed with the lieutenant and nine marines. He immediately marched into the village, where he was received with the usual marks of respect, the people prostrating themselves before him, and bringing their accustomed offerings of small hogs. Finding that there was no suspicion of his design, his next step was to enquire for Terreeboob, and the two boys, his sons, who had been his constant guests on board the *Resolution*. In a short time, the boys returned along with the natives who had been sent in search of them, and immediately led Captain Cook to the house where the king had slept. They found the old man just awoke from sleep; and, after a short conversation about the loss of the cutter, from which Captain Cook was convinced that he was in no wise privy to it, he invited him to return in the boat, and spend the day on board the *Resolution*. To this proposal the King readily consented, and immediately got up to accompany him.

"Things were in this prosperous train, the two boys being already in the pinnace, and the rest of the party having advanced near the water-side, when an elderly woman, called Kanekabareoa, the mother of the boys, and one of the King's favourite wives, came after him, and with many tears and entreaties besought him not to go on board. At the same time, two Chiefs, who came along with her, laid hold of him, and insisting that he should go no farther, forced him to sit down. The natives, who were collecting in prodigious numbers along the shore, and had probably been alarmed by the firing of the great guns, and the appearances of hostility in the bay, began to throng round Captain Cook and their King. In this situation, the lieutenant of marines, observing that his men were huddled close together in the crowd, and thus incapable of using their arms, if any occasion should require it, proposed to the Captain to draw them up along the rocks, close to the water's edge; and the crowd readily making way for them to pass, they were drawn up in a line, at the distance of about thirty yards from the place where the King was sitting.

"All this time, the old King remained on the ground, with the strongest marks of terror and dejection in his countenance; Capt. Cook, not willing to abandon the object for which he had come on shore, continuing to urge him, in the most pressing manner, to proceed; whilst, on the other hand, whenever the King appeared inclined to follow him, the Chiefs, who stood round him, interposed, at first with prayers and entreaties, but afterwards having recourse to force and violence, and insisted on his staying where he was. Captain Cook, therefore, finding that the alarm had spread too generally, and that it was in vain to think any longer of getting him off without bloodshed, at last gave up the point; observing to Mr. Phillips, that it would be impossible to compel him to go on board, without the risk of killing a great number of the inhabitants."

"Though the enterprize, which had carried Captain Cook on shore had now failed, and was abandoned, yet his person did not appear to

have been in the least danger, till an accident happened, which gave a fatal turn to the affair. The boats which had been stationed about the bay having fired at some canoes that were attempting to get out, unfortunately had killed the Chief of the first rank. The news of his death arrived at the village where Captain Cook was just as he had left the King, and was walking slowly toward the shore. The ferment it occasioned was very conspicuous; the women and children were immediately sent off; and the men put on their war mats, and armed themselves with spears and stones. One of the natives, having in his hands a stone, and a long iron spike (which they call a *paboo*) came to the Captain, flourishing his weapon, by way of defiance, and threatening to throw the stone. The Captain desired him to desist; but the man persisting in his insolence, he was at length provoked to fire a load of small-shot. The man having his mat on, which the shot were not able to penetrate, this had no other effect than to irritate and encourage them. Several stones were thrown at the marines; and one of the *Erees* attempted to stab Mr. Phillips with his *paboo*; but failed in the attempt, and received from him a blow with the butt end of his musket. Captain Cook now fired his second barrel loaded with ball, and killed one of the foremost of the natives. A general attack with stones immediately followed, which was answered by a discharge of musquetry from the marines, and the people in the boats. The islanders, contrary to the expectation of every one, stood the fire with great firmness; and before the marines had time to reload, they broke in upon them with dreadful shouts and yelling. What followed was a scene of the utmost horror and confusion.

"Four of the marines were cut off among the rocks in their retreat, and fell a sacrifice to the fury of the enemy; three more were dangerously wounded; and the lieutenant, who had received a stab between the shoulders with a *paboo*, having fortunately reserved his fire, shot the man who had wounded him just as he was going to repeat his blow. Our unfortunate commander, the last time he was seen distinctly, was standing at the water's edge, and calling out to the boats to cease firing, and to pull in. If it be true, as some of those who were present have imagined, that the marines and boat-men had fired without his orders, and that he was detestable of preventing any further bloodshed, it is not improbable that his humanity on this occasion proved fatal to him. For it was remarked, that whilst he faced the natives none of them had offered him any violence, but that having turned about, to give his orders to the boats, he was stabbed in the back, and fell with his face into the water. On seeing him fall, the islanders set up a great shout, and his body was immediately dragged on shore, and surrounded by the enemy, who snatching the dagger out of each other's hands, threw a savage eagerness to have a share in his destruction.

"Thus fell our great and excellent commander! After a life of so much distinguished and successful enterprize, his death, as far as regards himself, cannot be reckoned premature; Saw

since he lived to finish the great work for which he seems to have been designed; and was rather removed from the enjoyment, than cut off from the acquisition of glory. How sincerely his loss was felt and lamented by those who had so long found their general security in his skill and conduct, and every consolation, under their hardships, in his tenderness and humanity, it is neither necessary nor possible for me to describe; much less shall I attempt to paint the horror with which we were struck, and the universal dejection and dismay which followed so gradual and unexpected a calamity."

Thus fell Captain Cook and four of the marines, who were killed by the islanders on the spot. "The rest, with Mr. Phillips, their lieutenant, threw themselves into the water, and escaped, under cover of a smart fire from the boats. On this occasion, a remarkable instance of gallant behaviour, and of affection for his men, was shewn by that officer. For he had scarcely got into the boat, when, seeing one of the marines, who was a bad swimmer, struggling in the water, and in danger of being taken by the enemy, he immediately jumped into the sea to his assistance, though much wounded himself; and after receiving a blow on the head from a stone, which had nearly sent him to the bottom, he caught the man by the hair, and brought him safe off."

"Our people continued for some time to keep up a constant fire from the boats (which, during the whole transaction, were not more than twenty yards from the land) in order to afford their unfortunate companions, if any of them should still remain alive, an opportunity of escaping. These efforts, seconded by a few guns that were fired at the same time from the Resolution, having forced the natives at last to retire, a small boat, manned by five of our young midshipmen, pulled toward the shore, where they saw the bodies, without any signs of life, lying on the ground; but judging it dangerous to attempt to bring them off with so small a force, and their ammunition being nearly expended, they returned to the ships, leaving them in possession of the islanders, together with ten stands of arms."

"As soon as the general consternation which the news of this calamity had occasioned throughout both crews had a little subsided, their attention was called to our party at the *Morai*, where the mast and sails were on shore, with a guard of only six marines. It is impossible for me to describe the emotions of my own mind, during the time these transactions had been carrying on at the other side of the bay. Being at the distance of only a short mile from the village of Kowrowa we could see distinctly an immense crowd collected on the spot where Captain Cook had just before landed. We heard the firing of the musquetry, and could perceive some extraordinary bustle and agitation in the multitude. We afterwards saw the natives flying, the boats retire from the shore, and passing and repassing, in great stillness, between the ships. I must confess that my heart soon misgave me. Where a life so dear and valuable was concerned, it was impossible not to be alarmed by appearances both new and threatening. But, besides this, I knew that a long and

uninterrupted course of success, in his transactions with the natives of these seas, had given the captain a degree of confidence that I was always fearful might, at some unlucky moment, put him too much off his guard; and I now saw all the dangers to which that confidence might lead, without receiving much consolation from considering the experience that had given rise to it."

"My first care, on hearing the musquets fired, was, to assure the people, who were assembled in considerable numbers round the wall of our consecrated field, and seemed equally at a loss with ourselves how to account for what they had seen and heard, that they should not be molested; and that, at all events, I was desirous of continuing on peaceable terms with them. We remained in this posture till the boats had returned on board, when Captain Clerke, observing, through his telescope, that we were surrounded by the natives, and apprehending they meant to attack us, ordered two four-pounders to be fired at them. Fortunately these guns, though well aimed, did no mischief, and yet gave the natives a convincing proof of their power. One of the balls broke a cocoa-nut tree in the middle, under which a party of them were sitting; and the other shivered a rock, that stood in an exact line with them. As I had, just before, given them the strongest assurances of their safety, I was exceedingly mortified at this act of hostility; and to prevent a repetition of it, immediately dispatched a boat, to acquaint Captain Clerke, that at present I was on the most friendly terms with the natives; and that, if occasion should hereafter arise for altering my conduct towards them, I would hoist a jack, as a signal for him to afford us all the assistance in his power."

"We expected the return of the boat with the utmost impatience; and after remaining a quarter of an hour, under the most torturing anxiety and suspense, our fears were at length confirmed, by the arrival of Mr. Bligh, with orders to strike the tents as quickly as possible, and to send the sails that were repairing on board. Just at the same moment, our friend Kaireekkea having also received intelligence of the death of Captain Cook from a native, who had arrived from the other side of the bay, came to me, with great sorrow and dejection in his countenance, to enquire if it was true?"

"Our situation was, at this time, extremely critical and important. Not only our own lives, but the event of the expedition, and the return of at least one of the ships, being involved in the same common danger. We had the mast of the Resolution, and the greatest part of our sails, on shore, under the protection of only six marines: their loss would have been irreparable; and though the natives had not as yet shewn the smallest disposition to molest us, yet it was impossible to answer for the alteration which the news of the transaction at Kowrowa might produce. I, therefore, thought it prudent to dissuade my belief of the death of Captain Cook, and to desire Kaireekkea to discourage the report; left either the fear of our resentment, or the successful example of their countrymen, might lead them to seize the favourable opportunity which at this time offered itself of giving us a second blow

blow. At the same time, I advised him to bring old Kooa, and the rest of the priests, into a large house that was close to the *Morai*; partly out of regard to their safety, in case it should have been found necessary to proceed to extirpations; and partly to have him near us, in order to make use of his authority with the people, if it could be instrumental in preserving peace.

"Having placed the marines at the top of the *Morai*, which formed a strong and advantageous post, and left the command with Mr. Bligh, giving him the most positive directions to act entirely on the defensive, I went on board the *Discovery*, in order to represent to Captain Clerke the dangerous situation of our affairs. As soon as I quitted the spot the natives began to annoy our people with stones; and I had scarcely reached the ship, before I heard the firing of the marines. I therefore returned instantly on shore, where I found things growing every moment more alarming. The natives were arming, and putting on their mats; and their numbers increased very fast. I could also perceive several large bodies marching towards us, along the cliff which separates the village of Kakooa from the north side of the bay, where the village of Kowowa is situated.

"They began, at first, to attack us with stones, from behind the walls of their inclosures; and finding no resistance on our part, they soon grew more daring. A few resolute fellows having crept along the beach, under cover of the rocks, suddenly made their appearance at the foot of the *Morai*, with a design, as it seemed, of storming it on the side next the sea, which was its only accessible part; and were not dislodged, till after they had stood a considerable number of shot, and seen one of their party fall.

"The bravery of one of these assailants well deserves to be particularly mentioned. For having returned to carry off his companion, amidst the fire of our whole party, a wound which he received made him quit the body and retire; but, in a few minutes, he again appeared, and being again wounded, he was obliged a second time to retreat. At this moment I arrived at the *Morai*, and saw him return the third time, bleeding and faint; and being informed of what had happened, I forbade the soldiers to fire, and he was suffered to carry off his friends, which he was just able to perform, and then fell down himself, and expired.

"About this time, a strong reinforcement from both ships having landed, the natives retreated behind their walls, which giving me access to our friendly priests, I sent one of them to endeavour to bring their countrymen to some terms, and to propose to them, that if they would desist from throwing stones, I would not permit our men to fire. This truce was agreed to, and we were suffered to launch the mast, and carry off the sails, and our astronomical apparatus, unmolested. As soon as we had quitted the *Morai*, they took possession of it, and some of them threw a few stones; but without doing us any mischief.

"It was half an hour past eleven o'clock when I got on board the *Discovery*, where I found my defensive plan had been adopted, for our

future proceedings. The restitution of the *Morai*, and the recovery of the body of Captain Cook, were the objects, which, on all hands, were agreed to insist on; and it was my opinion that some vigorous steps should be taken, in case the demand of them was not immediately complied with."

This plan of Captain King's was not followed, and though he thinks an attempt from the natives, during that night, might have been fatal, he most humanely rejoices that his advice was not accepted. It was determined, as the late melancholy accident did not appear to have arisen from any premeditated design, to adopt conciliatory measures. This was certainly the wisest and most humane method of proceeding. Revenge is always idle when no end can be answered. Who can say that the ships would have been in the slightest degree benefited, if all the inhabitants of the island had been put to the sword, and all their habitations destroyed.

Prudence, likewise was on the side of mercy, as they wanted water and refreshments, as well as several days in order to complete the formalities of the *Resolution*. Pacific measures were at length determined on, but during the deliberation, they were repeatedly insulted by the inhabitants.

We shall now resume Captain King's narrative: "In pursuance of this plan, it was determined that I should proceed toward the shore, with the boats of both ships, well manned and armed, with a view to bring the natives to a parley, and, if possible, to obtain a conference with some of the chiefs.

"If this attempt succeeded, I was to demand the dead bodies, and particularly that of Captain Cook, to threaten them with our vengeance in case of a refusal; but by no means to fire unless attacked; and not to land on any account whatever. These orders were delivered to me before the whole party, and in the most positive manner.

"I left the ships about four o'clock in the afternoon; and, as we approached the shore, I perceived every indication of a hostile reception. The whole crowd of natives was in motion; the women and children retiring; the men putting on their war mats, and arming themselves with long spears and daggers. We also observed, that, since the morning, they had thrown up stone breast-works along the beach where Captain Cook had landed; probably in expectation of an attack at that place; and, as soon as we were within reach, they began to throw stones at us with slings, but without doing any mischief. Concluding, therefore, that all attempts to bring them to a parley would be in vain, unless I first gave them some ground for mutual confidence; I ordered the armed boats to stop, and went on in the small boat alone, with a white flag in my hand, which, by a general cry of joy from the natives, I had the satisfaction to find was instantly understood. The women immediately returned from the side of the hill, whither they had retired; the men threw off their mats; and all sat down together by the water-side, extending their arms, and inviting me to come on shore.

"Though this behaviour was very expressive of a friendly disposition, yet I could not help entertaining some suspicions of its sincerity. But when I saw Kooa, with a boldness and

— assistance altogether unaccountable, swimming off toward the boat, with a white flag in his hand, I thought it necessary to return this mark of confidence, and therefore received him into the boat, though armed; a circumstance which did not tend to lessen my suspicions. I must confess, I had long harboured an unfavourable opinion of this man. The priests had always told us that he was of a malicious disposition, and no friend of our's, and the repeated detections of his fraud and treachery had convinced us of the truth of their representations. Add to all this, the shocking transaction of the morning, in which he was seen acting a principal part, made me feel the utmost horror at finding myself so near him; and as he came up to me with feigned tears, and embraced me, I was so distrustful of his intentions, that I could not help taking hold of the point of the *pabea* which he held in his hand, and turning it from me. I told him, that I had come to demand the body of Captain Cook; and to declare war against them, unless it was instantly restored. He assured me this should be done as soon as possible; and that he would go himself for that purpose; and after begging of me a piece of iron, with much assurance, as if nothing extraordinary had happened, he leaped into the sea, and swam ashore, calling out to his countrymen, that we were all friends again.

"We waited near an hour with great anxiety for his return; during which time the rest of the boats had approached so near the shore, as to enter into conversation with a party of the natives, at some distance from us; by whom they were plainly given to understand, that the body had been cut to pieces, and carried up the country; but of this circumstance I was not informed till our return to the ships.

"I began now to express some impatience at Koah's delay; upon which the Chiefs pressed me exceedingly to come on shore; assuring me, that if I would go myself to Terreeboob, the body would certainly be restored to me. When they found they could not prevail on me to land, they attempted, under a pretence of wishing to converse with more ease, to decoy our boat among some rocks, where they would have had it in their power to cut us off from the rest. It was no difficult matter to see through these artifices; and I was, therefore, strongly inclined to break off all further communication with them, when a Chief came to us, who was the particular friend of Captain Clerke, and of the officers of the *Discovery*, on board which ship he had sailed when we last left the bay, intending to take his passage to *Mowee*. He told us he came from Terreeboob, to acquaint us that the body was carried up the country; but that it should be brought to us the next morning. There appeared a great deal of sincerity in his manner; and being asked if he told a falsehood, he hooked his two fore-fingers together, which is understood among these islanders as the sign of truth; in the use of which they are very scrupulous.

"As I was now at a loss in what manner to proceed, I sent Mr. Vancouver to acquaint Captain Clerke with all that had passed; that my opinion was, they meant not to keep their words

with us, and were so far from being sorry at what had happened, that, on the contrary, they were full of spirits and confidence on account of their late success, and sought only to gain time, till they could contrive some scheme for getting us into their power. Mr. Vancouver came back with orders for me to return on board; having first given the natives to understand, that if the body was not brought the next morning the town should be destroyed.

"When they saw that we were going off, they endeavoured to provoke us by the most insulting and contemptuous gestures. Some of our people said they could distinguish several of the natives parading about in the clothes of our unfortunate comrades; and, among them, a Chief brandishing Captain Cook's hanger, and a woman holding the scabbard. Indeed, there can be no doubt but that our behaviour had given them a mean opinion of our courage; for they could have but little notion of the motives of humanity that directed it."

Additional sentinels were ordered, to prevent an attack, and several fires were seen on the hills. Whether they were sacrifices, or only lights made by the people moving off their goods, in consequence of our threats, could not be determined. Howlings and lamentations were heard on shore, during the whole night. "Early the next morning Koah came along-side the *Resolution*, with a present of cloth, and a small pig, which he desired leave to present to me. I have mentioned before, that I was supposed, by the natives, to be the son of Captain Cook; and as he, in his life time, had always suffered them to believe it, I was probably considered as the chief, after his death. As soon as I came upon deck, I questioned him about the body; and on his returning me nothing but evasive answers, I refused to accept his presents; and was going to dismiss him with some expressions of anger and resentment, had not Captain Clerke, judging it best, at all events, to keep up the appearance of friendship, thought it more proper that he should be treated with the usual respect.

"This treacherous fellow came frequently to us, during the course of the forenoon, with some trifling present or other; and as I always observed him eyeing every part of the ship with great attention, I took care he should see we were well prepared for our defence.

"He was exceedingly urgent both with Captain Clerke and myself to go on shore, laying all the blame of the detention of the bodies on the other chiefs; and assuring us that every thing might be settled to our satisfaction, by a personal interview with Terreeboob. However, his conduct was too suspicious to make it prudent to comply with his request; and indeed a fact came afterwards to our knowledge, which proved the entire falsehood of his pretensions. For we were told, that, immediately after the action in which Captain Cook was killed, the old king had retired to a cave in the steep part of the mountain that hangs over the bay, which was accessible only by the help of ropes, and where he remained for many days, having his victims let down to him by cords.

"When Koah returned from the ships, we could perceive that his countrymen, who had been

been collected, by break of day, in vast crowds on the shore, thronged about him with great eagerness; as it to learn the intelligence he had acquired, and what was to be done in consequence of it. It is very probable, that they expected we should attempt to put our threats in execution; and they formed fully resolved to stand their ground. During the whole morning, we heard canoes blowing in different parts of the coast; large parties were seen marching over the hills; and, in short, appearances were so alarming, that we carried out a stream anchor, to enable us to haul the ship abreast of the town, in case of an attack; and stationed boats off the north point of the bay, to prevent a surprise from that quarter.

"The breach of their engagement to restore the bodies of the slain, and the warlike posture in which they at this time appeared, occasioned fierce debates amongst us concerning the measures next to be pursued. It was, at first, determined that nothing should be suffered to interfere with the repair of the mail, and the preparations for our departure; but that we should, notwithstanding, continue our negotiations for the recovery of the bodies."

"About eight o'clock, it being very dark, a canoe was heard paddling towards the ship; and as soon as it was seen both the sentinels on deck fired into it. There were two persons in the canoe, and they immediately roared out '*Tauri*' (which was the way in which they pronounced my name) and said they were friends, and had something for me belonging to Captain Cook. When they came on board, they threw themselves at our feet, and appeared exceedingly frightened. Luckily neither of them was hurt, notwithstanding the balls of both pieces had gone through the canoe. One of them was the person whom I have before mentioned under the name of the *Tahoe* man, who constantly attended Captain Cook with the circumstances of ceremony I have already described; and who, though a man of rank in the island, could scarcely be hindered from performing for him the lowest offices of a menial servant. After lamenting, with abundance of tears, the loss of the *Osama*, he told us that he had brought us a part of his body. He then presented to us a small bundle wrapped up in cloth, which he brought under his arm; and it is impossible to describe the horror which seized us, on finding in it a piece of human flesh, about nine or ten pounds weight. This, he said, was all that remained of the body; that the rest was cut to pieces and burnt; but that the head and all the bones, except what belonged to the trunk, were in the possession of *Tarreehoo*, and the other *Ereis*; that what we saw had been allotted to *Kaoo*, the chief of the priests, to be made use of in some religious ceremony; and that he had sent it, as a proof of his innocence and attachment to us.

"This afforded an opportunity of informing ourselves whether they were cannibals; and we did not neglect it. We first tried, by many indirect questions, put to each of them apart, to learn in what manner the rest of the bodies had been disposed of; and finding them very constant in one story, that, after the flesh had been cut

off, it was all burnt; we at last put the direct question, Whether they had not eat some of it? They immediately shewed as much horror at the idea as any European would have done; and, still asked, very naturally, if that was the custom amongst us? They afterwards asked us, with great earnestness and apparent apprehension, "When the *Osama* would come again? and what he would do to them on his return?" The same inquiry was frequently made afterwards by others; and this idea agrees with the general tenour of their conduct toward him, which shewed that they considered him as a being of a superior nature.

"We pressed our two friendly visitors to remain on board till morning; but in vain. They told us, that if this transaction should come to the knowledge of the King, or Chiefs, it might be attended with the most fatal consequences to their whole society; in order to prevent which, they had been obliged to come off to us in the dark; and that the same precaution would be necessary in returning on shore. They informed us further, that the Chiefs were eager to revenge the death of their countrymen; and, particularly cautioned us against trusting *Koah*, who, they said, was our mortal and implacable enemy; and desired nothing more ardently than an opportunity of fighting us; to which the blowing of the conchs we had heard in the morning was meant as a challenge.

"We learned from these men, that seventeen of their countrymen were killed in the first action at *Kowrowa*, of whom five were Chiefs; and that *Kaneena* and his brother, our very particular friends, were unfortunately of that number. Eight, they said, were killed at the observatory; three of whom were also of the first rank.

"About eleven o'clock, our two friends left us, and took the precaution to desire that our guard-boat might attend them till they had passed the *Discovery*, lest they should again be fired upon, which might alarm their countrymen on shore, and expose them to the danger of being discovered. This request was complied with; and we had the satisfaction to find that they got safe and undiscovered to land.

"During the remainder of this night we heard the same loud howlings and lamentations as in the preceding one. Early in the morning, we received another visit from *Koah*. I must confess, I was a little piqued to find, that, notwithstanding the most evident marks of treachery in his conduct, and the positive testimony of our friends the priests, he should still be permitted to carry on the same farce, and to make us at least appear to be the dupes of his hypocrisy. Indeed, our situation was become extremely awkward and unpromising; none of the purposes for which this pacific course of proceeding had been adopted having hitherto been in the least forwarded by it."

As our people seemed resolved to remain inactive, the natives sounded their conchs, and used every possible method of defiance; and at last marched away over the hills, and appeared no more. "Those, however, who remained were not the less daring and insolent. One man had the audacity to come within musket-shot, a-head of the ship;

ship; and, after flinging several stones at us, he waved Captain Cook's hat over his head, whilst his countrymen on shore were exulting, and encouraging his bold acts. Our people were all in a flame at this insult, and jumping in a body on the quarter-deck, begged they might no longer be obliged to put up with these repeated provocations; and requested me to obtain permission for them, from Captain Clarke, to avenge themselves of the first fair occasion of revenging the death of their commander." This request the captain complied with, and ordered the great guns to be fired among the people on shore, which in part produced the desired effect. For Koah came to the ship, and told them several of his countrymen had been killed, and among them a principal chief, a relation of the king.

Two boys now sung a plaintive strain, which was supposed to refer to the late calamity, and after swimming to the ship, they left two spears, and then retired.

The same howlings were heard in the following night, but their two friends came privately on board, and desired them to remain on their guard.

The next day a terrible skirmish happened, while our people were getting water. In this several of the natives were slain, and their houses set on fire, and even those of the friendly priests were burned.*

Several of the natives were shot in making their escape from the flames; and our people cut off the heads of two of them, and brought them on board. The fate of one poor islander was much lamented by us all. As he was coming to the well for water, he was shot at by one of the marines. The ball struck his calabash, which he immediately threw from him and fled. He was pursued into one of the caves I have before described, and no lion could have defended his den with greater courage and fierceness; till at last, after having kept two of our people at bay for a considerable time, he expired, covered with wounds. It was this accident that first brought us acquainted with the use of these caverns.

"At this time, an elderly man was taken prisoner, bound, and sent on board in the same boat with the heads of his two countrymen. I never saw horror so strongly pictured as in the face of this man, nor so violent a transition to extravagant joy, as when he was untied, and told he might go away in safety. He shewed us he did not want gratitude, as he frequently afterwards returned with presents of provisions; and also did us other services.

"Soon after the village was destroyed we saw coming down the hill a man, attended by fifteen or twenty boys, holding pieces of white cloth, green boughs, plantains, &c. in their hands. I knew not how it happened that this peaceful embassy, as soon as they were within reach, received the fire of a party of our men. This, however, did not stop them. They continued their procession, and the officer on duty came up in time to prevent a second discharge. As they approached nearer, it was found to be our much-esteemed friend Kaireekera, who had fled on our first setting fire to the village, and

had now returned, and desired to be sent on board the Resolution.

"When he arrived, we found him exceedingly grave and thoughtful. We endeavoured to make him understand the necessity by which we were under of setting fire to the village, by which his house, and those of his brethren, were unintentionally consumed. He expostulated a little with us on our want of friendship, and on our ingratitude. And, indeed, it was not till now that we learned the whole extent of the injury we had done them. He told us, that, relying on the promises I had made them, and on the assurances they had afterwards received from the men who had brought us the remains of Captain Cook, they had not removed their effects back into the country with the rest of the inhabitants, but had put every thing that was valuable of their own, as well as what they had collected from us, into a house close to the *Morai*, where they had the mortification to see it all set on fire by ourselves.

"On coming on board, he had seen the heads of his countrymen lying on the deck, at which he was exceedingly shocked, and desired, with great earnestness, that they might be thrown over-board. This request Captain Clarke instantly ordered to be complied with.

"In the evening, the watering party returned on board, having met with no further interruption. We passed a gloomy night; the cries and lamentations we heard on shore being far more dreadful than ever. Our only consolation was, the hope that we should have no occasion in future for a repetition of such severities.

"It is very extraordinary, that, amidst all these disturbances, the women of the island who were on board never offered to leave us, nor discovered the smallest apprehensions either for themselves or their friends ashore. So entirely unconcerned did they appear, that some of them, who were on deck when the town was in flames, seemed to admire the sight, and frequently cried out, that it was *maimai*, or very fine.

"The next morning Koah came off as usual to the ships. As there existed no longer any necessity for keeping terms with him, I was allowed to have my own way. When he approached toward the side of the ship, singing his song, and offering me a hog and some plantains, I ordered him to keep off, cautioning him never to appear again without Captain Cook's bones, lest his life should pay the forfeit of his frequent breach of promise. He did not appear much mortified with this reception, but went immediately on shore, and joined a party of his countrymen, who were pelting the waterers with stones. The body of the young man who had been killed the day before was found this morning, lying at the entrance of the cave; and some of our people went and threw a mat over it. Soon after which they saw some men carrying him off on their shoulders, and could hear them singing as they marched a mournful song.

"The natives being at last convinced that it was not the want of ability to punish them which had hitherto made us tolerate their provocations,

* It was particularly unfortunate that Captain King was confined by illness on board the ship the day on which the skirmish happened. EDITOR.

vocations, desisted from giving us any further molestation; and in the evening, a chief called Eappo, who had seldom visited us, but whom we knew to be a man of the very first consequence, came with presents from Terreeboob to sue for peace. These presents were received, and he was dismissed with the same answer which had before been given, that until the remains of Captain Cook should be restored no peace would be granted. We learned from this person, that the flesh of all the bodies of our people, together with the trunks, had been burnt; and that the limb bones of the marines had been divided among the inferior chiefs; and that those of Captain Cook were disposed of in the following manner: the head to a great chief, called Kahoo-opeon; the hair to Maïha-maïha; and the legs, thighs, and arms to Terreeboob. After it was dark, many of the inhabitants came off with roots and other vegetables; and we also received two large presents of the same articles from Kairekkea.

"The 19th was chiefly taken up in sending and receiving the messages which passed between Captain Clerke and Terreeboob. Eappo was very pressing that one of our officers should go on shore; and in the mean time offered to remain as an hostage on board. This request, however, it was not thought proper to comply with; and he left us with a promise of bringing the bones the next day. At the beach, the warriers did not meet with the least opposition from the natives; who, notwithstanding our cautious behaviour, came amongst us again, without the smallest appearance of diffidence or apprehension.

"Early on the morning of the 20th we had the satisfaction of getting the fore-mast stepped. It was an operation attended with great difficulty and some danger; our ropes being so exceedingly rotten, that the purchase gave way several times.

"Between ten and eleven o'clock we saw a great number of people defending the hill which is over the beach in a kind of procession, each man carrying a sugar-cane or two upon his shoulders, and bread-fruit, *varo*, and plantains in his hand. They were preceded by two drummers; who, when they came to the water side, sat down by a white flag, and began to beat their drums, while those who had followed them advanced one by one; and, having deposited the presents they had brought, retired in the same order. Soon after, Eappo came in sight, in his long feathered cloak, bearing something with great solemnity in his hands; and having placed himself on a rock, he made signs for a boat to be sent him.

"Captain Clerke, conjecturing that he had brought the bones of Captain Cook, which proved to be the fact, went himself in the pinnace to receive them; and ordered me to attend him in the cutter. When we arrived at the beach, Eappo came into the pinnace, and delivered to the captain the bones, wrapped up in a large quantity of fine new cloth, and covered with a spotted cloak of black and white feathers. He afterwards attended us to the *Resolution*; but could not be prevailed upon to go on board; probably not choosing, from a sense of decency, to

be present at the opening of the bundle. We found in it both the hands of Captain Cook entire, which were well known from a remarkable scar on one of them, that divided the thumb from the fore-finger, the whole length of the metacarpal bone; the skull, but with the scalp separated from it, and the bones that form the face wanting; the scalp, with the hair upon it cut short, and the ears adhering to it; the bones of both arms, with the skin of the fore-arms hanging to them; the thigh and leg-bones joined together, but without the feet. The ligaments of the joints were entire; and the whole bore evident marks of having been in the fire, except the hands, which had the flesh left upon them, and were cut in several places, and crammed with salt, apparently with an intention of preserving them. The scalp had a cut in the back part of it, but the skull was free from any fracture. The lower jaw and feet, which were wanting, Eappo told us had been seized by different chiefs, and that Terreeboob was using every means to recover them.

"The next morning, Eappo, and the King's son, came on board, and brought with them the remaining bones of Captain Cook; the barrels of his gun, his shoes, and some other trifles that belonged to him. Eappo took great pains to convince us, that Terreeboob, Maïha-maïha, and himself were most heartily desirous of peace; that they had given us the most convincing proof of it in their power; and that they had been prevented from giving it sooner by the other Chiefs, many of whom were still our enemies. He lamented, with the greatest sorrow, the death of six Chiefs we had killed, some of whom, he said, were amongst our best friends. The cutter, he told us, was taken away by Parecá's people; very probably in revenge for the blow that had been given him; and that it had been broken up the next day. The arms of the marines, which we had also demanded, he assured us had been carried off by the common people, and were irrecoverable; the bones of the Chief alone having been preserved, as belonging to Terreeboob and the *Erees*.

"Nothing now remained but to perform the last offices to our great and unfortunate commander. Eappo was dismissed with orders to *taboo* all the bay; and in the afternoon, the bones having been put into a coffin, and the service read over them, they were committed to the deep, with the usual military honours. What our feelings were on this occasion I leave the world to conceive; those who were present know that it is not in my power to express them."

Such is the account which we have collected from this volume of the death of Captain Cook. We shall not attempt any comments, as we must now conclude this article, with hoping that its very interesting contents will more than apologize with our readers for its length. The remainder of Captain King's narrative contains a relation of the transactions at the Sandwich Isles, and those during a second expedition to the north, by the way of Kamutchatka; and on the return home, by the way of Canton, and the Cape of Good Hope.

ART. LXXIV. *Observations on Poisons, and on the Use of Mercury in the Cure of obstinate Dysenteries.* By Thomas Houlston, M. D. Physician to the Liverpool Infirmary, and Honorary Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. 8vo. 1s. Baldwin.

THIS is chiefly a collection of papers occasionally transmitted by the author to different periodical publications. The first, however, "On Poisons in general, and the Means of counteracting their Effects," and the last, "On the Use of Mercurials in the Cure of obstinate Dysenteries," have never before appeared.

The nature of the subject is such as rather admits of method and perspicuity, which are here well attended to, than of novelty and elegance of diction (though we should be wrong to pronounce the work wholly devoid of either) but it is also such, as renders clear and prompt ideas of it of the utmost importance and necessity. Cases of poison allow no time for deliberation, and more good may be done by an intelligent bystander, moderately informed, than can be expected from the advice and assistance of more skilful persons, which may not be so immediately procured. The manner in which the author treats his subject has this advantage, that it is so clear, and the directions given are so easy, as to be intelligible to almost any person of plain

good sense as well as to the medical practitioner, to whom, however, it will probably be found both pleasing and useful. The advantages resulting from exhibiting an alkaline salt to persons suffering from the effects of corrosive sublimate, tartar emetic, &c. are judiciously enforced and sufficiently exemplified. The practice recommended in the last paper of this pamphlet appears deserving attention and further investigation.

The author's intention in these papers seems clearly to have been to promote public utility, and to guard from danger the lives of his fellow-creatures, an object in the pursuit of which we have before time noticed him engaged. Of this the reports of the Humane Society give ample proof and honorable testimony, particularly the last, in which, if we mistake not, Dr. Houlston's name appears amongst those whose exertions in the cause of humanity have merited the acknowledgements of the Society, testified by their honorary medal.

MUSICAL FUND.

A Meeting of the Society of Musicians was held at the Feathers Tavern, on the 18th of July, 1784, in consequence of the Commemoration of Handel, and of the large donation of six thousand pounds, which was presented to the Musical Fund by the noblemen and gentlemen, directors of that performance.

So large an accession of wealth to this charity must of course call upon the Society the public attention. We have, therefore, procured the following account of the business transacted at this meeting:

There were seventy-three members present, and Dr. Burney was unanimously voted to the chair. After some conversation, the chairman was desired to favour the Society with his sentiments on the present state of their affairs, upon which he delivered the following address:

"GENTLEMEN,

"HAVING had the honour of being enrolled among the professional subscribers to this Fund upwards of five-and-thirty years, and having had its welfare constantly at heart, I beg your indulgence in allowing me to trouble you with a few thoughts that have been floating in my mind, concerning the present situation of the Society.

"The great, sudden, and fortuitous accession of wealth to our charity, from the Commemoration of Handel, will doubtless excite expectations in the public that we should extend those limits which a narrow and uncertain income, during the infancy of our institution, obliged us to set to our bounty. A very considerable revenue is now ascertained, and flattering prospects of future patronage and support opened to
LOND. MAG. July, 1784.

our view. Let us, therefore, not act like misers, who only rejoice in accumulation: the public will be much more pleased and served by the sums we shall *spend*, without diminishing our capital, than by those we shall *save*.

"The boast of having upwards of 22,000*l.* in the funds will perhaps excite envy, emulations, and expectations, that may be too unreasonable to merit much attention; but if our capital should still be increased beyond its present bulk, too languine hopes from the riches of the Society may so far relax the industry and diligence of our future members, as to render them careless in their affairs, and negligent in making such provision for themselves and families as may be in their power; upon a supposition that the Fund is able to save them that trouble and inconvenience.

"Indeed, an overgrown capital may raise such envy in the public, and views in individuals, as may operate very unpleasantly on the Society.—I have not had leisure to meditate much on these matters, or deeply to investigate our present circumstances and future prospects: all I see clearly now, is, that the eyes of the public are upon us; and as it is by the public chiefly that the Society has been so long supported, and is now established, something should be done, to shew that we are not wholly undeserving of the extensive powers of benevolence that have been placed in our hands.

"Indeed, it seems to me as if we should now be enabled not only to augment the allowance of our present pensioners, but that the difficulties which new candidates for admission into the Society have heretofore met with might, with
Houlston

perfect safety, be a little *diminished*.—But, whatever Providence has enabled us to bestow, let it be seasoned with kindness; and whenever such as have fair claims upon us are reduced to the humiliating situation of asking our assistance, let us not treat them as persons guilty of crimes, and feed them with the bread of affliction; but like unfortunate brethren, fellow-creatures and fellow-labourers, whose endeavours to provide for themselves and families having been *accidentally* frustrated, have afforded those who have been more successful an opportunity of administering not only to their wants, but comforts; and preventing, as much as possible, those sufferings of age and infirmities to which all mankind are subject from being aggravated by want and misery.

“The late great enterprize which has been achieved in a manner so honourable to the nation, to music, and to the directors, has suggested new ideas for the conduct of our future annual benefit, which, if carried into execution, will be the means of securing to us not only the countenance and protection of the dignified personages who have lately so well conducted the Commemoration of the great HANDEL, but even that of his Majesty himself. And without being too much dazzled by mere honour, which will neither feed the hungry nor clothe the naked, it appears to me, after deliberately weighing circumstances, that we now stand in a situation not only the most flattering, but, which is infinitely more solid, the most promising of a great augmentation to our annual income; by which we may be enabled not only to exalt our profession, and sustain the reputation of this society, but more liberally to support our indigent brethren and their families.”

In consequence of a motion then made from the chair, immediate care will be taken of the widow of the late Mr. Burton (not the harpichord player) though he was not a member of the society, yet as he died in his vocation, and in the very act and energy of zeal for the honour of Handel, and prosperity of the institution, she was thought to have claims on the fund. For Mrs. Burton on enquiry was found to be more loaded with years and infirmities than wealth.

The case of the widow and family of the late unfortunate Mr. Linton, who has already had

assistance administered to her from the Society, was then taken into consideration, and recommended to the governors.

After a motion of thanks to the directors and conductors of the commemoration performances, it was moved and carried unanimously, “That the noblemen and gentlemen directors of the late Commemoration of Handel should be humbly requested to accept of the titles of honorary president and vice-president of the Society of Musicians, to be annually chosen for its future protection, so far as is consistent with the laws already established, and enrolled in his Majesty’s high court of Chancery.

A motion was also made for a charter to be sued for, to secure the property and fortify the laws of this society: this was agreed to unanimously. This motion was particularly necessary and proper, as besides the sums of which the fund was in possession, previous to the commemoration of Handel, the six thousand pounds, which they received from the Directors purchased in the *three per cents.* ten thousand six hundred and nineteen pounds, nine shillings, and four-pence.

These motions were all carried, and as the most perfect harmony now seemed to reign in the society, Dr. Burney thus concluded:

“It would afford me a very sensible pleasure, gentlemen, if among the good effects of the late commemoration, you would empower me to assert in the account of it, which I am now preparing for the public, and of which I shall entreat this society to accept of the profits, if any should arise, for the use of the fund, ‘that such a Christian spirit had so operated, as inclined us, during this prosperous year of Jubilee, to *invite stragglers back to our Society*; and to *restrain all harsh and hasty acts of expulsion*.’

“This is not mentioned in partiality to individuals under this description, nor have I conversed with any such on the subject; but it is wished to be taken into consideration on the principle of humanity and *universal charity*. Difference of opinion must happen frequently in societies much less numerous than our’s; we have had our debates, our bickerings, and our personal prejudices; but a year of jubilee should be marked by remission of sins, acts of grace, a general amnesty and pardon.”

THE ENGLISH THEATRE. THEATRE-ROYAL in the HAY-MARKET.

OF the new comedy, intitled *TWO TO ONE*, we gave our free sentiments in our last, and shall now only inform our readers that our favourable opinion of it has been sanctified by the applause of the public. The following is the

PROLOGUE,

Written by Mrs. Colman.—Spoken by Mr. Palmer.

TO-NIGHT, as heralds tell, a virgin muse,
An untrai’d youth, a new advent’rer, sues;
Green in his one-and-twenty, scarce of age,
Takes his first flight, half-fledg’d, upon the stage.

Within this little round the parent bird
Hath warbled oft; oft patiently you heard;
And as he strove to raise his eager throat,
Your kind applause made music of his note.
But now, with beating heart, and anxious eye,
He sees his vent’rous youngling strive to fly;
Like Dædalus, a father’s fears he brings,
A father’s hopes, and fain would plume his wings.
How vain, alas! his hopes! his fears how vain!

’Tis you must hear, and hearing judge the strain.
Your equal justice sinks or lifts his name;
Your frown’s a sentence, your applause is fame.

He'll e'en redeem the errors of his fire;
 But shall his lead—dead! to the bottom drop,
 His youth's enlivening cork buoy'd up at top.
 His characters are mark'd with ease and truth,
 Pleas'd with his spirit, you'll forgive his youth.
 Should fire and son be both with dullness curst,
 And Duncie the Second follow Duncie the First,
 The shallow stripling's vain attempt you'll mock,
 And damn him for a chip of the old block.

July 6. This night a new piece was per-
 formed, called *A Mogul Tale*. The cha-
 racters were

| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Grand Mogul | <i>Mr. Williamson.</i> |
| Principal Eunuch | <i>Mr. R. Palmer.</i> |
| Doctor | <i>Mr. Wewitzer.</i> |
| Cobler | <i>Mr. Parsons.</i> |
| Fanny | <i>Mrs. Wells.</i> |

Ladies in the Seraglio

Mrs. Incubald.
Mrs. Cuyler.
Miss Morris.

F A B L E.

A Doctor having invented an Air-Balloon,
 prevails on a poor cobbler and his wife in Wap-
 ping, for the sum of five guineas, to take an
 aerial flight in it. The Doctor, however,
 not being sufficiently skilled in the com-
 mand of the machine, is carried, contrary to
 his intention, from Hyde-Park Corner, the
 place where they set out, to the gardens of the
 Seraglio of the Great Mogul, where meeting
 some of the ladies, they are informed of their
 dangerous situation. The Mogul being ac-
 quainted with the circumstance, and wishing to
 have some sport with the adventurers, orders his
 principal eunuch to encourage them to be bold,
 and appear as persons of consequence; on which
 the Doctor assumes the character of ambassador
 from England, to acquaint the Mogul, that his
 Britannic Majesty was coming to avenge some
 insults he had received; but would not suffer his
 troops to alight without permission of his Mogul-
 ship; the cobbler takes upon himself the charac-
 ter of the Pope; being interrogated respecting
 Fanny, he says she is a nun doing penance for
 some heinous transgression. The Mogul hears
 their tale, and to heighten the mirth, orders
 that the Pope should be made drunk, his wife
 dressed in rich attire, and placed in the Seraglio,
 and the ambassador taken to the place of execu-
 tion. The Pope, when drunk, has the Mogul's
 name written upon him, and is turned loose into
 the Seraglio, where he courts each lady, but
 fixes at last on Fanny his wife. During his hap-
 piness, an express arrives for him to attend at
 the execution; and the Eunuch, to shew his
 authority, produces the great seal, which the
 Pope swears he stole out of the bureau. At last
 the Pope and his lady appear at the execution,
 and are there terrified for some time by the
 Great Mogul, who tells them that he has often
 sent emissaries to the cruelty of their countrymen
 to several thousands of poor innocent Gentoos;
 but he, though a Mahometan, and no Christian,
 would shew them the difference: and considering
 them as strangers, would, instead of punishing
 them for the imposition they had intended to
 put on him, set them at liberty, and orders his
 ministers to see them safe home to their native
 country; which concludes the piece.

Notwithstanding this little performance is by
 no means calculated to stand the test of criticism;
 yet it must be allowed to possess one grand in-
 gredient for a farce; it is almost impossible to see
 it without being pleased for the moment. The
 author, indeed, is much indebted for its success
 to the truly comic powers of Parsons, whose
 exertions deserve the highest commendation.
 Williamson's Grand Mogul, though a mere tri-
 fle in itself, was by him rendered of some im-
 portance; nor ought Mr. Colman's liberality to
 pass unnoticed; the scenes and dresses which he
 has bestowed on it being beautiful and elegant.

This after-piece is said to be the production
 of Mrs. Incubald.

July 12. A young lady, whose name is
 Wollery, appeared in the principal female cha-
 racter in Thompson's tragedy of Tancred and
 Sigismunda. She possesses very great requisites
 for the stage. Her figure is one of the most
 genteel and elegant we ever remember to have
 seen. Her features are expressive. Her action
 is mostly just, but requires regulation; and her
 voice has but little compass or power. She
 appears to have great judgement, sensibility, and
 passion, and in the interview with her father,
 where he mentions his intention of giving her
 hand to Osmond, she made the scene very affecting.
 In some few instances she was rather Siddonian.
 She was well received by the audience, and,
 allowing for the depression of a first appearance,
 promises to become an acquisition to the stage.
 Her dress was extremely beautiful and genteel.

Mr. Bannister Jun. appeared in the part of
 Tancred; his performance was interesting and
 natural, well conceived, and full of fire. Mr.
 Bentley, in Siffredi, was characteritic and just.
 Mr. Williamson was not at his best in Osmond.
 The other performers were very decent.

Mr. Garrick's Comedy of the Guardian suc-
 ceeded the tragedy, in which Miss Kemble ap-
 peared with great advantage. Mr. Williamson
 also retrieved himself in the Guardian, highly to
 the satisfaction of the audience.

Mr. R. Palmer was prevented appearing either
 in the tragedy or entertainment, having had the
 misfortune to break his arm.

Before the play, was delivered the following
 OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE,

Written by Mr. COLMAN.

Spoken by Mr. BANNISTER, Jun.

IF, anxious for his Sigismunda's fate,
 Your Tancred for a while foregoes his state;
 If, like Prince Prettyman, he risks your scoff,
 Half buckin'd—one boot on, and t'other off;
 You, who can judge a young adventurers fears,
 You, who've oft felt a female's sighs and tears,
 Will hear a suppliant, who for mercy sues,
 Courting your favour through the Tragic Muse.
 Across the vast Atlantic she was led,
 With plank-verse, blood-bowls, daggers in her
 head!

And as the gale in storms the western ocean,
 Felt her rapt soul, like *that*, in wild commotion!
 But now an awful calm succeeds; and draws,
 In this dread interval, a solemn pause.
 Within these seas, what various peril shocks!
 Dire critic shoals, and a storm-marring rocks!

Atlas: no chance of compassing the sea coast—
Yet runs her vessel on a dangerous coast—
That coast, where late, in spite of ev'ry land,
A greater Sigismunda gain'd the land,
Yet Britain ever hails the cloth unfurl'd,
And opens her free ports to all the world:

Skiffs, pinnas, and frigates all
And oh! may now, with ad-
The Sigismunda spread her
And while the Kemple follows
A Guardian in her sister's fame

By some unaccountable blunder of the printer or transcriber, in our account of the Commemoration of Handel, in the last London Magazine, the name of *Pacchierotti* was inserted instead of that of *Miss Abrams*, p. 497. col. 1, line 25.

THE BUDGET.

Statement of the Minister's Budget, opened in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, June 30th 1784.

SUPPLIES ARRANGED.

| NAVY. | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1784 | | | |
| June 1. | 26,000 seamen, with 4495 marines | 2,352,000 | 0 0 |
| 25. | Ordinary, navy, and half-pay | 701,869 | 0 6 |
| | Buildings, &c. ships | 1,100,000 | 0 0 |
| | | | 3,153,869 0 6 |
| ORDNANCE. | | | |
| | Remaining in 1783 | 181,141 | 6 4 |
| | Ordinance 1784 | 429,008 | 2 7 |
| | | | 610,149 8 11 |

ARMY.

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|---------------------|
| 25. | 17483 landmen for 1784 (with 2030 invalids) | 636,190 | 9 2 |
| | Guards and garrisons | 284,213 | 2 9 |
| | 1 regiment light dragoons, and 5 battalions foot for East-India | 8,258 | 7 9 |
| | General and staff officers | 6,080 | 6 6 |
| | 2 Hanoverian battalions foot, from 25 June to 24 December, 1783 | 9,378 | 17 9 |
| | Exchequer fees for poundage to infantry for 1784 | 67,551 | 14 3 |
| | Chelsea Hospital | 173,001 | 15 5 1/2 |
| 28. | Reduced officers | 75,116 | 18 6 |
| | Officers and privates horse reduced | 963 | 12 10 |
| | Reduced officers, further account | 230,300 | 0 0 |
| | Com. officers British troops in America | 94,653 | 10 6 |
| | Officers late in service of States-General | 3,944 | 12 3 |
| | Pensions to widows of commissioned officers | 17,000 | 4 0 |
| | Ditto to widows of officers in British America | 686 | 0 0 |
| | 4 regiments foot from Ireland to Gibraltar | 4,246 | 11 0 |
| | Additional charge 3 regiments foot in 1783 | 10,524 | 17 4 |
| | 5 battalions Hanoverian troops | 23,419 | 0 10 1/2 |
| | General and staff officers in America and W. Indies | 6,291 | 7 0 |
| | Defraying charges of several corps until disbanded | 9,821 | 15 6 |
| 29. | Subsidy troops of Hisse-Cassel for 1784 | 220,369 | 11 7 |
| | Detachment 6463 troops ditto | 60,035 | 8 4 1/2 |
| | Troops Duke of Brunswick | 2,366 | 13 0 |
| 28. | Land extras | 2,360,992 | 0 9 |
| | | | 4,064,593 15 10 1/2 |

DEFICIENCIES, viz.

| | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| June 15. | Annuity 1758 to 5 July, 1783 | 23,566 | 2 7 |
| | Ditto 1778 to ditto | 168,019 | 2 9 1/2 |
| | Ditto 1779 to ditto | 73,339 | 19 2 |
| | Ditto 1780 to ditto | 207,900 | 10 3 |
| | Ditto 1782 to ditto | 435,888 | 19 2 |
| | Ditto 1783 to 10 October, 1783 | 24,943 | 5 0 1/2 |
| | Deficiency Grants 1783 | 30,814 | 15 5 |
| 30. | Deficiency land, malt, &c. | 706,166 | 0 0 |
| | | | 2,676,849 24 2 1/2 |

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

| | | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| June 14. | Turkey Company | 4,000 | 0 0 |
| | British Museum | 3,000 | 0 0 |
| | Roads and Bridges in North-Britain | 4,830 | 7 6 |
| 30. | Commons addresses | 220,000 | 0 0 |
| | Buildings at Somerset-house | 25,000 | 0 0 |
| | American plantations | 9,150 | 0 0 |
| | Forts in Africa | 10,000 | 0 0 |
| | | | 275,980 7 6 |

2,681,249 7 8 1/2

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|----|----|
| June 1. Exchequer Bills discharged | brought forward | 9,681,240 | 7 | 8½ |
| Ditto discharged for renewal of the Bank Charter granted in 1781 | | 2,500,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 2,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total services, as stated by Mr. Pitt | | 14,181,240 | 7 | 8½ |
| Excess of Ways and Means to balance | | 592,474 | 12 | 3½ |
| | | £ 14,773,715 | 0 | 0 |

WAYS AND MEANS.

| | | | |
|--|--------------|---|---|
| Mar. 2. Land and malt | 2,750,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Exchequer Bills renewed | 2,500,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto by Bank of England | 2,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Savings in Exchequer | 99,935 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto in army votes 1783 | 423,780 | 0 | 0 |
| Sinking fund for 1784 | 3,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Loan for 1784 | 6,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total of Ways and Means, as stated by Mr. Pitt | £ 14,773,715 | 0 | 0 |

TERMS OF THE LOAN.

| | | | |
|--|------|----|-------------|
| For every rool. subscribed, the public gives | | | |
| 100 3 per cents. valued at | £ 57 | 12 | 6 |
| 50 4 per cents. valued at | 37 | 8 | 9 |
| 5s. 6d. by annuities, valued at | 4 | 17 | 11½ |
| | | | 99 19 8½ |
| By a douceur of six lottery tickets on every 1000l. estimated at 4 | | | |
| profit each | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Discount on prompt payment | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| | | | 3 15 8 |
| Sum subscribed | | | £ 103 14 4½ |
| | | | 100 0 0 |
| Total bonus, as stated by Mr. Pitt | | | 3 14 4½ |

NEW TAXES to provide for the interest of 7,000,000 of Ordnance and Navy debt funded; 7,000,000 remaining unfunded, and 6,000,000 borrowed:

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---|-------------|
| Flax | £ 150,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Ribbands and gauzes | 120,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Coals | 150,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Horses, except those employed in carriage and agriculture | 100,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Printed linens and calicoes | 120,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Additional duty on candles | 200,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Licences to dealers in excisable commodities | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Bricks and Tiles | 30,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Qualifications for shooting | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Additional duty on paper | 18,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto on hackney coaches | 12,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | 930,000 0 0 |

On Friday the 23d, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the following, in lieu of the coal tax and the licence on hop grounds, which he had thought proper to give up:

| | | | |
|--|-----------|---|-------------|
| An additional penny on all letters under 6d. | £ 100,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Regulation of franks | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Additional on qualifications for shooting | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Gold and silver plate | 25,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Additional on ale licenses to retailers of spirits | 30,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead exported | 15,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | 200,000 0 0 |
| Defect coal tax | 150,000 | 0 | 0 |
| licences on hop grounds | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | 160,000 0 0 |

Total of new taxes as estimated by Mr. Pitt

£ 970,000 0 0

Copy of a Note from Lord George Gordon, to the Right Honourable Mr. Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury, &c. &c.

"**L**ORD GEORGE GORDON presents his compliments to Mr. Pitt; and desires to have his decided answer, as prime minister, whether the King's servants do or do not intend to recommend it to parliament, to give any further thoughts of imposing the talked of taxes on linen and gauzes in Scotland? It is Lord George's duty to inform Mr. Pitt, that the immediate peace of the King's government of Scotland depends, in his opinion, on Mr. Pitt's reply to this note. The sceptre of these kingdoms has become an I-chabod in this reign. And she named the child I-chabod, saying, the glory is departed, 1 Sam. chap. iv. ver. 21." *Welbeck-street, July 22, 1784.*

Copy of the Answer from the Right Honourable Mr. Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury, to Lord George Gordon, as prescribed R. Pitt.

"**MR. PITT** presents his compliments to Lord George Gordon; he will be very glad to receive any information on the subject of any taxes imposed, but must decline giving his lordship any answer to the question he has stated." *Downing-street, Thursday night, July 22d.*

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY,

THURSDAY, June 24.

A Remarkable trial came on in the court of Common-Pleas, before Lord Chief Justice Loughborough, between one Lee (a Jew) plaintiff, and Messrs. Williams and Bone, constables, defendants, of Christchurch, Surrey, for taking the plaintiff into custody for receiving the great seal, knowing it to be stolen, and afterwards melting it down*. Miss Lloyd, who is now in the Magdalen, was the principal witness, and proved that the plaintiff bought it of her for 40 guineas, and afterwards melted it down. The constables took him without a warrant, and in carrying him to prison, he made his escape, and brought an action for apprehending him. The trial lasted five hours, when the jury brought in a verdict of one shilling damages for the plaintiff, and each side paid costs of suit.

FRIDAY, 25.

The adjourned court of Husting was held in Mill-lane, Tooley-street, finally to declare the election for the borough of Southwark. Sir R. Hotham and Mr. Le Mesurier, the two candidates, with their friends, and a large body of electors, being met, Mr. Holden, the high-bailiff, came forward, and declared that his health, which had before been much impaired, had been rendered still worse by the fatigue of his office during the election; it was, therefore, by the advice of Dr. Jebb, his physician, who had declared that he found nothing less than an immediate dissolution would be the consequence of fresh fatigue, that he would not grant a scrutiny to Sir R. Hotham, to whom he hoped this apology would be quite sufficient, though he had otherwise no doubt but a very great number of bad votes would have been found to be polled, by reason of the very great warmth which had been used by gentlemen during the election. He made a return of the writ, therefore, much against his will, recording Mr. Le Mesurier to have the greater number of votes on the poll: but as Sir R. Hotham persisted in carrying his petition before the House of Commons, where he might probably meet a legal redress, he should certainly be ready to

give that evidence and assistance his official duty required.

The return to the writ being thus made and delivered, and the election so far closed, Mr. Le Mesurier made a speech, thanking the electors for the great honour they had done him.

Sir Richard Hotham also made a speech to the electors, thanking them for their good wishes and assistance, and declaring his full intention to bring the business before the House of Commons, from which, he said, he had scarce a shadow of doubt of procuring redress for himself and his constituents, the arts which had been used against him having been too glaring to escape the notice of every observer; and he had undeniable facts, to bring home to the parties every syllable he had asserted.

This may serve as a counterpart to the Westminster election. On the latter it has been determined, that it is at the discretion of a returning officer to disobey the positive exigency of the King's writ, and to enter upon a scrutiny against a majority of two hundred and thirty-six. In the case before us, it appears that it is equally at the discretion of a returning officer to refuse a scrutiny, though the majority should be but eleven. In the case of Westminster, it was asserted, that the high-bailiff is bound in conscience to satisfy himself as to the legality of every vote before he makes a return, though his writ appoints a positive day for the return. The high-bailiff of Southwark thought his oath no impediment to an immediate return, though he expressed his belief that there were many bad votes on the poll, and though his writ appointed no positive day for the return. There are contradictions in the practice, if not in the law of scrutinies, which it is our duty not to pass over in silence.

SATURDAY, 26.

Mr. Atkinson was brought up to the court of King's-Bench, in order to receive judgement, when Mr. Beacroft, on his behalf, produced an affidavit sworn by Mr. Atkinson, which was read, and tended to throw many new lights on the subject, and to elucidate the several points

in which he was found guilty. Mr. Atkinson was permitted, *visa voce*, to go into the different statements of the account which he had with the Victualling-Office, explaining the transactions thereof with accuracy and precision, which by some means were neglected, and not produced at the trial. Lord Mansfield then recapitulated the evidence given at the trial, comparing it with that now offered, and pointed out some very material parts, which went in a great measure to clear Mr. Atkinson from the imputations he laboured under. His lordship said, that in order that substantial justice might be done to both parties, either to punish the guilty, or protect the innocent, it would be necessary to have affidavits from the commissioners of the Victualling-Office (though some of them had been examined on the trial) with all papers and accounts in their possession relative to this business, and to postpone the further consideration thereof till they can be produced. Mr. Atkinson was, therefore, remanded to prison.

SUNDAY, 27.

One of the King's messengers arrived with the ratification, on the part of the States-General of the United Provinces, of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed at Paris on the 20th of May last, which was exchanged with Daniel Hailes, Esq. his Majesty's plenipotentiary, against his Majesty's ratification, on the 19th inst. at Paris, by the plenipotentiaries of their High Mightinesses.

MONDAY, 28.

In the Court of King's-Bench, Mr. Atkinson's business was unexpectedly brought under contemplation. It was observed from the Bench, that a rumour had gone forth, that it was ultimately the intention to grant a new trial, than which nothing could be more distant in idea; that the Court was perfectly satisfied with the justice of the verdict, and that the only circumstance to be considered was the *quantum* of the punishment. Mr. Bearcroft spoke in favour of his client for some time; and it was agreed that the additional proofs to be produced by the commissioners of the Victualling-Office should particularly discriminate whether there was any, and what difference allowed to Mr. Atkinson between the *purchase* and the *supply*. When these additional proofs are furnished, the Court will proceed to give judgement.

THURSDAY, July 1.

The Barons of the Exchequer gave judgement upon a rule obtained by the Attorney-General to show cause why the verdict against Governor Johnstone should not be set aside. The Lord Chief Baron having reported the evidence, and stated the law as applicable to the subject, declared it to be his opinion that the verdict ought to be set aside as against evidence, for that there was *no proof of malice, but clear proof of a probable cause*. He, therefore, expelled his satisfaction that a motion had been made for a new trial, for that he was dissatisfied with the former verdict. The other Barons (having delivered their opinions *seriatim* to the same effect) concurred with his lordship, and by the unanimous opinion of the Court the verdict was set aside, as a verdict against evidence. This trial is sup-

posed to have occupied more time than any other within the memory of man. It lasted at Guildhall from nine o'clock on the Saturday morning till eight o'clock on the Sunday morning; the arguments in the Court of Exchequer took up two days. Mr. Lee, Mr. Peckham, Mr. Evans, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Fielding, were heard in support of the verdict; and the Attorney-General, Mr. Scott, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Dallas against it.

SATURDAY, 3.

By the KING, a PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

Whereas definitive Treaties of Peace and Friendship between us, the States-General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, have been concluded at Paris, and the ratifications thereof duly exchanged: in conformity whereunto we have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published throughout all our dominions: and we do declare to all our loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said Treaties of Peace and Friendship be observed inviolably, as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof, and conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 2d of July, 1784, in the 24th year of our reign.

GOD save the KING!

By the KING, a PROCLAMATION for a Public Thanksgiving.

GEORGE R.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his great goodness to put an end to the late bloody, extended, and expensive war in which we were engaged: we, therefore, adoring the Divine Goodness, and duly considering that the great and public blessings of peace do call for public and solemn acknowledgements, have thought fit, by the advice of our privy council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding, that a general thanksgiving to Almighty God for these his mercies be observed throughout England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, on Thursday the 29th of this instant July: and for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, we have given directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England, to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches and chapels, and other places of public worship, and to take care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective dioceses: and we do strictly charge and command that the said public day of thanksgiving be religiously observed by all our loving subjects, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and upon pain of suffering such punishment as we can justly inflict upon all such who shall contemptuously or neglect the same.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 2d of July, 1784, in the 24th year of our reign.

GOD save the KING!

The same Gazette contains a similar proclamation

mation for a public thanksgiving, to be observed in Scotland on the 29th July.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

William Bishop, Esq. common cryer of this city, attended by proper officers, read at the Royal-Exchange gate two proclamations, one relative to the definitive treaty being signed at Paris between Great-Britain and the States-General, and the United States of America; and also a proclamation for a general thanksgiving to be observed on the 29th inst. on the peace, which were afterwards stuck up in divers parts of the city.

This morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, the following daring robbery and murder was committed, by two ruffians, whose names have since been discovered to be Nixon and Morgan. As Mr. Charles Linton, musician, of Porter-street, Newport-market, was returning from Mrs. Foster's, in Little Ruffel-street, Covent-Garden, he was stopped in St. Martin's-lane by Nixon, who demanded his money, and in return was questioned, "*Whether he had any companions at hand?*" He answered "Yes;" whereupon Mr. Linton gave him two guineas and a half, and continued his way up St. Martin's-lane. Nixon returned to his companion Morgan, who consulted with him on following Mr. Linton, to see if he had not a watch; they accordingly pursued him together: and coming up with him demanded his watch; Mr. Linton twisting the chain round his fingers, refused to deliver it; on which Nixon threw his arms round him, while Morgan wrestled with him for it; finding him resolute he gave him a mortal stab in the abdomen, and snatching the watch with violence the chain was broken, and left in Mr. Linton's hand, after which the robbers made off up New-street. Mr. Linton's cries of *murder* were so piercing, that they were heard by Mr. Jervis, Surgeon, in May's Buildings, who immediately dressed himself and went to the spot. He found Mr. Linton near the top of New-street, where he had followed the murderers. He was then resting on a watchman, whom he had clung round, on finding himself nearly exhausted. He was carried to Mr. Jervis's house, and upon being questioned to make relation of the event, he declined giving any other answer, than saying "*his wife and children only engaged his thoughts*" Every possible assistance was tendered, but in vain.—He died about a quarter of an hour after he reached Mr. Jervis's. Mr. Linton prized the watch, on account of its being a present from a sister.—He had a quantity of silver in his hand, which it is thought he offered to the ruffians on their second attack.

The interposition of Providence seems to have led to the discovery of the villains. A musician of the Haymarket orchestra, the particular friend of Mr. Linton, passing through Hedge-lane, heard two women in conversation respecting a murder; the magistrates were in consequence applied to, and Nixon was taken in the house where the women were, on suspicion, and committed to Tothill-fields bridewell. He was here visited by Morgan, when their conversation respecting the murder was overheard by a prisoner in confinement for forgery, by whom information was given to the keeper of Tothill-fields bri-

well. Morgan was in consequence seized, who instantly made a confession of the deed, and declared he was happy in the discovery. He was examined at Bow-street, with Nixon, and both were fully committed for their trial at the Old-Bailey. This it is hoped will at length call the attention of the legislature to the miserable state of the police in the cities of London and Westminster.

TUESDAY, 23.

The Session ended at the Old-Bailey, which began on the 7th. Eighteen prisoners received judgement of death, forty-two were sentenced to be transported to America, twenty-three to be kept to hard labour and whipped, five to be imprisoned in Newgate, and thirty-five were discharged by proclamation.

TUESDAY, 20.

Sir Cecil Wray's counsel concluded their objections to Mr. Fox's votes in the parish of St. Anne. The number of votes challenged was seventy-one, of which twenty-three were disqualified, forty-six declared to be good, and two cases of foreigners reserved for consideration.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House of Commons the following message from his Majesty, which was read by the Speaker, the members standing uncovered:

"GEORGE R.

"It gives his Majesty great concern, that notwithstanding the retrenchments which have been already made in the establishment of the civil list, he finds himself under the necessity of acquainting the House of Commons, that debts have been incurred by the unavoidable expences of his civil government to a considerable amount, an account of which he has ordered to be laid before this House.

"His Majesty relies on the zeal and affection of his faithful Commons; that they will take the same into consideration, and provide such means as they shall think proper, to enable his Majesty to discharge the same.

"G. R."

THURSDAY, 22.

The scrutiny commenced on behalf of Mr. Fox against Sir Cecil Wray's votes for the parish of St. Anne, previous to which, the two reserved cases of the foreigners were by consent disqualified. One of these voters being born a Hanoverian, it was agreed that the question should remain undisturbed respecting his being born under the King's allegiance.

Mr. Morgan, on behalf of Lord Hood and Sir Cecil Wray, moved, that unless Mr. Fox would agree to pay the expences of the court during the scrutiny of Sir Cecil's votes, an adjournment might be made to the vestry of St. Martin's, there to proceed upon Mr. Fox's poll in that parish. Mr. Morgan urged several arguments in favour of his motion, particularly the extreme hardship of Sir Cecil Wray's paying the expence of scrutinizing his own votes.

Mr. Garrow answered him, by stating the uncandid manner in which this motion was made, without any previous notice: that Mr. Fox's agreeing to pay one part of the expence would be in fact to acknowledge the validity of the scrutiny, and sanctify those proceedings,

against which he had in every stage solemnly protested. Mr. Garrow stated, that the action against the high-bailiff (and such, he believed, would take place) would thereby be precluded. That, in fact, the returning officer could not dare to make an *ex parte* scrutiny, and form his return upon it, even admitting that the counsel for Mr. Fox should utterly withdraw. That the scrutiny was an act of the highest injustice, into which his client was driven, to the manifest injury of the rights of the whole body of electors of Westminster, and of the kingdom at large. He, therefore, on behalf of his clients, should not agree to pay *one shilling* towards the scrutiny, except what necessity obliged him.

The high-bailiff said, "I shall certainly ~~resist~~ the motion. Mr. Fox always declared he would not contribute *one shilling* towards the expense; and he has uniformly protested against the scrutiny in every stage of it." Mr. Hargrave added, that "the expense should have been considered at the beginning." This point being thus settled, Mr. Fox's list of objections was entered upon, and promised to be soon gone through, as his agents have not as yet challenged one vote which they have not been able to disqualify.

TUESDAY, 27.

This morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out at No. 8, in Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street, which consumed the house where it began, together with the Lamb public-house, and two other dwellings, in front, and one backwards, besides greatly damaging the house of Aldermen Wright and Gill, opposite, which the firemen with great difficulty saved. It likewise damaged four other houses adjoining, and about eight o'clock, the front of two fell into the lane, and buried seven persons in the ruins, four of whom were killed on the spot; the other three were dug out alive, but so much bruised that there are little hopes of their recovery.

IRELAND.

THE affairs of this kingdom are in a very critical situation; the people distressed and discontented; the volunteers exercising and threatening; the gentry impoverished; their leaders caballing; and the civil government vilified and insulted in the person of the Lord-Lieutenant, whenever he appears in public.

June 21. The committee appointed by the citizens of Dublin to prepare a petition to the King, produced the following, which was agreed to by the aggregate meeting of the citizens:

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Petition of the Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the City of Dublin,
Most Gracious Sovereign,

PERMIT us, your loyal and dutiful subjects, with every sentiment of duty and attachment to your Majesty's person, family, and government, to approach the throne with the greatest respect and humility, to lay a national grievance of the highest importance to your crown and dignity, and to the liberties and properties of your people of Ireland, at your Majesty's feet.

The grievance your distressed subjects thus

humbly presume to lay before your Majesty is the present illegal and inadequate representation of the people of this kingdom in parliament; illegal, because the returns of the members for boroughs are not agreeable to the charters granted for that purpose by the crown; and inadequate, because there are as many members returned for each of those boroughs, by a few voters, as are returned for any county or city in this kingdom.

Born in a country where your petitioners, from their earliest infancy, were taught to believe the laws for their government passed through a House of Commons elected by the people, they conceived their liberties founded on the most firm basis; but finding laws passed, inimical to your Majesty's crown, as their rights (which are inseparable) they were led into a minute enquiry of the cause, and discovering the same to proceed from the present insufficient mode of representation, and the long duration of parliaments, which render even the few members who are constitutionally elected nearly independent of their constituents—they now most humbly beg leave to inform your Majesty, that most thus elected cease to have any weight with your people.

It is to the grand cause of aristocratic influence (jealous as all inordinate power must be of whatever may tend to shake its establishment) and to the misrepresentations which have been transmitted to your Majesty of your faithful subjects of Ireland, that we attribute many arbitrary and alarming proceedings in the last session of our parliament.

A bill for the more equal representation of the people (the desire of millions of your faithful subjects) has been refused even a discussion in our parliament.

Protection has been denied to our infant trade and manufactures, which England thinks necessary to the maturity and vigour of her's.

A violent attack has been made on the liberty of the press, that supplement to the laws and palladium of liberty, a terror only to tyrants and apostates.

Alarming restrictions on the commercial and friendly communications of your Majesty's subjects have been imposed by the post-office act.

A general system of prodigality seems to have been adopted, for the purpose of burdening our trade, and damping all spirit of industry; and emigration consequently encouraged, and now encreasing to an alarming degree.

A manifest infringement has been made on the ancient and sacred charters of the capital of this realm; and, instead of the constitutional trial by jury, a novel tribunal instituted, from whose sentence there lies no appeal.

It is with infinite concern we are obliged to add, that your Majesty's ministers in this kingdom have assisted in all the measures of which we thus humbly complain; a circumstance the more extraordinary, as your Majesty has lately thought it necessary to appeal to the British electors at large against the power of an aristocracy; and as your Majesty's first minister in England has virtuously declared himself friendly to the principal measure which has been here re-

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* Mag for June, p. 579

jected—we mean a more equal representation of the people; convinced that an overbearing aristocracy is not less hostile to the liberties of the subject than to the prerogative of the crown.

We further entreat your Majesty's permission to condemn that remnant of the penal code of laws, which still oppresses our Roman Catholic fellow subjects; laws which tend to prohibit education and liberality, restrain certain privileges, and to proscribe industry, love of liberty, and patriotism.

Deeply affected by these national calamities, we, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the citizens of Dublin, do, therefore, most humbly beg leave to supplicate your Majesty, that you will be graciously pleased to exercise your royal prerogative in the dissolution of the present parliament; not doubting but your petitioners will experience the like paternal protection which your Majesty lately afforded to your British subjects—especially, as upon a late occasion your Majesty was pleased to declare your royal inclination to adopt, with decision and effect, whatever your Majesty should collect to be the sense of the people.

That your Majesty may enjoy every felicity through a long and glorious reign over loyal and happy subjects, and that your descendants may inherit your several dominions, till time shall be no more, is, and always will be, our sincere and fervent prayer. (Signed by Order.)

ALEX. KIRKPATRICK,
BENJ. SMITH.

July 6. This petition was presented to the Lord-Lieutenant by the high-sheriffs, and also an address to his Grace, requesting that he would be pleased to transmit the same to the King, when he was pleased to make the following answer:

“*Gentlemen,*

“At the time that I comply with your request in transmitting to his Majesty a paper signed by you, entitled a petition of the freemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of the city of Dublin, I shall not fail to convey my entire disapprobation of it, as casting unjust reflexions upon the laws and parliament of Ireland, and tending to weaken the authority of both.”

An answer so unconciliating produced its natural effect. Next night the Lord-Lieutenant was received at the theatre with hootings, groans, hisses, and every expression of reproach and contempt. It was in vain that the magistrates attempted to interpose. Their authority was disregarded, and such persons as they endeavoured to secure were rescued and chaired by the mob.

The people of Dublin and other parts of the kingdom have determined on a non-importation of all English commodities, and various engagements have been entered into for that purpose, which they enforce in a very summary manner, by tarring and feathering the delinquents. Several persons suspected of importing English manufactures have been publicly subjected to this cruel discipline, while the magistrates have either been tame spectators of the outrage, or exposed themselves ineffectually to the resentment of the mob. On one of these occasions, Sheriff Kirkpatrick, attempting to seize some of the ringleaders, was wounded, beaten down, and

in imminent danger of his life, had he not been opportunely rescued by a military force.

When the authority of the civil magistrate is once set at naught, all who from vicious inclination, habit, or poverty, are gratified by licentiousness and tumult, unite, as by previous consent, to disturb the public peace. The desperate gangs called Ormond and Liberty boys, instead of annoying each other, as formerly, are now joined in committing depredations on the public, and have renewed the inhuman practice of maiming and houghing in the night.

The volunteers have assisted in endeavouring to quell these disturbances, and have published resolutions to express their detestation of such proceedings, and that they deem it their duty to support the magistrates in executing the laws, and controuling the licentious.

A reform in the representation of the people is, however, the prevailing topic of the day, and like Aaron's serpent swallows up every other consideration. As far as our accounts enable us to judge, men of all persuasions are unanimous in one point, the reprobation of their present nominal representatives in parliament, whom they stigmatize with the odious appellation of tyrants of the people, and slaves of the court. As an instance of their religious moderation, it is even said that the Dissenters in the north have subscribed to build a Popish chapel for their poor Roman Catholic neighbours.

At the meeting of the volunteer delegates at Belfast, after the review on the 12th and 13th instant, they presented an address to General Lord Charlemont, on the subject of extending the right of suffrage for members to serve in parliament to the Roman Catholics, and begging his weight and interest in support of the measure, to which his lordship, in terms the most respectful and decisive, gave a positive refusal.

Our accounts of the ferment in this country are doubtless exaggerated. It is, nevertheless, certain that the people are discontented, and disposed to violence, and in no country have the people rebelled against the laws, unless roused by oppression, or provoked by unreasonable opposition from their rulers. On this principle, when a revolt happens in any of the Chinese provinces, the governor is the first person that is punished.

On the 8th inst, the Right Hon. Mr. Cuffe laid the first foundation stone of the new town of Geneva, in the south-east angle of Temple-square, upon that part of the crown lands in the barony of Gualtiere, in the county of Waterford, which has been fixed on by the Board of Genevan Commissioners in Dublin; after which Mr. Cuffe gave an elegant entertainment in honour of Lord Temple to the principal gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood of Waterford, assembled on the occasion, in a very large tent erected for that purpose on the spot, where a pedestrian statue of Earl Temple, as founder of the Genevan Colony there, is afterwards to be set up. Under the foundation stone was deposited a plate, on which was engraved the date and purpose for which the new town was building, viz. for receiving a colony of distressed emigrants from Geneva.

EAST-INDIES.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hastings to the Court of Directors, which was presented to the House of Commons on Friday the 25th of June, on the motion of Major Scott, and was dispatched from Calcutta on the day the India Bill was rejected by the House of Lords:

"To the Honourable Court of Directors of the Honourable UNITED EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

"Fort-William, 16th Dec. 1783.

"Honourable Sirs,

"I Avail myself of a conveyance which has accidentally offered, and which, though uncertain, promises to be more expeditious than that afforded by the regular return of your ships, to lay before you a brief but faithful account of the actual state of the Honourable Company's affairs in this quarter. I am induced to make this trial by two motives; one, that its success may open a new, cheap, and expeditious channel of intelligence between England and India; the other that it may enable me to defeat sooner than I should otherwise be able the insidious attempts which have been made to alarm your minds, and those of the people of England, with groundless apprehensions for the impoverished and exhausted condition of the finances of this government.

"During a period of five years we have maintained a continued and desperate state of war in every part of India; we have supported your other presidencies, not by scanty, slow, and ineffectual supplies, but by an anxious anticipation of all their wants, and by a most prompt and liberal relief of them; we have assisted the China trade, and have provided larger investments from this presidency than it has ever furnished in any given period of the same length, from the first hour of its establishment to the present time. In the performance of these services we have sought but little pecuniary assistance from home; unwilling to add to the domestic embarrassments of our honourable employers, we have avoided drawing on you for supplies upon many occasions that would have justified us in seeking such assistance. In all the exertions of this government, great and successful as they have been, it has upheld itself with its own resources. These indeed are not now so unincumbered as at the commencement of our difficulties, yet, considering the various purposes to which they have been applied, they are but little impaired, and require only a short interval of peace, to restore them to more than their former vigour and abundance.

"Enclosed I have the honour to send you, No. 1, a state of our treasury on this day, by which you will perceive that the whole amount of our bonded debt is at this instant little more than one crore and sixty-five lacks of rupees.—I do not take notice of the remittance loan at four per cent. as it no longer remains an incumbrance on this government, and as I consider its payment as in a great measure provided for by the large investments which are now on their way to England.

"I have also enclosed an estimate, No. 2, of our receipts and disbursements to the end of April next; from which it appears that all the current demands of this government will be paid within that short period, except about twelve lacks of rupees. In this estimate the disburse-

ments have been calculated at their utmost amount, and the receipts are such as will in all probability be realized; yet, as many expences may become necessary, which cannot be foreseen at present, it is possible that the current demands of this government may, at the end of April 1784, exceed the sum at which they have been estimated; but even computing them, contrary to all probability, at 30 lacks, instead of 12, they may be completely discharged before December 1784; in which case this government will then remain subject to no other debt whatsoever than the bonded one, amounting, as I have above stated, to about one crore and sixty-five lacks; a sum which is not equal to one third of the annual revenues of this country.

"I will not venture to promise, for my hopes may be too sanguine, yet, as you know the grounds of them, I may express my expectations of our being able by that period to begin upon the discharge of our bonded debt.

"The enclosure, No. 3, presents a view of the investment realized by this government within the course of little more than the present year, including a period of 13 months, taken from the 1st of December 1782, to the 1st of January 1784. By this statement you will perceive that the value of all the cargoes amounts in their actual cost, exclusive of charges of merchandise, to about two crores sixty-one lacks of rupees. These cargoes will, no doubt, produce a sum much more than sufficient to discharge all the bills which we have drawn on you, and will, I hope, help besides to extricate our honourable employers from any temporary difficulties to which their affairs in Europe may be subject. I must apply to this occasion the remark which I have already made, that these ample returns of wealth have been sent to England at a time when all the Company's possessions in India were leaning, with their accumulated weight, on Bengal for support, against their native and European enemies.

"The sum allowed for the provision of this year's investment has been one crore of rupees, to which we have permitted the board of trade to add 50 lacks more for ready made goods, to be paid by drafts on the treasury; and to enable us to answer these, we have published, that we shall grant bills on you for cash or treasury drafts to be paid into our treasury, the bills to be delivered in February 1785, payable in one year, or in two with interest. This measure was undertaken for the purpose of dispatching all the ships which remained in India, and to prevent several of them from lying on demurrage.

"We have already written pressing to the government of Fort St. George, to send back the troops which we furnished to their assistance from this settlement, and Colonel Charles Morgan has made some progress in his march towards these provinces, with the detachment of our troops employed on the other side of India, which he began the first of last month. When these detachments arrive, it will probably be the early wish of the board to make a reduction in the military establishment of this government, proportioned to the strength which it will receive by this addition. Such a reduction will, I trust, be found perfectly compatible with the safety of these provinces, and will produce a saving

or at least fifty lacs of rupees in our annual expenses.

"Upon the whole, I can venture, without hesitation, to assure your honourable court, that a very few years of peace will enable this government, if properly supported and conducted, both to clear off all its incumbrances, and to grow rich from those sources which before filled its treasuries, and which have even in a season of universal warfare been increased one million sterling, as appears by my minute, recorded in the revenue department on the 20th day of December, 1782.

"Human reasonings, which have a relation to futurity, must be founded on the ordinary course of affairs; and must, therefore, always be liable to some variation, from evils occurring out of the regular train of events. An instance of this nature has been for some time apprehended in the late failure of the latter rains, which for a time greatly alarmed the inhabitants, and produced the sudden effect of an artificial scarcity, but this was immediately and happily removed by early measures taken for that purpose. A committee, consisting of some of the most able of your servants, has been appointed to the special charge of providing against the progress of this evil; and as there is every reason to believe, both from the event of their enquiries, and from former experience, that there is always a store of grain in these provinces equal to one year's consumption, and as the regulations which we have formed are directed most pointedly against the interests of those who shall attempt to secrete it, I have little fear for the future. I must add, that the drought which has partially affected these provinces has raged with the most fatal severity in all the western parts of Hindostan, even to our own borders. Blessed, indeed, will be the course of my public life, if, while every other part of the British dominions shall have been afflicted with the plagues of distraction, war, and desolation, and while the nations lying around us have been doomed to the severest scourge of want and famine, it shall have been the distinguished lot of the lands immediately subject to the government over which I preside to have enjoyed the clear and uninterrupted sunshine of wealth, peace, and abundance, and to have dealt out a portion of these blessings to remoter members of the British dominion.

"I have never deceived your honourable court by false or exaggerated representations of your affairs; I trust, therefore, that however the report which I have now the honour to lay before you may be contradicted by the representations of others, or by your own apprehensions, that you will at least believe me to be strongly and sincerely impressed with the conviction of its truth.

"On the state of your political affairs I shall only say, that the peace which has been concluded with the Marhattas has been established with so firm a root, that it is not likely to be shaken for many years to come; and that the cessation of hostilities which has taken place with Tippoo-Sahib in the Carnatick will, in all probability, be followed by a confirmed peace, notwithstanding some appearances tending to a renewal of the war. The government of Bombay having

informed us that they were under the necessity of sending re-enforcements of troops, and supplies of provisions, for the support of Onore and Mangalore, which places had been much distressed by the means perfidiously taken by Tippoo-Sahib to withhold from them the supplies of which he was expressly bound to allow their receipt, during the continuance of the pacification. Whatever reliance he may have placed on our forbearance, it is not likely that he will choose to commit himself to a new scene of hostilities with the English nation, when he reflects on the dangers and difficulties of the past, and considers the tenfold increase which they will now receive from the undivided application of all our collected strength, the unsettled state of his authority, the failure of his former resources, the known combinations forming against him in all the neighbouring states who were his former associates of the war, the loss of his European allies, and the defection of his own troops, discontented, and worn down by long service.

"The state of your political relation with your two first allies, the Nabob Aliudj Dowlah, and the Nabob Wallah Jah, is not to be included in an abridged report, yet I feel too painful a sense of their condition to suppress the sum of it. Both groan under the yoke of the most oppressive servitude, no less injurious to your present and permanent interests, than to the credit of your faith and justice. I have contended, by every means in my power, to relieve them, but ineffectually. For the detail of these subjects I must refer to the fuller advices which have been sent to you by myself and the board, by the Nabuddah, and the subsequent dispatches.

"The Nabuddah Schooner, which was sent express with very large and important dispatches to your honourable court, left the pilot on the 17th of last month, and duplicates and triplicates of these, with other advices, have been since transmitted on board the Rodney, Worcester, and Winterton, which left their pilots between the first and tenth of this month.

"I have the honour to be,

"Honourable Sirs,

"Your most obedient

"And most faithful servant,

(Signed)

"WARREN HASTINGS."

AMERICA.

State of the American National Debt, April 27, 1784.

THE United States, in Congress, resumed the consideration of the report of the Grand Committee appointed to prepare and report to Congress the arrears of interest on the national debt, together with the expenses for the year 1784, from the first to the last day thereof inclusive, and a requisition of money from the States for discharging the same, which being amended, were read as follows, viz.

Resolved, That there will be wanting for arrears of interest on the national debt and services for the present year, 1784, from the first to the last thereof inclusive, the following sums expressed in dollars, cents, and hundredths of dollars:

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| The Civil List department | 107,525 ³³ |
| The military department | 290,000 |
| The marine department | 30,000 |
| Purchases of Indian right of soil, and the incidental expenses | 50,000 |
| Contingencies | 69,000 |

457,525³³

Debts contracted and still unpaid
for services of 1782 and 1783 1,000,000
Interest on the national debt as follows:
Foreign Debt.

| | |
|---|---------|
| 1782, Dec. 31. Three years interest on the Spanish loan of 150,000 dollars, at five per cent. | 22,500 |
| 1783, Dec. 31. Spanish loan, 1 yr. To the farmers-general of France, livres, 846,710 ⁵ | 7,500 |
| 1784, June 1. Dutch loan of 1,800,000 florins, at 5 per cent. | 7,849 |
| Sept. 3. French loan of 24,000,000 livres, 5 per cent. | 35,000 |
| Nov. 5. Dutch loan of 10,000,000 livres, guaran- teed by France | 222,000 |
| Dec. 31. Spanish loan | 74,074 |
| Farmers-general of France | 7,500 |
| | 7,840 |

384,254

Domestic Debt.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1782, Dec. 31. Loan-Office debt 11,473,802 ²⁶ 6 per cent. | 1,180,176 |
| Liquidated debt, 701,404, 6 per cent. | 21,042 |
| Army debt, 5,635,618, 6 per cent. | 676,271 |

1,881,490

Deduct requisition of Sept. 4, 1782. 1,700,000

681,490

| | |
|--|---------|
| 1783, Dec. 31. Loan-Office debt | 749,050 |
| Liquidated debt, | 42,084 |
| Unliquidated ditto, estimated at 8,000,000 dollars, sup- pose one-fifth now liquidated | 160,000 |
| Army debt | 338,136 |

Total 3,812,539³³

The committee were apprized, that the resolutions of Congress of April 18, 1783, recommending to the several states the raising an annual revenue for the purpose of discharging the principal and interest of the national debt by the establishment of certain imposts, and providing supplementary funds for a given term of years, to be raised in such a way as they might judge most convenient; but it occurred to them that those recommendations were still under suspense with several of the legislatures, some of them having as yet acceded to the impost only, and others decided neither on the impost nor supplementary funds:—that however desirable a compliance therewith is for the preservation of our faith and establishment of a national credit, yet, as time has already elapsed, and more must elapse before their final confirmation can be hoped, as, after it shall be obtained, time will also be requisite to advance the plan to the term of actual collection, good faith requires, that in the mean while other

measures should be resorted to for the purpose of discharging the growing interest. In the statement of the interest due at the close of the year 1782 the committee have supposed its amount lessened by 1,200,000 dollars, required and apportioned by the resolutions of Congress of September 4th and 10th, 1782.

We understand that the King of France, in order to favour the progress of commerce between the French nation and the United States of America, has nominated four consuls and five vice-consuls to reside in the towns of the continent where he has judged their presence to be necessary; and the Congress have acquiesced in the nomination, and registered the commissions and brevets of the several consuls accordingly.

BIRTHS.

July THE lady of James Lawrell, Esq. a daughter.—11. The lady of Sir Alexander Purves, Bart. a son.—15. The lady of Jeremiah Miles, Esq. a son and heir.—17. Her Grace the Duchess of Leinster, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June THE Rev. William Jarvis Abby, curate of St. John's, Southwark, to Miss Elizabeth Nott.—22. John Bridgeman, Esq. second son of Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bart. to Miss Worley, sister to Sir Richard Worley, Bart.—24. The Rev. Gilbert Buchsman, rector of Woodmansterne, in Surrey, to Miss Reed, of Bromley, in Kent.—26. Lieut. Col. Ironside, in the East-India service, to Miss Neil.—28. Evan Law, Esq. son of the Bishop of Carlisle, to Miss Markham, daughter of the Archbishop of York.—Miss Keppel, to the Hon. Col. Fitzroy, eldest son of Lord Southampton.—The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Marham, second son of Lord Romney, to Miss Bullock, only daughter of Joseph Bullock, Esq. of Caversfield, in the county of Bucks.—29. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Falmouth, to Miss Crewe, of Burlington-street.—Lastly, Dr. Stowes, physician, of Stourbridge, Worcester-shire, to Miss Rogers.—July 8. John Farhill, Esq. to Miss Wilton, youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Wilton, of Welk-Wickham, in the county of Kent.—13. George Law, Esq. youngest son of the Bishop of Carlisle, to Miss Adeane, daughter of General Adeane, member for Cambridge.—14. Cumberland, Esq. to Miss Hobart, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Hobart, of St. James's-square.—In the Protestant chapel at Oxford, the Rev. Mr. Lambert, to Miss Bowles, of Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire.—15. Brooke Boothby, Esq. eldest son of Brooke Boothby, Esq. of Athbourne-Place, in Derbyshire, to Miss Bristow, eldest daughter of the late Robert Bristow, Esq. of Micheldover, in Hampshire.—17. Col. Lum, of the kingdom of Ireland, to Mrs. Anna Maria Donaldson, relict of the late William Donaldson, Esq.—21. The Hon. William Wyndham, Esq. to Miss Harford, of Russell-Place.—22. Capt. Forbes, of the navy, to Miss Mackworth, of Berners-street.—Edward Barnard, Esq. son of the late provost of Eton College, to Miss Berton, daughter

daughter of the Rev. Mr. Beadon, of North-Stoneham, in Hampshire, and one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary.—Edward Barnett, Esq. to Miss Pete, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Pete, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.—The Rev. John Pretymann, fellow of Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge, and rector of Shotley, in Suffolk, to Miss Kedington, daughter of the late Henry Kedington, Esq. of Sudbury.—Lately, George Bradshaw, Esq. of the 56th regiment, to Miss Cotton, daughter of Dr. Cotton, of St. Alban's.—Abraham Bunbury, Esq. captain in the 62d regiment of foot, to Miss Christy Innes, daughter of Mr. Innes, of Cathlaw.—Byron, Esq. to the Hon. Miss Talbot, niece to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

DEATHS.

June COLONEL Donald Campbell, formerly high in command on the coast of Coromandel.—15. At Caltart, Major Charles Cameron, captain in the 76th regiment of foot.—At Edinburgh, the Right Rev. William Falconer. He had the honour of holding the highest office in the Episcopal Church of Scotland for 43 years.—18. The Right Honourable Catharine Countess of Egmont, widow of John late Earl of Egmont, and sister to the present Earl of Northampton.—20. The Rev. Robert Buxton, of Snarehill-House, in Norfolk.—21. In the 58th year of his age, Cheney Hart, Esq. M. D. senior physician in Shrewsbury, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Salop.—24. Mr. Richard Smith, of the Custom-House.—25. In the 76th year of his age, at his house in Chancery-lane, Thomas Cowper, Esq. many years Clerk of the Rules in the court of King's-Bench.—26. The Rev. Mr. Atkinson, prebendary of Chichester, and rector of Bepton, in Sussex.—27. In Great Peter-street, Westminster, in the 102d year of his age, George Sims.—23. The Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of Harrington. Her ladyship was in perfect health, and spent the evening with Lord and Lady Lincoln, till nine o'clock on Sunday: at her taking leave she drank a glass of water in her carriage, then went home, and is supposed to have been seized with some convulsive disorder, which increased to such an ungovernable height as to cause her dissolution, notwithstanding every possible assistance of the faculty was administered.—John Afssett, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Surrey.—29. The Rev. Mr. David Wilton.—Mr. Crane, one of the senior surgeons of St. Bartholomew's-Hospital.—30. The Rev. William Cayley, M. A. one of the residentiaries, and a prebendary of York Cathedral; also one of the prebendaries of Southwell, and vicar of the churches of Agnes-Burton and Rudston.—Lately, in the 85th year of his age, John Muller, Esq. late professor of artillery and fortification to the Royal Academy at Woolwich.—*July* 1. Sir Patrick Blake, Bart. late member for Sudbury.—6. Sir Robert Keyt, Bart.—10. At Lancaster, the Rev. Dr. Wilton.—18. At Totteridge, the Rev. Mr. Bexworth Liptrott, minister of that place.—19. Mr. Isaac Lawrence, mayor of the city of Oxford.—Lately, at Brussels, where he went for the re-

covery of his health, the Hon. Redmond Morris, brother to the late Lord Mountmorres, and member of parliament for the city of Dublin.—At Sharow, near Rippon, George and Jane Wiseman, whose ages together amounted to 193 years. They had been married 63 years.—Thomas Kitchen, Esq. hydrographer to his Majesty.—At Liverpool, aged 104, Walter Watton. He enlisted for a soldier in the year in which Queen Anne ascended the throne.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

From the Gazette.

July THE King has been pleased to grant the 3. dignities of baron and earl of Great-Britain to his Grace Alexander Duke of Gordon, Marquis and Earl of Huntley, Earl of Enzie, Viscount of Inverness, Lord of Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathaven, Aichindoun, Balmore, Garbley, and Kincardine, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of Baron Gordon, of Huntley, in Gloucestershire, and Earl of Norwich, in Norfolk.—The dignities of viscount and earl of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. John Lord Talbot, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of Viscount Ingestrive, in Staffordshire, and Earl Talbot, of Hensol, in Glamorganshire.—The like dignities of viscount and earl of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. Richard Lord Grosvenor, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of Viscount Belgrave, in Cheshire, and Earl Grosvenor.—The dignity of an earl of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. Edward Lord Beaulieu, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of Earl Beaulieu, of Beaulieu, in Hants.—Sir James Harris, K. B. to be his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the States-General of the United Provinces.—The Rev. Hugh Blair, D. D. and William Greenfield, to be joint Professors of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in the University of Edinburgh.—Charles Logie, Esq. to be his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Algier.—Francis Fownes Luttrell, Esq. to be one of his Majesty's commissioners of Taxes, in the room of Alexander Topham, Esq.—10. George Mordon, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul in the islands of Majorca and Minorca.—17. The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Ireland, containing a grant of the dignity of a baronet of that kingdom to the Right Hon. John Blaquiere, Knight of the Bath, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.—Also like letters patent, containing a like grant of the dignity of a baronet of Ireland to Robert Warren, of Crookstown, in the county of Cork, Esq. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

From the other papers.

The Hon. Alexander Gordon, Advocate, to be one of the Lords of Council and Session, in Scotland in the room of the late Lord Weithill. Mr. Gordon takes the title of Lord Rockville.—Mr. Thomas Gregg, citizen and Skinner, elected muster-master to the Hon. Court of Lieutenancy, *vice* Thomas Smith Esq. deceased.—Thomas Sainsbury, Esq. and alderman, elected Colonel of the Orange regiment, *vice* Sir Barnard Turner, deceased.

deceased.—Mr. Burbank to be under Bridge-Master, *vice* Mr. Gretton, deceased.—Brook Watson, Esq, elected alderman of Cordwainers Ward, *vice* Sir Barnard Turner, deceased.—Lady Harcourt appointed one of the ladies of her Majesty's bed-chamber, in the room of the Duchess of Argyll, who has resigned on account of age.—Mr. Ludford Harvey, of the Old Jewry, elected assistant surgeon to St. Bartholomew's-Hospital.—Mr. Barton, son of the late Dean of Bristol, appointed one of the riding purveyors to his Majesty, *vice* the late Capt. George Swiney.—Henry Tompkins Esq. appointed receiver-general of the land-tax for the county of Buckingham.—Lieutenant-General William Augustus Pitt appointed a commissioner of the barracks in Ireland, *vice* Gen. Burgoyne.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

PRESENTATIONS.

THE Rev. Falliot Herbert Walker Cornwall, Clerk, M. A. a prebendary of his Majesty's free chapel of St. George, in the Castle of Windsor, *vice* the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hurdis, deceased.—The Right Rev. Father in God Dr. William Cecil Pery, Bishop of Killala, in the kingdom of Ireland, translated to the bishoprick of Limerick, void by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. William Gore.—The Rev. John Howson to the rectory of Hope Mansell, in Herefordshire.—The Rev. Mr. Conet elected lecturer of St. Mary's, Whitechapel.—The Rev. Lewis Jones, M. A. to the prebend of Hill-Deverel, within the church of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts.—The Rev. Robert Nares, to the vicarage of Doddington, in the county of Northampton.—The Rev. Dr. S. T. Wyld to the consolidated curacies of Yatton with Kenn, and also Congressbury, with the chapel of Wick St. Lawrence, and Kingston Seymour.—The Rev. John Gostling, M. A. (rector of Brook) to the vicarage of Alkham, with the chapel of Ferne.—The Rev. William Ayerit, M. A. to the rectory of Eastbridge.—The Rev. David Davies, of St. Peter's, Bristol, to the rectories of Landough, Cogan, and Leckwith, near Caerdyff.—The Rev. Francis Metcalf, M. A. late of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Rudston, in the East-Riding of York.—The Rev. Thomas Dade, M. A. to the vicarage of Agnes Burton, in the same riding.—The Rev. Mr. Dimock, of Gloucester, to the rectory of St. Edmund le King, in Lombard-street, London.

SUMMER ASSISES, 1784. HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Gould and Mr. Justice Willes.

HERTFORDSHIRE. Monday, July 26, at Hertford.

Essex. Wednesday, July 28, at Chelmsford.

Kent. Monday, Aug. 2, at Maidstone.

Suffex. Monday, Aug. 9, at Horsham.

Surrey. Wednesday, Aug. 11, at Guildford.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield and Lord Loughborough.

Bucks. Monday, July 19, at Buckingham.

Bedfordshire. Thursday 22, at Bedford.

Huntingdonshire. Monday 26, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeshire. Wednesday 28, at Cambridge.

Suffolk. Saturday 31, at Bury St. Edmund's.
Norfolk. Wed. Aug. 4, at the Castle of Norwich.
City of Norwich. Same day, at the Guildhall of the same city.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Justice Buller and Justice Nares.

Berkshire. Monday, July 19, at Abingdon.

Oxfordshire. Wednesday 21, at Oxford.

Gloucester. Saturday 24, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester. The same day, at Gloucester.

Monmouthshire. Wednesday 28, at Monmouth.

Herefordshire. Friday 30, at Hereford.

Shropshire. Wednesday, Aug. 4, at Shrewsbury.

Staffordshire. Saturday 7, at Stafford.

Worcester. Thursday 12, at Worcester.

City of Worcester. The same day, at Worcester.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Skynner and Mr. Justice Ashhurst.

Northamptonsh. Tu. July 20, at Northampton.

Rutlandshire. Friday 23, at Oakham.

Lincolnshire. Saturday 24, Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln. Same day, city of Lincoln.

Nottinghamshire. Thursday 29, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham. Same day, at Nottingham.

Derby. Saturday 31, at Derby.

Leicestershire. Wed. Aug. 4, Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester. Same day, at Leicester.

City of Coventry. Friday 6, at Coventry.

Warwickshire. Saturday 7, at Warwick.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Eyre and Mr. Baron Hotham.

Hampshire. Tuesday, July 20, at Winchester.

Wiltshire. Saturday, July 24, at New Sarum.

Dorsetshire. Thursday, July 29, at Dorchester.

City of Exeter. Monday, August 2, at Exeter.

Cornwall. Monday, August 9, at Bodmin.

Somersetshire. Saturday, August 14, at Wells.

City of Bristol. Thursday, August 19, at Bristol.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Peryn and Mr. Justice Buller.

Yorkshire. Thursday, July 22, at Hull.

City of York. Saturday, July 24, at York.

County of Durham. Tuesday, August 3, at Durham.

Northumberland. Saturd. Aug. 7, at Newcastle.

Cumberland. Friday, August 13, at Carlisle.

Westmorland. Wednesd. Aug. 18, at Appleby.

Lancashire. Saturday, Aug. 21, at Lancaster.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Richard Pepper Arden and the Hon. Daines Barrington.

Montgomeryshire. Thursday, Aug. 12, at Poole.

Denbighshire. Wednesd. Aug. 18, at Wrexham.

Flintshire. Tuesday, August 24, at Mold.

Cheshire. Monday, Aug. 30, Castle of Chester.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

James Hayes, Esq. and Thomas Potter, Esq.

Merionethshire. Tuesday, Aug. 10, at Dolgelly.

Caernarvonsh. Monday, Aug. 16, at Caernarvon.

Anglesey. Saturday, Aug. 21, at Beaumaris.

BRECON CIRCUIT.

John Williams, Esq. and Abel Moyley, Esq.

Glamorganth. Saturday, Aug. 14, at Cowbridge.

Breconshire. Saturday, Aug. 21, at Brecon.

Radnorshire. Friday, August 27, at Presteign.

CAERMARTHEN CIRCUIT.

William Bead, Esq. and Arch. Macdonald, Esq.

Caermarchen. Wed. Aug. 18, at Caermarthen.

County Borough of Caermarthen. Same day.

Pembrokeshire. Tuesd. Aug. 24, at Haverfordwest.

Town and County of Haverfordwest. Same day.

Cardiganshire. Monday, Aug. 30, at Cardigan.

PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. in JULY, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

| Bank Stock. | 3 per C. reduced | 3 per C. confols. | 3 per C. Strip. | 4 per C. Strip. | 4 per C. confols. | Long Ann. | Short Ann. | India Stock | India Ann. | India Boards | S. Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | Navy Bills. | Exch. Bills. | Ann. | Lottery Tickets. | Wind Deal | Weather. |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Sunday 116 | 58 | 59 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 75 1/2 | 17 1/2 | | 122 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 18 dif. | Shut | 57 1/2 | 15 | 3 dif. | | | S W | London Rain |
| 116 | 58 | 59 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | | 122 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 17 | | 57 1/2 | 14 1/2 | | | | S W | Fair |
| 115 1/2 | 58 | 59 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 75 | 17 1/2 | | 122 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 19 | | 57 1/2 | 14 1/2 | | | | S W | Rain |
| 115 | 58 | 58 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | | 122 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 18 | | 56 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 8 | 4 | | S | Fair |
| Sunday | 57 | 58 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 73 | | | 122 | | 16 | | | 17 1/2 | 7 | 2 1/2 | | S E | Fair |
| 114 | 57 | 58 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 73 | 17 1/2 | | 121 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 14 | | 56 1/2 | | | 2 1/2 | | S W | Rain |
| 114 | 57 | 57 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 73 | 17 1/2 | | 121 1/2 | | 14 | | | 17 | 5 | 2 1/2 | | S W | Fair |
| 114 1/2 | 57 | 57 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 73 | 17 1/2 | | 118 1/2 | | 14 | | | 17 | 5 | 2 1/2 | | S W | Fair |
| 114 1/2 | 57 | 57 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 73 | 17 1/2 | | 119 | | 12 | | 56 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 4 | 2 | | S | Fair |
| 114 1/2 | 59 | 57 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 73 | | | 119 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 12 | | 56 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 3 | 1 1/2 | | S E | Fair |
| Sunday | 57 | 58 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 73 | | | 119 | 53 1/2 | 11 | | | 16 | 3 | 1 1/2 | | S W | Fair |
| 114 1/2 | 57 | 58 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 73 | | | 118 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 9 | | | 16 1/2 | | 1 1/2 | | S W | Fair |
| 114 1/2 | 57 | 58 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 73 | | | 117 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 8 | | | 16 1/2 | | 1 1/2 | | S W | Fair |
| 114 1/2 | 57 | 58 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 73 | | | 118 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 7 | | | 16 1/2 | | 1 1/2 | | S W | Fair |
| Sunday | 57 | 58 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 73 | | | | 53 1/2 | 6 | | | 15 1/2 | | 1 1/2 | | S W | Fair |
| 114 1/2 | 57 | 58 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 73 | | | | | 6 | | | 15 1/2 | | 1 1/2 | | S W | Fair |
| 114 1/2 | 57 | 58 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 73 | | | | | 4 | | | 15 1/2 | | 1 1/2 | | S W | Fair |
| Sunday | 57 | 57 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 73 | | | 120 1/2 | | 4 | | 56 1/2 | | | 1 1/2 | | S W | Rain |
| 114 1/2 | 57 | 57 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 73 | | | 120 1/2 | 54 | 4 | | | 16 1/2 | 1 | 1 1/2 | | S W | Rain |
| 116 | 57 | 57 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 74 | | | 121 1/2 | | 4 | | | 16 | 1 | 1 1/2 | | S W | Fair |
| 116 1/2 | 57 | 56 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 75 | | | 121 1/2 | | 5 | | | | 2 | 3 1/2 | | S W | Fair |
| Sunday | 58 | 56 1/2 a 58 1/2 | | | 74 1/2 | | | 121 1/2 | | | | | | 2 | 3 1/2 | | S W | Fair |
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THE

LONDON MAGAZINE,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,

FOR AUGUST, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

June 24.

THE House of Commons went into a committee on the bill for enabling Sir Ashton Lever to sell his museum by lottery, and Mr. Gascoigne Jun. the patron of the bill, moved the particulars with which the blanks were to be filled up. After some dispute respecting the sum to be specified, as the supposed value of the articles to be disposed of, the words forty-two thousand pounds were inserted, not as estimating the real value of the museum, but to restrict Sir Ashton from raising more than that sum, leaving him at liberty to raise as much under as he could. By a clause in the bill, the museum is to be vested in trustees for the benefit of the fortunate adventurers in the lottery. Lord Surrey was apprehensive that Sir Ashton's creditors might be injured by this means, as they would be deprived of all claim upon his property the moment it should be vested in the trustees. To this the Attorney-General replied, that the creditors would not be in a worse case than if Sir Ashton were to make a *bona fide* sale of the museum, and put the money in his pocket. Lord Surrey was not satisfied, and gave notice, that unless the friends of the bill would produce evidence to prove that the property was not encumbered, he would oppose the bill in its next stage.

The adjustment of the East-India Company's dividend was introduced without any previous notice, and in a manner artfully calculated to preclude debate. On the dissolution of the late
LOND. MAG. August, 1784.

parliament, the Company had been liberal of their money and their influence. They had contributed not a little to the minister's establishment, and the overthrow of his opponents; and they were now prepared to enforce their claim on his gratitude, by the dread of their power. From this time their weight in the House of Commons began to appear, and we shall soon see, not only the interest of the public, but even the views of the minister, giving way to their accommodation.

Mr. Pitt prefaced the business, by observing, that it was not his intention to bring forward any question relative to the Company, till the report of the committee, to whom the state of their finances had been referred, should be laid on the table, and accurately considered; but as the dividend, if any was made, must be declared before the end of the month, a circumstance that had come to his knowledge only this day, and since the Company, in the present state of their bonded debt, were restrained from making a dividend without the leave of parliament, he trusted that the necessity of passing a bill for that purpose, with all possible expedition, would not be disputed; and considering that the credit of the Company, and, perhaps, of the public, was at stake, he thought the dividend for the half year now due, ought to be at the rate of 8 per cent. and moved for leave to bring in a bill to that effect.

Mr. Eden thought 8 per cent. in the present state of the Company's affairs, unreasonable to the last degree. It was
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strange.

strange, indeed, that the proprietors should divide as much, in the most embarrassed state of their finances, as in times of prosperity. He had long been of opinion, that even 6 per cent. would be a stretch, yet this he was willing to allow, but he could not consent to 8. He afterwards added, that a retrospect of twenty years would shew, that the Company had as often divided 6 as 8 per cent. Mr. Dundas deprecated a debate on this subject. As it would be impossible to peruse the report of the committee on the state of the Company's finances by to-morrow, the House must consent to vote the dividend, upon the confidence reposed in those who held the management of affairs; otherwise, whatever was said, relative to the good or bad state of the Company's affairs, must rest upon the individual authority of members, and unfounded assertions might thus go forth, that might do infinite prejudice to public credit. Mr. Fox said it would be a mockery of the public, for the Company to divide among themselves as much as was usual under more favourable circumstances, while they were applying to parliament for relief, and thus to shift the distresses, occasioned by their own mismanagement, from themselves to the people at large. By fraudulent accounts and high dividends, they were imposing on the public, whose credit their conduct was calculated to ruin. Major Scott contended, that if 6 per cent. had been divided when we were at war with all the world, surely a greater dividend might be allowed now, when we enjoyed a profound peace. He observed, that the report of the committee on the state of the Company's finances would appear erroneous in some respects, and moved that some recent dispatches from India, particularly Mr. Hastings's letter to the directors*, which held forth a very flattering prospect of the Company's affairs, might be laid before the House, as containing more authentic information. This was agreed to.

June 25. The order of the day being read for committing the bill, Mr. Eden objected both to the form and

the essence of it. The preamble stated that doubts had arisen whether the Company had, at present, a power to make a dividend. Now, he was of opinion that no doubt whatever could exist on the subject. By an act passed two years ago, the power of making any dividend was absolutely taken from the Company, when their bonded debt should amount to a particular sum, which it greatly exceeded at present; and he suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer how far it would be proper, by raising doubts without any ground, to give the directors a handle for disregarding the act in future. He objected also to the wording of the clause, by which the Company were empowered to make a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. as seeming to imply that 8 per cent. was the specific sum which ought to be divided. He had several reasons for dissenting from this opinion. In the first place, the House had not considered the report of the committee on the account of the Company's finances. Secondly, they were allowing the Company to divide money not their own; and it was rather singular, that while the Company were applying to parliament for time to pay their debts, when they were not able to accept the bills drawn upon them, they should yet expect permission to make as large a dividend as if they did not owe a shilling. There was a third consideration: by law the Company are bound to pay certain sums for King's ships in their service, whenever they divide 8 per cent. on their nett profits: to what extent this might lead was too obvious to be insisted on. The Speaker then left the chair, and Mr. Pitt explained the preamble, and amended the wording of the clause objected to. The bill was then reported, read a third time, and passed.

The next business was the army extraordinary, previous to which Lord Beauchamp observed, that there were four regiments to be reduced, the officers of which corps, having purchased their commissions under a persuasion that they were not to be disbanded, would have an equitable claim on the

humanity

humanity of the House, for something to be done in their favour. Mr. Pitt did not disapprove of the proposal. If the case of these officers should appear to call for relief, it might be granted by a specific application, but could not be included in the army estimates. The House then went into a committee of supply, and voted the extraordinary of the army without any debate.

The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors passed through a committee in the same manner.

June 28. The dispatch with which the bill for allowing the East-India Company to make a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. was carried through the House of Lords did not elude opposition. After the third reading of the bill, Lord Loughborough objected to it. To allow the Company, at a time when they were understood to be almost insolvent, to make a dividend equal to that which was made in the height of their prosperity, a dividend which all the world knew the Company of themselves were unable to bear, was but a poor attempt to put a good face on a bad cause, and would rather sink than advance their credit. From this a general conclusion might be drawn, that they were increasing their debt by such a lavish proceeding, and mankind would have less confidence in their responsibility, than if they shewed themselves careful and economical with their remaining property. The Company must either have a sufficient surplus over and above their debts, to justify the sum divided, or they must divide the money of the public, or the money of their creditors. Now, could the Company prove, by any statement of their affairs, that they had a clear surplus equal to the amount of the dividend proposed? Undoubtedly not. That being the case, was it meant that the Company should be permitted to divide so much of the public money? If it was, why not avow it? In either case the truth ought to be stated. Should the situation of the Company's affairs appear not to be such as the law required them to be, before they came to parliament for

a bill to authorize a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. that ought to be recited in the preamble, and a reason assigned why parliament, nevertheless, declared such a dividend lawful. If, on the other hand, it was meant to assist the Company with the public money, that should be declared, and a fund provided for the necessary sum. With regard to the third idea, that of sanctioning the Company to make a dividend out of the money of their creditors, there was something so enormous in the proposition, that he could not for a moment suppose the House willing to connive at a matter which amounted to a gross fraud, and a direct robbery. The bare possibility of having lent the authority of the legislature to such a procedure was not to be endured for a moment. Since the directors had omitted to lay before the Lords of the Treasury a state of their affairs up to the 5th of March last, proving their ability to make a dividend, which by act of parliament they were bound to do, it must be concluded that they were unable to produce such a state of their affairs, or had been guilty of a gross neglect and delinquency, in not having complied with the act of parliament. He was not inclined to think that they deserved the latter imputation, and for these reasons should give his negative to the bill.

Lord Thurlow said, that opposition, at such a stage, was altogether unusual and unexpected: he was not, therefore, prepared to enter so fully and correctly into the necessity of the bill, as he otherwise should have been. In the other House, it had been found a necessary measure to support the Company's credit, and had passed without any obstruction; and surely they must be the best judges, who were investigating the Company's situation. The Company were not to be governed by the petty mercantile rules of private and individual traders. Neither they nor any other company, trading in a manner equally extensive, could go on for a single year, if they were restrained from making a dividend, except they were able to prove that they had a

surplus in their cash account equal to that dividend. That the affairs of the Company were not in a condition as flourishing as they had been at a given period was not to be ascribed to them as a fault. They had partaken of the general calamity, in which the unfortunate wisdom of the councils that directed the affairs of the nation during the war had involved the whole kingdom. In consequence of this, their cash account might not appear to justify a dividend of 8 per cent.—but it was not from that, but from a general view of their circumstances, from such appearances of present merchandize and growing profit, as would satisfy reasonable men, that the Company were to be deemed capable of making their dividend. He, therefore, trusted their lordships would not so materially injure the credit of the Company and of the public, as rejecting the bill would certainly do.—Nine peers divided with Lord Loughborough, and seventeen with the Lord Chancellor, and the bill passed.

The House of Commons went into a committee on a bill for enabling soldiers and sailors, who had served in the army or navy since the 1st of April, 1763, to exercise trades in corporate towns, without having previously obtained the freedom of such towns. Sir James Johnstone recommended to extend the benefits of the bill indiscriminately to all who had borne arms in the public service, in the militia or fencible regiments, and had been honourably discharged. The amendment was adopted, with a proviso, however, excluding substitutes in the militia, a class of men, who having served for hire, were not thought entitled to this indulgence.

The House being resumed, agreed to the report of the committee of supply on the extraordinaries of the army.

June 30. The House of Commons having resolved itself into a committee, and Mr. Gilbert taken his seat at the table, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to open the Budget. The situation, he said, of a person in the office which he had the honour to fill, was

at all times unpleasant, but more particularly so, when, after the nation had for some time tasted the blessings of peace, he found himself under the necessity of imposing heavy burdens on the people. This one pleasure, however, would arise from the business of the day, that whatever additional weight should be laid upon the nation, it would be nearly the whole that would be imposed, in consequence of the late war. The task which his office threw upon him was unpopular; but he trusted to the candour and generosity of the public, that what the exigencies of the state necessarily called for would not be imputed to him as a fault, more especially as he had not created these exigencies, but had found them in their utmost pressure. He began by stating the various supplies that had been voted for the service of the present year, to the amount of 14,773,715*; against which he set off the ways and means already voted, leaving a balance of 6,000,000 to be raised by a loan. In negotiating this loan, he had excited what he so strongly recommended last year—a competition. Two sets of gentlemen had treated with him; and in order to induce them to propose reasonable terms for the public, he assured them that they should have the entire disposal of the loan, except so much of it as had always been reserved for the public companies and offices. The prices of the stocks had been soon settled by both parties; the only difference had been about the annuity to the subscribers: one set insisted upon six shillings a-year, the other offered to take 5s. 6d.—of course he had closed with the latter. He then explained the terms of the loan†, by which it appeared, that the sum to be paid by the public would be 9½d. short of what would be lent. This would be made up to the money-lender by a douceur of six lottery-tickets for every 1000l. subscribed. In former lotteries, the profit on tickets was generally estimated at 3l. the prime cost being 10l. but as in this year's lottery there would be only 36,000 tickets, he rated them at 4l. per ticket, or 2l. 8s.

per cent. making, with 1l. 7s. 2d. discount on prompt payment, a bonus of 3l. 14s. 4½d.

The next thing to be considered was the unfunded debt. It would have been a desirable thing to have funded the whole of it this session, that the people might have known at once the extent of their burdens; but carrying such a mass of stock to market would have considerably lowered the prices of the funds already subsisting; and, therefore, he could not have made so good a bargain in negotiating the loan. For this reason, he had given up his original intention, and resolved to fund only seven millions of it, the amount of the whole being about thirteen millions in navy bills, and one in ordnance debentures: but as most of the navy bills actually bore interest, he proposed to lay on taxes, this year, for the interest of the whole. It remained then to determine in what fund he should give the stock. He had always been of opinion, that the stock which would bring the price nearest to par would be the most eligible for the public, as parliament ought always to have a view to the redemption of the debt. For this purpose a 5 per cent. fund appeared to him the most proper. It was new indeed, and properly speaking an experimental one. He was aware, that to induce people to place their money in such a stock, it would be necessary to make it irredeemable for a term of years, though he had chosen rather to adopt a plan somewhat different, and make it irredeemable only till a given sum of any of the other stocks, 25 millions for instance, should be paid off, which would have all the effect of a long term, with those who might be of opinion that such a sum would never be paid off, and would leave the nation at liberty to redeem this fund, when its resources should enable it to do so. He valued this fund at 93l. per cent. and proposed to exchange it with the navy bills at that price; but as the whole of the navy debt was not to be funded this year, it was necessary to establish a mode of preference.

He divided the navy bills into several classes, giving a preference to those of the longest standing, and making some allowance for the discount upon them: thus the holder of a bill of 1782 was to be admitted to convert his demand into 5 per cent. stock before the holder of a bill of 1783, and so on; and in this manner he disposed of seven millions of navy debt*.

To provide for the interest of this and the six millions borrowed, the first article he proposed was a tax upon hats, which he divided into two classes; those made solely of felt to pay 6d. each, and those made of any other mixture two shillings; and computing the number made in this kingdom annually at four millions, of which about 750,000 are exported, he estimated the produce of the whole at 150,000l.

2. Ribbands and gauzes. There were, he said, 25,000 looms employed annually in weaving these articles, but as many of them were occasionally out of use, he reckoned only 19,000, which would manufacture 71,136,000 yards every year. By a tax of one penny per yard, he expected to raise 120,000l.

3. Coals. This article was already taxed pretty highly, but very disproportionately; for while the coals consumed in London paid a duty of eight shillings per chaldron, those used in the interior parts of the kingdom were subject only to a tax of five shillings. This difference had arisen from a tax of three shillings per chaldron on all coals consumed in London, imposed in the reign of Queen Anne, to raise a fund for building fifty churches, and when the churches were finished, the legislature, instead of taking off the tax, applied it to the exigencies of the state. He intended, therefore, to make the tax equal on all coals throughout the kingdom, from which, after exempting certain great manufactories, he expected 150,000l†.

4. Horses. A tax of ten shillings each on all horses, except those employed in the carrying trade, and in agriculture. From the number of car-

riages

* The holders of navy bills objected to this mode of payment, and Mr. Pitt was obliged to make them a more liberal compensation.

† This tax met with such opposition as induced the minister to give it up.

riages that pay to the wheel tax, allowing three horses to each, there must be 50,000 for these conveyances, exclusive of the infinite number of saddle and race horses. This he took at 100,000l.

5. Printed and stained linens and calicoes. These he believed well able to bear an additional duty, because they now sell 20 per cent. cheaper than during the war. He intended to lay duties on them from 3d. to 1s. a yard, according to their different breadths, which would bring in 120,000l.

6. Candles. He lamented that the exigencies of the state obliged him to have recourse to so very necessary an article, and hoped an additional half-penny per pound would not be found burdensome. He believed that in poor families not more than ten pounds were consumed annually; it would, therefore, only amount to five-pence, yet on an article of such general use it would produce 100,000l.

7. Stamp licences to all dealers in exciseable commodities, the highest class except one to pay 10l. and the lowest 1l. Brewers, vinegar distillers, callico printers, 10l. per annum each; and distillers of spirits 50l. From which he expected 80,000l.

8. Bricks and tiles. Of these one hundred and five millions were made in the neighbourhood of London; about the same quantity in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire; and about as many more in the rest of England: a duty of 2s. 6d. per 1000 would, therefore, give 50,000l.

9. Qualifications for shooting. He did not mean that a licence should be construed into a qualification to those who are not otherwise qualified; but that those who are qualified should be disabled from shooting without a licence: reckoning three persons in every parish in England who would pay to this tax, at a guinea each, and also a guinea on deputations to game-keepers, it his might be taken at 30,000l.

10. Paper. An addition of one third of the actual duty, valued at 18,000l.

11. Hackney coaches. A duty of

five shillings each, per week, on 1000, would give 12,000l. He then recapitulated the articles*, making altogether 930,000l. which exceeded the sum wanted to pay the interest of the loan, the new 5 per cent. fund, and the remaining half of the unfunded debt at 4 per cent. by 30,000l.

He avoided entering into a full detail of the regulations that were to make part of the several bills, and only hoped that he had been able to convey clear and distinct ideas of the respective taxes, and the doctrines of finance which he had touched upon. He trusted the committee would see that he had done what his indispensable duty required. He was not conscious of having left any matter untouched, which it imported the House or the public to be apprized of. On the contrary, he had studiously endeavoured to disguise nothing that affected the real interest of the state; and however great the personal risque or inconvenience might be, or the danger of incurring popular odium, by proposing heavy burdens on the people, he had not shrunk from that painful act of duty, since the exigency of affairs required such burthens to be imposed.

Mr. Fox complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the firm and open manner in which he had laid before the House the extent of those weighty demands for which the public faith stood pledged, and commended his adherence to that mode of raising money which was sanctioned by the example of former ministers. He was not satisfied with the terms proposed to the holders of navy bills, and controverted some of the minister's calculations with regard to the produce of the new taxes, particularly that on ribbands and gauzes, shewing that, according to the state of population in this country, every female must be rated to consume twenty yards annually, from the moment of her birth, to produce the revenue expected from it. He questioned the advantages of the new five per cent. fund, and mistrusted the proposed mode of liquidating the national debt, which, from the fluctua-

tion

tion of human affairs, he allowed to be attainable, but not with certainty and expedition.

Several other members remarked on the different taxes, particularly the coal tax, and the tax on linens and calicoes. On the whole, however, the opening of the budget was well received by the House, and the several resolutions were put and agreed to.

July 1. The resolutions of the committee were reported, and read a first time. The Chancellor of the Exchequer begged that all arguments respecting the taxes might be reserved, till the bills and their various regulations were seen, that they might then proceed to the discussion with the necessary information before them, and free from every sort of prejudice. Several members declared their opposition to the coal tax; and Mr. Eden objected to the terms proposed to the holders of navy bills, as being a substitution which would derange the order of payment, contrary to the established expectation. To this Mr. Pitt replied, that it was entirely at the option of the navy bill holder to accede to the terms proposed, or to remain in the same situation in which he was before.

July 2. The House of Commons having resolved itself into a committee, to take into consideration the report of the select committee appointed to investigate the East-India Company's account of their finances, &c. Mr. Pitt rose to propose measures for the relief of the Company, in the present embarrassed state of their affairs, which he conceived to be the general object of the report, and in the discussion of which, every circumstance of it would properly come under review. He observed that the Company's affairs were far within the possibility of being retrieved, and that it concerned the prudence and policy of this country to succour their present debilitated state, with a reliance on the advantages to be derived from their future vigour. In providing relief for their present necessity, three principal points were to be considered. 1st. The debts due to the public by the accumulation of

duties. 2d. The bills drawn on the Company from India. 3d. The regulation of their dividends. For the discharge of their debt to the public it would be requisite to indulge them with time, an inconvenience, indeed, which the public could ill brook, but as it bore no proportion to the injury that might be sustained from distressing the Company, he thought it ought to be submitted to, as the least of two evils. He, therefore, proposed that the duties due up to a certain time should be paid in six months, from January next, and the remainder, which might be due at the end of the present year, in twelve months. The next was a question infinitely more doubtful and delicate. It was easy to see the whole extent of the evil which granting time for the payment of the duties would occasion; but it was not so easy to foresee the evils that might ensue from suffering the Company to accept the bills that were or might be drawn in India. On this point he wished to act with caution, and would be governed by the wisdom of the House. Bills to a very considerable amount were already received and accepted; bills to a much greater amount were announced; and more were expected. What was to be done in this matter? The Company stated probable grounds of belief, that they would be in circumstances to answer these demands. They exposed what they themselves thought the real state of their affairs; they acknowledged their present embarrassments; but stated the prospects on which they made their application to parliament for leave to accept the bills coming home. It appeared that they owed a debt of five millions in India. The accounts of what they had suffered by the war were not yet fully made up, nor could their amount be properly ascertained. Their circumstances, however, in India, were not flattering; but without indulging too sanguine ideas on the one hand, or too gloomy and desponding on the other, he was of opinion that there were such rational prospects of their recovery, as would justify the House in authorizing them to accept the bills of which

which they had received notice. These prospects, however, were only to be realized by the most rigid and inflexible economy. The establishments in India must pay the strictest attention to principles of reform, and even of parsimony. Orders from home must be obeyed, and the system amended throughout. The trade to China, he trusted, might be improved, by regulations in the revenue laws at home; and that wise arrangements concerted at home, and properly enforced abroad, would carry reform through the presidencies. With these views, he thought the Company ought to be suffered to accept the bills, as a necessary support to their credit. As to the third head, the dividends of the Company, he wished them to be settled on some such certain basis as would enable the directors to act, without applying from time to time to parliament, for which purpose he requested the co-operation of the House. On the whole, he concluded that we were called upon by every principle of prudence, policy, wisdom, and self-preservation, to extend that succour so necessary to the Company's affairs, and moved for leave to bring in a bill, allowing them a further respite of duties, authorizing them to accept bills, and producing necessary regulations as to future dividends.

Mr. Francis requested the Chancellor of the Exchequer to explain whether he did not consider the public as responsible for the future defalcations of the Company, if they should be permitted to accept bills exceeding the sum to which they were limited by law. Bills to the amount of 4,000,000*l.* were expected: did the minister mean to pledge the public faith for the payment of those bills, if the Company should not be able to pay them when they became due? As to the prospects of reform and œconomy, which had been built upon with such certainty, he did not view them with equal confidence. Orders were to be obeyed—ministers had always said so, but orders had never yet been obeyed; and on what rational ground was œconomy looked for? On what experience of

the Company's past conduct was this hope founded?

Mr. Pitt was of opinion, that the public would not be bound for the payment of those bills, if the Company should not be able to take them up, and believed that such an idea would never have been entertained, had it not been first thrown out by an honourable gentleman* in the last session of parliament.

This called up Mr. Fox, who said that, though the bill-holders could not be said to have a legal demand upon the public, in case of the Company's insolvency, still the public was bound, in honour and in equity, to see that the bill-holders should not be injured. The reason was obvious. Parliament having a superintending power over the Company, its authorizing the acceptance of bills to a certain amount undoubtedly implied a conviction of the Company's competency to pay those bills. It was in the confidence reposed in the wisdom and equity of parliament, which could never be supposed to lend its sanction to fraud or injustice, that people would advance their money on the acceptance of the Company; and as, in case of insolvency the parliament, might be charged with having been the cause of advancing the money, so parliament would be bound in honour to see that none suffered by their reliance on that opinion. So far, therefore, might the public faith be said to be a collateral security to the bill-holders.

Mr. Dundas argued from the act of parliament† by which power was given to the lords of the Treasury to allow or restrain the acceptance of bills beyond a certain sum, that no man could imagine the public in any degree responsible, in case of the Company's insolvency. The meaning of the act was merely that when the Company divided eight per cent. the public became entitled to three-fourths of the profits of the territorial revenues, and until those three fourths were paid, the lords of the Treasury had a discretionary power to refuse or allow the acceptance of bills to a greater amount than 350,000*l.* When, therefore, the Treas-

ury

* Mr. Fox. † Passed in the year 1773.

ury consented that the Company should accept bills to a greater amount, the consequence was simply, that the public consented to forego, *pro hac vice*, its claim to a share in the profits of the Company, until the bills accepted in consequence of the consent of the Treasury should be discharged. Farther than this the act of parliament did not go; and nothing could appear more surprising to him, than for any one to maintain that the public faith stood pledged, either directly or indirectly, by the consent of the Treasury, for the payment of the bills accepted in consequence of such consent. Mr. Fox adhered to his former opinion; for as it was to be presumed that people would not advance their money, in the present distressed situation of the Company, if they thought it unsupported by the public, so it was fair to argue, that their advancing money, as soon as the Treasury should consent to the acceptance of the bills, was to be ascribed solely

to the idea, that as parliament and the public countenanced the acceptance, so parliament and the public stood in the light of guarantees, that the Company's resources would be found equal to all their engagements; and, therefore, if these resources should afterwards fail, the nation might well be thought by the bill-holders security for the payment of the bills.

Mr. Jenkinson combated these arguments, and corroborated Mr. Dundas's explanation of the act of parliament.

Mr. Eden, in a subsequent part of the debate, was not disposed to adopt either opinion, in its full extent; but he had no doubt, that if the authority of parliament was pledged to the bill-holders, parliament was at least bound so far to protect them, as not to permit the Company to divide the money of the bill-holder, and to protest his bill, and this remark would apply materially to a great proportion of the bills at present unaccepted.

M E D I C I N E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

OF all the diseases to which the human body is liable, those which have their seat in the organ upon which our sensations and ideas depend have baffled the attempts of the physician the most. With madness this is very particularly the case; for too often does it resist every effort of the healing art. The inquiries made by Dr. Battie some years ago into the nature of this affection will ever be thought extremely ingenious. By those disquisitions, however, the author does not seem to have been led to make any considerable improvement in the treatment of the disease: nor can it be said that we were furnished till lately with ample directions concerning the management of persons in a state of insanity. It is to Dr. Cullen that we are obliged for a well-formed plan of cure, which he has given in the fourth volume of a new edition, just published, of his *Practice of Physic*. The observations of a writer of so much

LOND. MAG. Aug. 1784.

experience on a disease so hard to be removed, since they cannot but be acceptable to the medical readers, it is requested that you will insert in your Magazine.

I am, Sir, &c.

P.

Dr. CULLEN's directions for treating maniacal persons.

Restraining the anger and violence of madmen is always necessary for preventing their hurting themselves or others; but this restraint is also to be considered as a remedy. Angry passions are always rendered more violent by the indulgence of the impetuous motions they produce; and even in madmen, the feeling of restraint will sometimes prevent the efforts which their passion would otherwise occasion. Restraint, therefore, is useful, and ought to be complete; but it should be executed in the easiest manner possible for the patient, and the strait waist-

coat answers every purpose better than any other that has yet been thought of. Although, on many occasions, it may not be safe to allow maniacs to be upon their legs or to walk about, it is never desirable to confine them to a horizontal situation; and whenever it can be admitted they should be more or less in an erect posture.

The restraint mentioned requires confinement within doors, and it should be in a place which presents as few objects of sight and hearing as possible; and particularly, it should be removed from the objects that the patient was formerly acquainted with, as those would more readily call up ideas and their various associations. For this reason the confinement of madmen should hardly ever be in their usual habitation; or if they are kept in it, their apartment should be stripped of all its former furniture. Maniacs should also be without the company of their former acquaintance; the appearance of whom commonly excites emotions that increase the disease.

Fear appears to have been commonly useful. In most cases it has appeared to me, says the doctor, necessary to employ a very constant impression of fear; and therefore to inspire them with the awe and dread of some particular persons, especially of those who are to be constantly near them. This awe and dread is, therefore, by one means or other, to be acquired; in the first place, by their being the authors of all the restraints that may be occasionally proper; but sometimes it may be necessary to acquire it even by stripes and blows. The former, although having the appearance of more severity, are much safer than strokes or blows about the head. Neither of them, however, should be employed further than seems very necessary, and should be trusted only to those whose discretion can be depended upon. There is one case in which they are superfluous; that is, when the maniacal rage is either not susceptible of fear, or incapable of remembering the objects of it; for in such instances, stripes and blows would be wanton barbarity.

Both a low and a spare diet is likely in most cases to be of service.

Different evacuations may be of advantage. In all recent cases blood-letting has been found useful; but when the disease has subsisted for some time, the Doctor observes, it is seldom of service. In those instances in which there is any frequency or fulness of pulse, or any marks of an increased impetus of the blood in the vessels of the head, blood-letting is a proper and even a necessary remedy.

For the same purpose of taking off the fulness and tension of the vessels of the brain, purging may be employed; and I have known (the Doctor remarks) some benefit to be obtained from the frequent use of pretty drastic purgatives. In this, however, I have been frequently disappointed; and I have found more advantage from the frequent use of cooling purgatives, particularly the soluble tartar, than from more drastic medicines.

Vomiting has been frequently employed in mania; the Doctor has never, however, carried the use of this remedy so far as to enable him to judge properly of its effects.

Frequent shaving of the head has been found of service in mania; but blistering, in the Doctor's opinion, will answer better. In recent cases, the blistering has been found useful by inducing sleep; and when it has that effect the repetition of it may be proper; but in maniacal cases that have lasted for some time blistering has not appeared to me (says the Doctor) to be of any service; and in such cases also I have not found perpetual blisters, or any other form of issue, prove useful.

The application of cold might be supposed a proper remedy; but there are many instances of maniacs, who have been exposed for a great length of time to a considerable degree of cold, without having their symptoms any wise relieved. This may render in general the application of cold a doubtful remedy; but it is at the same time certain, that maniacs have often been relieved, and sometimes entirely cured, by the use of cold bathing, especially when administered in a certain manner. This seems to consist in throwing the madman into the cold water by surprise;

prise; by detaining him in it for some length of time; and by pouring water frequently upon the head, while the whole of the body, except the head, is immersed in the water; and thus managing the whole process, so as that, with the assistance of some fear, a refrigerant effect may be produced. This, I can affirm, has been often useful; and that the internal application of cold may be of service, we know, further, from the benefit which has been received in some maniacal cases from the application of ice and snow to the naked head, and from the application of the noted clay cap.

Warm bathing, employed in the common manner, the Doctor has found to be rather hurtful to maniacs.

With regard to the exhibition of opium in mania, Dr. Cullen observes, that he has never carried the trial of it so far as seems to be requisite to an

entire cure; but he has frequently, however, employed large doses of it; and when they had the effect of inducing sleep, it was manifestly with advantage.

As to camphire, in several trials, and even in large doses, no benefit was derived from it.

I have been informed (says the Doctor) that some maniacs have been cured, by being compelled to constant and even hard labour; and as a forced attention to the conduct of any bodily exercise is a very certain means of diverting the mind from pursuing any train of thought, it is highly probable that such exercise may be useful in many cases of mania.

He concludes the subject with observing, that even in several cases of complete mania, he has known a cure take place in the course of a journey carried on for some length of time.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON THE EFFECTS OF CLOSE HOT-ROOMS, LATE HOURS, &c.

FROM DR. A. FOTHERGILL'S HINTS ON ANIMATION.

THE following observations, it is presumed, cannot but be interesting and useful to those who pursue fashionable amusements:

"If a healthy man contaminates a complete gallon of air in a minute, merely by repeatedly respiring it, we may easily explain why the air of a parlour is so considerably injured by company sitting in it, and that of a bed-chamber by a person's only sleeping in it, agreeably to the observations of Dr. Priestley and Dr. White. Here too we may regret that this unhealthy tendency is not a little increased by modern refinement. The mathematical exactness with which the doors and windows of elegant houses are now contrived to shut excludes the necessary ingress of fresh air. The diminutive size of the bedchambers is another capital error, and this is generally aggravated by the pernicious habit of sleeping with the curtains close drawn. The air thus confined becomes replete with perspirable matter, exhaling from the lungs, and all the

invisible ducts of the skin, and in this contaminated state is respired for several hours, a circumstance strangely overlooked in health, and but too much neglected in sickness. In putrid and contagious fevers it renders the room not only very offensive, but highly dangerous to the patient, the practitioner, and the attendants. In close crowded rooms deprived of ventilation, when the air becomes phlogisticated to a certain degree, the candles grow uncommonly dim, and we begin to feel a disagreeable sense of oppression, languor, and faintness, till fresh air is re-admitted, when these symptoms presently vanish. But should this be neglected till the air be completely contaminated, as in the dreadful scene of Calcutta, the same fatal catastrophe would naturally ensue.

Flame and all burning bodies contaminate air in the same manner as respiration. If a lighted taper be placed under a large glass receiver, its light gradually dwindles till at length it expires, rendering the air highly

noxious. This shews the absurdity of attempting to purify pestilential air by lighting up large fires, which, instead of correcting its contagious principle, serve but to injure its respirable quality. Hence also appears the glaring impropriety of that profusion of superfluous fires and candles, which modern luxury has introduced into ball-rooms, assemblies, and all places of splendid entertainment, since these, by adding to the impurity of the air already contaminated by respiration, cannot but prove very unfriendly to health. This evidently conspires with other circumstances in rendering the night air much less pure than that of the day. It may, therefore, serve to point out the pernicious tendency of that *rage for late hours*, which so entirely possesses the polite world, and which begins to pervade even the inferior ranks of society. The votaries of fashion in this country seem to vie with each other in converting day into night, and night into day, by reversing all the sober rules of their wiser ancestors, and in setting even nature at defiance.

A large portion of the time destined for repose is now spent in long vigils over the card table, or if it can be spared from game, it is devoted to midnight revels, or sometimes perchance to books and serious lucubrations. During this solemn period, the animal and even vegetable tribes yield to the powerful impulse of sleep*. The latter, instead of breathing forth dephlogisticated air, now shed a baleful influence over the creation. While the external atmosphere is overspread with nocturnal fogs and exhalations, the hot air of the room shares the unwholesome effluvia now superadded to the other contaminating causes. The night being thus consumed in watching, the fragrant and refreshing hours of morning, intended for invigorating exercises, are spent in relaxing slumbers, and thus from day to day is the same

unnatural retrograde course of life uniformly repeated. An inconsistency certainly unworthy the wisdom of the superior orders of the community, and particularly those who preside over the common weal, and consider themselves as complete connoisseurs in the art of *savoir vivre*. Not only statesmen and senators, but divines and philosophers, unite in thus deliberately yielding up their reason, and in becoming the willing slaves to this tyrannical custom. Above all, it is to be lamented that so unnatural a habit is so much countenanced by the British ladies, those arbiters of taste and elegance, who controul even custom, and from whose decision there is no appeal: otherwise I would beg leave to admonish the fair delinquents, that it is not only extremely injurious to their health and vivacity, but also to their beauty and loveliness. For surely it is our duty earnestly to remind them, that whatever is subversive of the former must ultimately prove destructive of the latter. Their still persisting in so pernicious a habit, which their cooler reason cannot but condemn, will then be considered as an impeachment of their prudence, as well as a reproach to their understanding. On the other hand, could they be prevailed upon to unite in opposing it, they would take the most effectual step towards reforming the age, and establishing their own empire on the firmest basis; they might then safely rely on their natural complexion, without having recourse to the wretched substitutes of art. Their own native charms would render them infinitely more amiable than the whole tribe of boasted cosmetics. We should then have much less reason to regret the rapid decay of genuine beauty, and the total inefficacy of art to repair those ravages which it unavoidably undergoes in thus daily sacrificing to this goddess of folly!

MATHEMATICS.

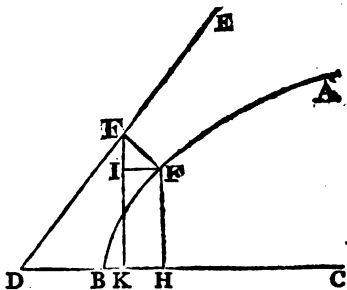
* That plants sleep in the night season is evident from the collapsed state of their leaves, and a manifest change in their whole external habit. This singular phenomenon does not depend merely upon change of temperature, being no less observable in the hot-house than in the open air.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

50. QUESTION (V. March) answered.

LET a express the length of the curve AFB, which is given because the point A, and parabola ABD are given, n and m the velocities of the bodies in the curve, and line DE, respectively, and p half the parameter of the parabola: moreover, let b be put for DB, $s =$ the sine of the angle D, and c its cosine, also let $y = HF$. Suppose, now, that F and F' are the situations of the two bodies when their distance FF' is the least possible; then, by the nature of the curve, BH will be expressed by $\frac{y^2}{2p}$; and, by Simpson's Fluxions,



Art. 138, the length of the arc BF is $\frac{y\sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{2p} + \frac{p}{2} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{p}$.

Consequently, $a - \frac{y\sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{2p} - \frac{p}{2} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{p} = AF$; and, by

the question, $n : m :: a - \frac{y\sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{2p} - \frac{p}{2} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{p} : \frac{am}{n} -$

$\frac{my}{2np} \sqrt{p^2+y^2} - \frac{mp}{2n} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{p}, = DF$. Then, by trigonometry,

radius ($=1$) : $\frac{am}{n} - \frac{my}{2np} \sqrt{p^2+y^2} - \frac{mp}{2n} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{p} :: s :$

$\frac{ams}{n} - \frac{msy}{2np} \sqrt{p^2+y^2} - \frac{mps}{2n} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{p} (= GK) :: c : \frac{acm}{n}$

$- \frac{cmy}{2np} \times \sqrt{p^2+y^2} - \frac{cmp}{2n} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{p}, = DK$. Hence, there-

fore, DH being $= b + \frac{y^2}{2p}$, and KI, $= HF, = y$; FI, $= HK$, will be $= b + \frac{y^2}{2p}$

$- \frac{acm}{n} + \frac{cmy}{2np} \sqrt{p^2+y^2} + \frac{cmp}{2n} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{p}$; and FI, $= FK -$

$IK = \frac{ams}{n} - y - \frac{msy}{2np} \sqrt{p^2+y^2} - \frac{sm p}{2n} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{p}$. Conse-

quently (Euc. 47. I.)

$\left[b + \frac{y^2}{2p} - \frac{acm}{n} + \frac{cmy}{2np} \sqrt{p^2+y^2} + \frac{cmp}{2n} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{p} \right]^2 +$
 $\left[\frac{ams}{n} - y - \frac{msy}{2np} \sqrt{p^2+y^2} - \frac{sm p}{2n} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{p} \right]^2 = FF^2$, which will
 be a *minimum* when FF is so; and, therefore, its fluxion,

$\frac{2yy}{p} + \frac{cmy \times p^2 + 2y^2}{np \sqrt{p^2+y^2}} + \frac{cm p y}{n \sqrt{p^2+y^2}} \times$

$b + \frac{y^2}{2p} - \frac{acm}{n} + \frac{cmy}{2np} \sqrt{p^2+y^2} + \frac{cmp}{2n} \times \text{H. log. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{p} -$

$$\frac{2y}{p} - \frac{msy \times p^2 + 2y^2}{\pi p \sqrt{p^2 + y^2}} - \frac{sm \dot{p} y}{\pi \sqrt{p^2 + y^2}} \times$$

$$\frac{ams}{\pi} - y - \frac{msy}{2\pi p} \sqrt{p^2 + y^2} - \frac{sm \dot{p}}{2\pi} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2 + y^2}}{p} = 0. \text{ Hence we have}$$

$$\frac{2y}{p} + \frac{cy}{\pi p} \times \frac{p^2 + 2y^2}{\sqrt{p^2 + y^2}} + \frac{cm \dot{p}}{\pi \sqrt{p^2 + y^2}} \times$$

$$b + \frac{y^2}{2p} - \frac{acm}{\pi} + \frac{cm y}{2\pi p} \sqrt{p^2 + y^2} + \frac{cm \dot{p}}{2\pi} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2 + y^2}}{p} =$$

$$2 + \frac{ms}{\pi p} \times \frac{p^2 + 2y^2}{\sqrt{p^2 + y^2}} + \frac{sm \dot{p}}{\pi \sqrt{p^2 + y^2}} \times$$

$$\frac{ams}{\pi} - y - \frac{msy}{2\pi p} \sqrt{p^2 + y^2} - \frac{sm \dot{p}}{2\pi} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2 + y^2}}{p}. \text{ From this equa-}$$

tion the value of y may be found, and then every thing else which is required.

S C H O L I U M.

This question is not analogous to that of finding the nearest approach of the centers of the sun and moon in the Flamsteedian projection of solar eclipses: for, in that problem, the angular velocity of a line drawn from the center of the ellipse, which represents the path of the vertex of the place, to the point where that place is situated at any given time, is uniform; whereas in the question now under consideration, the velocity of the point along the curve is uniform; which is a very different affair. But, if it were otherwise, these solutions would not be strictly true which proceed on a supposition that the line FF, at the time of the nearest approach of the bodies to one another, is perpendicular to the path of the moon, or line DE; for, notwithstanding *Mr. Ferguson* and some others have proceeded on such supposition, it is easy to shew that in so doing, they have done wrong.

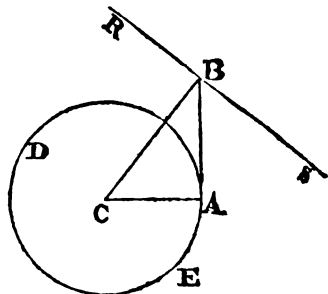
51. QUESTION (I. April) answered by Mr. WILLIAM KAY.

C O N S T R U C T I O N.

Let the given circle be ADE, the center of which is C, and RS the line given in position. From C, draw CB perpendicular to RS, and meeting it in B; and from B draw BA to touch the circle, by Euc. III. 17, and the thing is done.

D E M O N S T R A T I O N.

By *Simpson's Geometry*, I. 20. BC is the shortest line that can be drawn from the point C to RS; and it is manifest, the side AC, and angle at A, of the triangle ABC, being constant, that AB will be the shortest possible when AC is so; and, consequently, their sum must be the shortest possible at the same time.

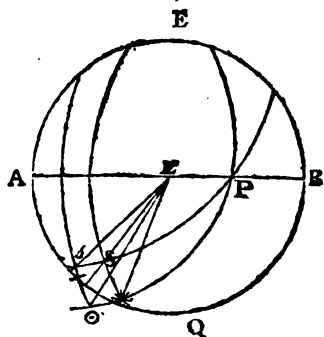


Q. E. D.

52. QUESTION (II. April) answered by the Proposer.

Let AEBQ represent the horizon, APB the meridian, P the elevated pole, Z the zenith of the place, P * ☉ and PS the given hour circles, and * S a portion of the parallel of declination of that star which changes its azimuth the greatest quantity possible in passing over the interval contained between the hour circles PS and P * ☉; and which consequently is that required by the question. Draw the azimuth circles Z * and ZS; and let ☉ be another parallel of declination, indefinitely near the former, and meeting the given hour circles in the points ☉ and * if

of the azimuthal circles $Z\odot$ and Zs be drawn, it is plain that if the star be supposed to change its declination by the quantity \odot , $=8s$, the azimuthal angle $\odot Zs$, will be increased by the small fluxional angle SZs and diminished by the angle $\odot Z\odot$; and it is well known that when these two are equal the angle $\odot Zs$ will be a *maximum*. To determine when this will happen, and from thence give a solution to the question, it may be observed that in the spherical triangles $ZP\odot$, ZPS , the side ZP , and the angles $ZP\odot$, ZPS are constant, while the other sides and angles vary with the sides $P\odot$ and PS ; therefore, by the 15th theorem of



Cotes, *de Estim. Err. in Mixt. Math.*
 $\odot Z\odot :: \sin. Z\odot : \sin. P\odot Z$, and $Ss : SZs :: \sin. ZS : \sin. PSZ$. Now, as $\odot Z\odot = 8s$, and $\odot Z\odot = SZs$, we have, by *Euc. V. 11.* $\sin. Z\odot : \sin. P\odot Z :: \sin. ZS : \sin. PSZ$; and alternately, $\sin. Z\odot : \sin. ZS :: \sin. P\odot Z : \sin. PSZ$:
 out $\sin. Z\odot P = \frac{\sin. ZP\odot \times \sin. ZP}{\sin. Z\odot}$, and $\sin. ZSP = \frac{\sin. ZPS \times \sin. ZP}{\sin. ZS}$;
 consequently, $\sin.^2 Z\odot : \sin.^2 ZS :: \sin. ZP \times \sin. ZP\odot : \sin. ZP \times \sin. ZPS ::$
 $\sin. ZP\odot : \sin. ZPS$, by *Euc. V. 15.*

Put, now, s and c for the sine and cosine of the latitude, x for the sine of PS , $=P\odot$; a and b for the sines, and m and n for the cosines of the angles ZPS . and $ZP\odot$; then the cosine of ZS will be $cmx + s\sqrt{1-x^2}$, that of $Z\odot = cnx + s\sqrt{1-x^2}$, and the squares of their sines $1 - cmx + s\sqrt{1-x^2}$, and $1 - cnx + s\sqrt{1-x^2}$. Therefore, $1 - cmx + s\sqrt{1-x^2} : 1 - cnx + s\sqrt{1-x^2} :: a : b$; and by expanding the two first terms, and multiplying means and extremes, $1 - b \times 1 - s^2 = an^2 - bm^2 \times c^2 + b - a \times s^2 \times x^2 + 2cs \times an - bm \times x \sqrt{1-x^2}$. Let d be out $= a - b \times 1 - s^2$, $p = an^2 - bm^2 \times c^2 + b - a \times s^2$, and $q = 2cs \times an - bm$, then will $px^2 + qx\sqrt{1-x^2} = d$; from which, by completing the square, &c. we obtain $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{2}q^2 + dp}{p^2 + q^2}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{2}q^2 + dp}{p^2 + q^2}} - \frac{d^2}{p^2 + q^2}$. Hence, when the la-

itude of the place and the position of the hour circles are given in numbers, the star's declination may be found — But there can be no doubt that the question admits of a *geometrical* solution, if the proposer had leisure to seek for it.

53. QUESTION (III. April) answered by Tasso, of Bristol, the proposer.

Assume $x + y + z = m$; $7x + 7y + 7z = 7m$; and $3x + 3y + 3z = 3m$. Hence, by comparing these equations with the given one, it will appear that $4x + 2y = 7m - 1000$, and $2y + 4z = 100 - 3m$. From the former of these it appears that $y = 3m - 100 - 2x + \frac{m}{2}$; and as y , x , and m must necessarily be whole numbers, it follows

that $\frac{m}{2}$ must be a whole number; and consequently m must be an even number, because none but even numbers are divisible by 2. Moreover, as x , y , and z can have no values less than unity, it is manifest, from the former of these equations, that $7m - 1000$ cannot be less than 6; and therefore m cannot be less than $143\frac{6}{7}$, or, because it must be an *even whole* number, than 144. In like manner, it appears from the second equation that $1000 - 3m$ cannot be less than 6, or that m cannot be greater than $331\frac{2}{3}$; or, because it must be an *even whole* number, than 330. Assume, now, successively, $m = 144, 146, 148, \&c. \&c.$ up to 200, at which value of m those of x and z are necessarily equal, as will appear by substituting 200 for m in the two preceding equations, and the number of answers as well as the corresponding values of y stand in the margin. But the number of values of m that can thus be taken not exceeding 200 is 29; and it is manifest that if the alternate terms

are

are taken they will form these two arithmetical progressions, viz. $1+8+15+22+29+\&c.$ to 15 terms of which the last is 99; and, consequently, the sum 750. The second progression is $5+12+19+26+\&c.$ to 14 terms, the last of which will be 96, and the sum of them 1414.

To find the number of answers when m is greater than 200, recourse must again be had to the assumed equation $x+y+z=m$; and by writing successively 202, 204, 206, &c. for the value of m , we shall have the respective values of y and z , and the number of answers in each case as exhibited in the margin. But the progression $98+96+95+93+92$, &c. may be divided into two arithmetical progressions, viz. $98+95+92+89+\&c.$ and $96+93+90+87+\&c.$ the former being continued to 33, and the latter to 32 terms, consequently the two sums will be 1650 and 1584; and the sum of these four sums is 4691: the number of answers required.

| m | Value of y | N ^{o.} of Anl. |
|-----|--------------|-------------------------|
| 144 | $41-2x$ | 1 |
| 146 | $41-2x$ | 5 |
| 148 | $41-2x$ | 8 |
| 150 | $25-2x$ | 12 |
| 152 | $32-2x$ | 15 |

| m | Value of y | Value of z | N ^{o.} of Anl. |
|-----|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 202 | $207-2x$ | $x-5$ | 98 |
| 204 | $214-2x$ | $x-10$ | 96 |
| 206 | $221-2x$ | $x-15$ | 95 |
| 208 | $228-2x$ | $x-20$ | 93 |
| 210 | $230-2x$ | $x-25$ | 91 |

54. QUESTION (IV. July) answered by Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS, of Plymouth Dock.

Let the given fractions be $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$, of which $\frac{c}{d}$ is the greater; it is required to prove that $\frac{a+c}{b+d}$ is greater than the former and less than the latter. Let $\frac{a+c}{b+d}$ be reduced to a common denominator, and also $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$: the numerators of the two former will be $ab+ad$, and $ab+bc$; and those of the latter will be $da+dc$ and $bc+dc$. Now, of two unequal fractions, which have a common denominator, that must necessarily be the greater which has the greatest numerator; and, consequently, as $\frac{c}{d}$ is by the hypothesis greater than $\frac{a}{b}$, the numerator of the former when these two fractions are reduced to a common denominator, must be greater than ad , the numerator of the latter. Hence, it is evident that $bc+dc$, the numerator of the fraction $\frac{c}{d}$ is greater than $ad+dc$, the numerator of $\frac{a+c}{b+d}$; and also that $ab+ad$, the numerator of the fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ is less than $ab+bc$, the numerator of the fraction $\frac{a+c}{b+d}$: $\therefore \frac{a+c}{b+d}$ is therefore greater than $\frac{a}{b}$ and less than $\frac{c}{d}$, as was to be demonstrated.

The same answered by Mr. J. WEBB, the proposer.

Let $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$ be the two unequal fractions, and $\frac{c}{d}$ exceed $\frac{a}{b}$ by n , and suppose $\frac{a}{b} = m$. Then will $m+n = \frac{c}{d}$, $a=bm$, and $c = \overline{m+n} \times d$. Hence, $a+c = bm + \overline{m+n} \times d$, and $\frac{a+c}{b+d} = \frac{bm + \overline{m+n} \times d}{b+d} = \frac{b+d}{b+d} \times m + \frac{dn}{b+d} = m + \frac{dn}{b+d}$, which is manifestly greater than $\frac{a}{b}$ (m) by the quantity $\frac{dn}{b+d}$. Moreover $\frac{dn}{b+d}$ being less than n , because $\frac{d}{b+d}$ is less than unity; it, therefore, follows that $m + \frac{dn}{b+d}$ is greater than $m+n$; that is, than $\frac{c}{d}$.

Q. E. D.
MATHEMATICS.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

67. QUESTION I. by TASSO.

Required the sum of n terms of the series $\frac{1}{1.4} + \frac{1}{2.5} + \frac{1}{3.6}$, &c. by the method of increments.

68. QUESTION II. by Mr. J. WALSON.


Given the vertical angle of a plane triangle, the sum of the base and one of the sides, and that segment of the base made by the perpendicular, which is adjacent to the said side, to construct the triangle.

69. QUESTION III. by GEOMETRICUS.

Three straight lines being given in position, it is required to describe a plane triangle which shall have its three angles situated in these lines, one of its angles equal to a given angle, and the side opposite to that angle the shortest possible.

70. QUESTION IV. by R. M.

To find two such numbers, that the sum of their cubes being increased by 2, may be a cube number.

 The answers to these questions may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London, before the 1st of November.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE LIFE OF DR. THOMAS FRANKLIN, D. D. LATE PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

DR. THOMAS FRANKLIN was born about the year 1720. He was the son of Richard Franklin, the publisher of the once celebrated *Craftsman*, a periodical paper, planned and carried on by some of the strongest and ablest opposers of the administration of Sir Robert Walpole; for among the noble authors who employed their talents to support it were Lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath.

Mr. R. Franklin intended to have brought up his son to the profession of a printer, but by the instigations of Mr. Pulteney, he was induced to relinquish this plan, and to send him to Westminster school. He went into college in the year 1735, and a few years after, in 1739, he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge.

At the university, where he was distinguished for his classical knowledge, he took the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts at the usual periods.
LOND. MAG. Aug. 1784.

But Mr. Franklin's ambition was not satisfied merely with the commendations of his tutors. He, therefore, determined to court the notice and patronage of the public.

With this view, in 1749, he sent out into the world a translation of the Epistles attributed to Phalaris, to which he subjoined a collection of the letters of the Ancients, of Demosthenes, Eschines, Euripides, and others.

As the authenticity of these Epistles had been fully disproved in the contest between Bentley and Boyle, and as even the warmest partizans of the latter had ceased to view them in the light of genuine compositions, we are rather surprized that Mr. Franklin should have undertaken this translation. Almost all the Epistles which he has given are spurious. Even the letters of Eschines the orator have, since this publication, been proved supposititious, by the learned Dr. Taylor, in his notes on this author. It seems, indeed,

to have been an useless labour, and in defiance to the arguments in the preface, to defend the work, we think that the choice was remarkably unfortunate. The public, we are inclined to believe, were of the same opinion. For, notwithstanding the list of subscribers prefixed to this volume is tolerably numerous, no second edition, we believe, ever appeared. We must not omit that the two declamations of the lively and entertaining Lucian, respecting Phalaris, are prefixed to these Epistles.

Mr. Franklin had been chosen fellow of Trinity College, previous to the publication of this work, and about the same time he sent into the world a translation of Cicero's admirable treatise *De Natura Deorum*, on the Nature of the Gods. This work was brought into notice several years after, and we shall have occasion to mention it again in the course of these memoirs.

About this period he was chosen one of the ushers of Westminster school, and in the year 1750 he became a candidate for the Greek professorship in the University of Cambridge. He was opposed by Mr. Barford, of King's College. His interest, however, more than his classical knowledge prevailed, and on the twenty-seventh of June he was elected.

He was scarcely seated in the professor's chair, before he was involved in a dispute with the university, which gave rise to much animosity while it lasted, and was an object of general attention. On November 17th, which is Queen Elizabeth's anniversary, Mr. Franklin, and some other Westminster men, met, according to an annual custom, at a tavern. In the middle of their conviviality, about eleven o'clock, they were interrupted by the senior proctor, who, after reprimanding them for assembling in such a place, at so late an hour, and in so irregular a manner, ordered them to leave the place, and retire to their respective colleges.

This mandate was sooner issued than obeyed. Several of the party thought themselves affronted by this stretch of

power, and seemed inclined to resent the intrusion. The proctor, in his turn, was offended at their refractoriness. High words ensued. The consequence was, that several of the party were summoned before the vice-chancellor, who reproved some of them, and fined others.

Mr. Franklin took an active part in the dispute, and spoke in terms of great asperity of the proctor's treatment. His resentment, indeed, if we are not mistaken, did not stop here, for in the following year a pamphlet appeared, of which he was universally supposed to be the author. It was entitled: "An authentic Narrative of the late extraordinary Proceedings at Cambridge against the Westminster Club." In this book the author confuted the charge of irregularity, and proved that the gentlemen, and not the officer of the university, had been insulted. He likewise affirmed their treatment to have been indecent and improper, while their punishment was severe, and without example.

This publication increased the anger of the disputants. The proctor and his friends thought themselves exposed to new indignities, and the Westminster men justly considered the behaviour of their opponents as extremely rigorous, and wholly unprecedented.

At length, however, these animosities began to subside, and Mr. Franklin again devoted himself to his literary pursuits. In 1754 he published a poem called *TRANSLATION*. Of this performance the admirers have, perhaps, been many. Yet its faults are numerous, and it does not bear the marks of extraordinary genius. Proper names are too frequently placed as rhymes at the end of the lines; as

"By Ogilvy and Trapp great Maro fell,

"And Homer died by Chapman and Ossian,

and a little farther,

"Concludes that Attic wit's extremely lost;

"And gives up Greece to Wallon and Perrin."

Again he says,

"Graceful and chaste which flows in Addison's

"Wish native charms, and vigour all its own."

and,

"See where the boasted D'Abzacours appears,

"Her Mungualis, Brumys, Olivets, Dactils."

and

and in other places. We have been more particular in pointing out this fault, because it appears to us *an error of taste*, and because one of the first poets of the present age has very frequently admitted it into his polished and elegant poetry. Some few examples may be produced from Pope, and perhaps more from Dryden, but we do not think it ought to be imitated. In another place, *Lear* is made a disyllable, contrary to all rules:

" 'Tis *Le-ar*'s, Hamlet's, Richard's self we see."

The concluding lines we shall transcribe, by way of specimen:

" To fame unknown, but emulous to please,
Trampling I seek th' immortal *Sophocles*."

" Genius of Greece, do thou my breast inspire
With some warm portion of thy poet's fire,
From harsh profane defend his much lov'd name;
From cruel *Tibbald* wrest his mangled fame";
Give him once more to bid the heart o'er-flow
In graceful tears and sympathizing woe;
A father's death while loit *Electra* mourn,
Of *his* her sorrows o'er a brother's urn;
Of *his* *Antigone* her griefs relate;
Of poor *Tecmessa* weep her hapless state;
Of *Oedipus* revolve the dark decrees of fate. }
Could I like him the various passions move,
Cræon would smile, and *Chæstefield* approve;
Each letter'd son of Science would commend,
Each gentle muse would mark me for her friend;
His well pleas'd would join a sister's praise,
And *him* applauding consecrate the lays."

In these lines, our readers will immediately perceive, that, *while soft Electra mourn*, though it *may* form a rhyme to the word *urn*, is a violation of grammar, as *Electra* is but *one* person, we should have expected to have found the verb *mourns*, and not *mourn*, and in the next verse *sbeds*. The author should also have said, *Antigone relates*, *Tecmessa weeps*, and *Oedipus resolves*. We remember no authority for a subjunctive mood after *while*, and we believe it impossible to produce a sufficient voucher for such a licence.

By these lines, notwithstanding their errors, the reader will perceive that the versification is generally smooth, but that it wants force and vigour. The whole poem is deficient in spirit. Yet it was well calculated to procure friends to the author, as in it most of his contemporaries are honourably mentioned,

In 1756, when the Critical Review was set up, in order to overturn the Monthly, Mr. Franklin was employed in drawing up the miscellaneous articles in that publication. The more active part was undertaken by Smollet, who planned the work, in order to ruin the other Review, in which one of his pieces had been censured. The public are well acquainted with the success of this project. The public were now taught to expect an English Sophocles. The task was certainly laborious, yet it did not wholly occupy the days and nights of Mr. Franklin. He did not rigidly obey the precept of Horace,

" *Vos exemplaria græcæ
Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna.*"

which Colman has with great happiness translated,

" Night and day read them, read them night
and day."

For Franklin, besides his engagements with the Critical Review, was tempted in 1757, when Mr. Moore concluded his "WORLD," to engage in the publication of a paper, on a similar plan, to which he gave the title of the *Centinel*. The scheme, however, like many other literary projects, proved abortive, and not above thirty numbers were ever published. Mr. Moore had been assisted in his work by very able allies. The elegant productions of Lord Chæstefield, and the sprightly fancy and delicate humour of Mr. Cambridge, had conspired to render the sale of the *World* very extensive. We never heard that the *Centinel* could boast of such powerful auxiliaries.

In what year Mr. Franklin obtained the lectureship of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, has eluded our enquiries. It was procured for him by the Duke of Bedford, who patronized his father, on account of some assistance which he had given his grace during an election, while he was churchwarden of the parish. We are equally uncertain of the time in which he began to preach at Queen-street chapel. It was, however, previous to 1758, for in this year he published a sermon on the fast,

P 2

which

* Tibbald (or Theobald) translated two or three plays of Sophocles, and threatened the public with more.

which he had delivered at that chapel, and at the church of St. Paul. These he held till his death, and if we are not mistaken he possessed latterly a very large share in the property of the chapel, if the whole of it was not his own, which we are rather inclined to believe.

On the death of Dr. Webster, in December, 1758, he was preferred to the livings of Ware and Thundrich, in Hertfordshire; and on Wednesday the tenth of January, 1759, Mr. Franklin resigned his Greek professorship at Cambridge, and was succeeded by the learned Dr. Lort, who still fills the chair, and on the twentieth of the same month he married Miss Venables, a very amiable young lady, the daughter of Mr. V. who for many years was master of the Bedford-Arms tavern in Covent-Garden.

In the same year also he published his translation of Sophocles, in two quarto volumes. This work was dedicated to the present King, who was then only Prince of Wales, and is dated *June the fourth, 1759*. Much in the same manner did the great Bentley* write his dedication of Horace to Harley, on the sixth of the Ides of December, which was the birth-day of Horace.

When we consider the difficulties which attended the execution of so arduous an undertaking we must allow great merit to many parts of this performance. Mr. Franklin, however, has not been equally happy, or equally attentive to his author. In the dialogue part of these plays, indeed, the elegant simplicity of the original is sometimes transfused into the translation: but it is often prosaic and languid, though commonly sufficiently faithful and concise. *O si sic annua.*

When we reflect on the chorusses, we hesitate. They are neither exact nor poetical. From them an English reader can form scarcely any idea of the attic graces of Sophocles. Many passages are rendered so concisely, that the sentiments of the original cannot be traced, while others are so extended, that we lose almost entirely the ideas of the Grecian tragedian.

It is not to be supposed that Dr. Franklin fell from any deficiency in his knowledge of the language of the original. We are inclined to believe that he was a good Greek scholar, both from his translations, and from the honourable post which he held in the University of Cambridge. He was unsuccessful from his want of poetical abilities.

It is true that the reader of Pope's translation of the *Iliad*, on which Dr. Johnson has bestowed such ample encomiums, will not be enabled to form any notion of Homer's style from perusing the English *Iliad*, so very loose and paraphrastic is the version. Yet scarcely ever was a more delightful poem published. Whoever reads it must read it with delight, and when he takes it up a second time, the pleasure will not be abated. But in Franklin's Sophocles, the choral odes are feeble, and uninteresting. There appears no glow of language, and scarcely more brilliancy of expression. The words do not breathe, though the thoughts burn. If we were to select a specimen, to defend this criticism from the imputation of severity or injustice, we should refer our readers to the chorusses of the *Tyrannus*, in general; and more particularly to that noble ode on the origin and dignity of Law, the sentiments of which Richard Hooker so happily transplanted into the beautiful passage in the beginning of the second book of his Ecclesiastical Polity, a work which, to use the words of our great moral writer and biographer, the critic ought to read for its elegance, the philosopher for its arguments, and the saint for its piety. In the notes, which are scattered with a liberal hand through all the plays, there is little to admire. They are in general merely explanatory. One, however, we must quote, in order to correct an unpardonable instance of inattention. The note to which we allude is on the following passage in the *Philostephes*:

"PHILOCTETES,

"Is then Achilles dead?

"NEOPTOLEMUS,

"He is, and not

By mortal hand, but by 'Apollo's' shaft
Fell glorious!"

The translator's note is as follows:
"Homer, and after him Virgil, makes
Phoebus assist Paris in the death of
Achilles, by wounding him in the heel,
the only part of him that was vul-
nerable."

It is rather extraordinary that Mr.
Franklin should not have remembered
that Achilles is wounded by Aëropëus
in the hand, in the Iliad, and that the
fabulous story of Thetis, and the im-
mersion into the Styx, was invented
long after the age of Homer. It is
neither mentioned by Virgil nor Ovid.
But it is unnecessary to enter into a
minute investigation of this subject, as
the ingenious Mr. Hoole, in an admi-
rable note on the twenty-ninth book
of his polished and elaborate transla-
tion of Orlando Furioso, has discussed
this point with great acuteness and
learning. He thus concludes: "Though
the first inventor of the story is un-
known, it is undoubtedly of consider-
able antiquity, and has been occasionally
made use of or rejected by different
authors, but ought certainly never to
be alluded to in any criticism of observa-
tion on Homer, to whom the Fable
appears to be wholly unknown."

As a specimen of the translation, we
shall present our readers with Tecmessa's
charming speech to Ajax, after his re-
solution to destroy himself.

Ἰστέροί Αἴας, τῆς ἀνδραγαθῆς Τεκμέσσης
Οὐκ ὀλίγῃ ὁδῷ, κ. τ. λ.

"TECMESSA.

"My lord, my master,

My dearest Ajax, dreadful are the ills
Which cruel Fortune brings on human kind;
O! noblest race (a better Phrygia boasts not)
Tecmessa was, and from a father sprung
Happy and free, tho' now a wretched slave;
For to the Gods and thy all-conqu'ring arm
Dece'd: but since partaker of thy bed,
Thou know'st I ever have with tenderest care
Watch'd o'er thee: therefore, by domestic Jove,
Here I impreat thee, by the sacred tie
That binds us, let me not with soul reproach
And bitter scorn be taunted by thy foes,
When they furaund me, as I know they will;
For O! when thou shalt die, that very day
The Greeks with violence will seize upon me:
Tecmessa then, and thy lov'd son, shall eat
The bread of slavery: then some haughty lord
Insulting loud shall cry, Behold the wife
Of Ajax, once the pride of all our host,

How is the fall! a! What evil'd happiness
To servitude and woe! Such vile upbraidings
Oft shall I hear, on thee and on thy race
Casting foul blame: O! then relent, my Ajax;
Think on thy father, in the vale of years,
Think on thy aged mother, who with vows
Incessant prays the Gods to send thee back
Safe to thy native land: pity thy son,
Without a father in his tender youth
To form his mind, left to the unfriendly hands
Of those who love him not: alas! what woes
Wilt thou bequeath to me and to thy child!
I have no hope, no stay, but thee alone.
Thy hand destroy'd my country, and my mother;
Death snatch'd my father to the realms below;
Depriv'd of thee, what country will receive me,
Or where shall I subsist? Thou art my all,
My only safe-guard: do not, do not leave me!
Nought so becomes a man as gratitude
For good received, and noble deeds are still
The offspring of benevolence, whilst he
With whom remembrance dies of blessings past
Is vile and worthless."

Some months after the publication
of the English Sophocles appeared a
Dissertation on Ancient Tragedy, by
Mr. Franklin, in a quarto pamphlet.
This tract was printed merely for the
subscribers to the plays. This per-
formance to the classical reader may
afford some entertainment, as it contains
many curious remarks, and acute ob-
servations. But those who read for
entertainment will be disappointed,
if they expect any sallies of humour,
or any sprightliness of remark, to en-
liven the dull road of critical investiga-
tion. The characters of the three
great tragic poets of Greece are con-
ceived with judgement; but the
comparison between Eschylus and
Julio Romano, Sophocles and Raphael,
Euripides and Correggio, has been ac-
cused, with some justice, of affectation.
The thought, moreover, is not original,
as the voluminous Sir John Hill, some
years before, in one of his Inspections,
had drawn a parallel between the actors
of those days, who have now almost
sunk into the grave, and the most ce-
lebrated foreign painters.

But, notwithstanding some few errors,
this dissertation is by no means destitute
of claims to commendation: though its
more prominent characteristic seems
rather labour than taste or elegance. At
the author's predilection to the Greek
stage we are not surprised, though in
some instances he has carried his fond-
ness

nests too far. His remarks on the necessity of understanding the laws and customs of Athens, in order to resist the Greek tragic writers are, the remarks of a scholar.

The description of the Greek Theatre, a *ground plan* of which was prefixed to this dissertation, is minute and curious, and the account of the different parts of the tragedy will assist the student. But this writer's excessive partiality for the ancient chorus will not find a numerous body of admirers. At the same time it must be allowed, that there are few whose opinions are worthy of attention on this subject. We shall not attempt to decide on a point which has been canvassed by some of the first writers of modern times, we cannot assent to Mr. Franklin, when he condemns the soliloquies of modern tragedy, as less natural than the chorus of the Greeks. They form undoubtedly a conspicuous beauty in our theatrical representations. They afford the poet an opportunity of describing the secret workings of the human heart, and the conflicts between reason and passion. In them he exhibits the agitations of guilt, the horrors of remorse, and the agonies of despair, in colours infinitely more lively than he could have ventured to have done, if witnesses had been present.

Dr. Franklin and others seem to have wished for the restoration of the chorus into the modern theatre. Our sentiments on this subject are directly opposite. We shall strengthen, and indeed sanctify our opinion by an appeal to Mr. Colman, who has examined this question with his usual taste and powers of discrimination, in the notes to his spirited translation* of Horace's Epistles to the Pisos.—Mr. Colman says:—"Monsieur Dacier, as well as the author of the above note, censures the modern stage for having rejected the Chorus, and having lost thereby at least half its probability, and its greatest ornament; so that our tragedy is but a very faint shadow of the old. Learned critics, however, do not, perhaps, consider, that if it be expedient to revive the Chorus, all the other parts of the

ancient tragedy must be revived along with it. Aristotle mentions music as one of the six parts of tragedy, and Horace no sooner introduces the Chorus than he proceeds to the pipe and lyre. If a chorus be really necessary, our dramas, like those of the ancients, should be rendered wholly musical; the dancers also will then claim their place, and the pretensions of Vestris and Noverre must be admitted as classical. Such a spectacle, if not more natural than the modern, would at least be consistent; but to introduce a group of spectatorial actors, speaking in one part of the drama, and singing in another, is as strange and incoherent a medley, and full as unclassical, as the dialogue and airs of the *BEGGAR'S OPERA!*"

Such are the words of Mr. Colman, and in the investigation of a question relative to the theatre, what writer merits so much attention? His opinions perfectly coincide with our own. If the chorus be necessary, with it every part of the ancient tragedy must be restored. We flatter ourselves, that this decision will not be judged unjust by the candid and learned part of mankind. As to the rest—*peace to all! sub!*

But to return to our author. There is one passage in this Dissertation, in which the celebrated Mr. Murphy's name was brought forward in almost unjustifiable manner. As the circumstances which gave rise to this note involve some curious particulars of literary history, which in a few years may be buried in oblivion, we shall endeavour to trace the dispute between the ingenious author of the *Way to Keep Him* and the learned translator of Sophocles to its original.

In the month of October, 1756, a weekly paper, called the *TEST*, was published under the direction of Mr. Murphy, who, if we are not mistaken, was author, as well as editor. The subjects were of a political nature, which induced some of those whose opinions did not coincide with the principles avowed in the *Test* to employ a writer to combat them, and attempted to establish a paper, under the

* See a review of this book, in the first number of our first volume, p. 72. &c.

the title of the *CONTEST*. The principal charge of this business was entrusted to Mr. Owen Ruffhead, a man of moderate abilities, who, however, was always ready to undertake the superintendence of any literary performance, whatever might be the subject.

Murphy found him no very formidable rival. Ruffhead supposed the town were to be convinced by profound arguments and a gravity of style, while his opponent, who was better acquainted with human nature, knew that an author must play with the public, and keep it in good-humour, in order to spread conviction; or render a paper of this kind saleable.

This political squabble was continued in the *Test and Contest* to the following June or July. In one of the former was published a pretty little poem, called *Corinna*, which was universally attributed to Soame Jenyns. A poetical reply was soon published in Ruffhead's paper, and called *DOLL COMMON, a fragment*, to which was added a postscript in prose, containing some abusive and ill-natured remarks on Mr. Murphy. Report gave this paper to the pen of Mr. Franklin, who was engaged in the publication of the *Centinel*. Report

Tam ficti, praeque tenax, quam nuncia veri,
in this instance, we believe, was mistaken. Murphy, however, was nettled at the paper, and as may easily be imagined, did not feel much goodwill towards the supposed author. He openly, indeed, accused him of writing it, and in a short time, as he thought, found an admirable opportunity of revenging this malevolent attack.

In the *Critical Review* for the month of August, 1757, appeared an account of two odes by Mr. Gray, which were then just published. Few pieces of poetry have engaged the public attention more than these odes did at their first appearance. Opinions of their merit were as numerous as their readers. Some pronounced them unintelligible, others called weave the warp, and weave the woof, *Spital-fields poetry*. Some praised them, because they thought it would be a proof of their learning;

others, but they were the chosen few to whom they were addressed, for the motto was *Græcæ æmulæ*, felt their beauties, while they wished them less obscure, and allowed they were not without errors.

The first of these odes was that addressed to *THE ÆOLIAN LYRE*. Upon this circumstance, the *Critical Reviewer* made the following remarks:

"The first of these odes is addressed to the Æolian lyre, which it emulates in the enchanting softness, ravishing flow, and solemn tones of melody. Yet in the first *antistrophe* there is a fine image, a little defaced by what we take to be an impropriety of expression. Still addressing himself to his lyre, he says,

• Perching on the scepter'd hand
• Of Jove, thy magic lulls the feather'd king
• With ruffled plumes, and flagging wing:
• Quench'd in dark clouds of slumber lie
• The terror of his beak, and lightnings of his eye."

"Nothing can be better conceived, or more happily struck off, than this truly poetical image; but, does not the word *perching*, as it stands, refer to the lyre, rather than to the eagle? in which case it degrades the sense, and disfigures the picture."

"A severe critic would likewise censure the sentiment in the next strophe or epode, which represents the loves dancing to the sound of this lyre. Such an instrument as the Æolian harp, which is altogether uncertain and irregular, must be very ill adapted to the dance, which is one continued regular movement."

This article, and this curious mistake, Murphy immediately supposed to have been the production of Franklin's pen*, as it was well known that he was concerned with Smollet in the *Critical Review*. He immediately determined to write a reply.

The *Literary Magazine* was chosen for the vehicle. This periodical publication appeared the fifteenth of every month, but though great part of it was written by Dr. Samuel Johnson, we do not believe that it met with extraordinary success. When the Doctor was indolent, or otherwise employed, Mr. Murphy used frequently to assist him in filling the number of pages which were expected by the bookseller. One of these auxiliary papers in the month of October contained some admirable remarks on Mr. Gray's Odes, which display both taste and powers of criticism. We shall transcribe the passages which immediately relate to the *Critical Reviewer*.

After

* We believe the article in question was Smollet's.

After ridiculing with a good deal of humour a proposed alteration of *stretch* instead of *weave the warp*, he thus proceeds:

Mr. Gray's first ode, he tells us, is addressed to the Æolian harp, and when he cometh to this passage, '*Thee the voice the Dance obey*,' he very gravely taketh occasion to tell us, 'Such an instrument as the Æolian harp, which is altogether uncertain and irregular, must be very ill adapted to the dance, which is one continued regular movement.'

"Thus has he shewn us his skill in weaving, and in musical instruments, and he hath likewise favoured us with his ideas of dancing; which are rather pedantic; but for a Greek professor gay and genteel enough. But, after all, we would advise him to stick to his text, as it is much the safest method, the least liable to error, innovation, and vague conjecture; and likewise as it will shew him to be possessed of that becoming moderation and humility of spirit, so forcibly inculcated by preachers of the Gospel. The Æolian harp is a modern instrument, invented by Mr. Oswald; and its properties are thus beautifully described by the late Mr. Thompson, in the *Cybele of Indolence*:

'A certain music, never known before,
Here lull'd the pensive melancholy mind;
Full easily obtain'd.—Behoves no more,
But bide-long to the gently-waving wind
To lay the well-tun'd instrument reclin'd,
From which, with airy flying fingers light,
Beyond each mortal touch the most rein'd,
The god of wind draws sounds of deep delight;
Whence with just cause y' harp of Æolus it bight.
Ah me! what hand can touch the string so fine?
Who up the lofty diapason roll
Such sweet, such sad, such solemn airs divine,
Then let them down again into the soul?
Now rising love they fann'd; now pleasing dote
They breath'd in tender musings thro' the heart;
And now a graver sacred strain they stole
As when seraphic hands an hymn impart;
Wild warbling nature all, above the reach of art.'

"Sweet as the strains of his instrument are, we will yet venture to assert, that it never entered into Mr. Gray's imagination, when he sat down to write his ode. If the reader has a mind to read an ode upon this instrument, he may find a very ingenious one in the second volume of the above-mentioned Mr. Thompson's works; but Mr. Gray's ode, we assure him, is not addressed to the Æolian harp according to the Critical Reviewer. In fact, gentle reader, it is addressed to the very instrument that the author has told us it is, viz. the Æolian Lyre. Most Greek professors, we apprehend, have heard of this instrument; but for the sake of those who seem to be totally ignorant of it, we shall here say a word or two on this head.

"The lyre belongs to the Lyric Muse, and of course was appropriated to Sappho, who, on account of her peculiar excellency, was called a tenth muse. She was born at Mitylene in the island of Lesbos. As the Æolians, a people of Asia-Minor, had reduced the island under their subjection, Sappho was then called the Æolian.

Thus Horace tells, that the songs of the Æolian girl, which she sung to her lyre, are still alive in all their tenderness.

'*Spiras adhuc amor,
Vivacique commissa calores
Æolicæ fidibus puella;*

In another passage he mentions Sappho complaining upon her Æolian lyre of her up-reddening countrywomen;

'*Æoliis fidibus querentem
Sappho puellis de popularibus.*

"It appears then that Mr. Gray upon classical authority has addressed himself to the Æolian lyre, in the same manner that the author just quoted talks of the Lesbian lyre, because it was rendered famous by the above-mentioned Sappho and Alcaeus, her countryman and contemporary:

'*Lesbiam refugit tendere Barbiton.*

"Thus much the unskilfulness of the Critical Reviewer made it necessary to premise."

Thus were open hostilities declared. Franklin by some means or other discovered that Murphy was the author of this critique, and immediately sent him a very abusive letter, complaining of the treatment which he had received, but in terms of unlicensed scurrility.

Mr. Murphy received this epistle one evening, at the Bedford Arms, and directly, before he left the house, he wrote an answer to it, in Greek characters, to the following purpose:

"SIR,

"I have received a very impertinent letter from you. To answer it in Greek would be too difficult for me to attempt in a tavern, and too difficult for you to understand at any time.

"I am, Sir, your's, &c.

"Bedford Arms.

A. M."

This concise reply was left at the bar of the house, where Mr. M. staid a little while, pleasing himself with the idea of having cleared himself so cleverly of a troublesome correspondent. But unluckily, as he was going out, whom should he meet at the door but Mr. Franklin and Miss Venables, to whom he was not then married! Mr. M. ought to have past him, without taking the least notice, and have left the letter to speak for itself. He had not, however, sufficient presence of mind, but went up to him, saying, "Mr. Franklin I have received a very impertinent letter from you."—"Do not let us listen to him, my dear (said Mr. F. to Miss V.)—"But I will be heard,"

heard," replied his antagonist, who was fired at this appearance of contempt. High words ensued, and Mr. M. during the squabble might possibly collar Mr. Franklin. Of this we are not sure, but it is certain that he immediately went to his father's house in Great Russell-street, and crying out that his life was in danger, he rang so violently at the bell, that he summoned the whole herd of printers and devils, from their apartments, in an instant.

Mr. Murphy was now invited into the house, but he prudently declined the favour, turned round on his heel, made a bow, and departed. The dispute, however, was not terminated. For not long after this scene at the Bedford-Arms, Mr. Franklin thought proper to swear the peace against his opponent, in the court of King's-Bench. Upon this step, though we do not believe Mr. Murphy had the smallest intention of offering the least degree of violence, he was obliged to make his appearance in court, with two house-keepers by his side, who gave bail for his peaceable behaviour for a year and a day, imagining and hoping that this would be the end of the quarrel.

In April* 1759, the tragedy of the Orphan of China was performed at Drury-lane theatre. One night, during the run of it, the author was called out of the green-room, where he was in conversation with Mr. Garrick, who performed Zamti, in the play, to a servant in a splendid livery, who delivered a letter to him, which he said required no answer. Mr. Murphy looked at the direction, which was written in a very beautiful female hand, and then at the paper, which was remarkable fine, and perfumed. The outside betrayed nothing, he opened it, as he was returning into the green-room, and found the following verses:

To the Author of the Orphan of China, upon the Rev. Mr. Franklin's swearing the peace against him.

HAD you been damn'd, good Franklin had been easy,
Nor had the law and gospel join'd to tease ye.
But fame like your's no Christian soul can bear,
But fame like your's would make a parson swear;

Lond, Mac, Aug. 1784.

* The first night was April 21, 1759.

And yet, for all his oaths, the priest is fore,
Nor can enjoy the peace for which he swore,
Unless he bound you too to write no more.

Such were the contents of this fine billet. Mr. Murphy seemed highly delighted while he read it, and Mr. Garrick watched him with an eager curiosity. Mr. Murphy admired the fineness of the paper, the elegance of the penmanship, and as the verses were flattering, he thought them, perhaps, the more beautiful, because they seemed to be the production of a female.

At last, Garrick came up to the glass, near which Mr. Murphy was standing, pretending to touch his face with rouge, and then the following dialogue ensued:

G. Why, Murphy, you seem pleased with something!

M. Yes, indeed, and I have reason. See, what a charming hand!

G. Ay—and in verse too, I can assure you!

M. The lines are very beautiful, I promise you—

G. This is undoubtedly a conquest. May I read the lines?

M. Yes, you may.—I am sure you will admire them.

G. (*Reading the letter.*) They are pretty lines, really; and I do believe this is a conquest. But there is no name. Did the footman tell you none?

M. No, faith—

G. Nor from whom he came?

M. No, I can't say he did.

G. You should have sent after him immediately.

M. No, no. It is undoubtedly a conquest, and I shall soon hear from her again, depend upon it.

The bell now rung, and put an end to their conversation. Garrick, however, continued to tease Murphy with questions about this conquest for three or four nights, asking whether he had heard again, whether he did not examine every rich livery he saw, and whether he had not better advertise? At length, however, it appeared that the verses were the composition of Mr. Garrick himself, who had dressed up one of the attendants at the theatre in a splendid livery, and that the whole

was

was intended as a mirthful frolic, by the manager.

Mr. Murphy imagined that the affair at the King's Bench would have terminated his dispute with Mr. Franklin. But he soon found himself mistaken, for in the Dissertation on Tragedy, which we have already mentioned, after enlarging on the propriety of the chorus, he added the following paragraph:

"But if, after all, fashion and prejudice will not suffer them* to appear on the stage, they may at least gain admission into the closet. Thither let the reader of true taste and judgement carry Elfrida and Caractacus, written on the ancient model, and compare them with Athelstan, Barbarossa, the Orphan of China, or any of those tinsel, flimsy performances that have lately assumed the names of tragedies, which owed all their success to the false taste of the age, joined to the real merit of the actors in the representation of them." At the bottom of the page appeared the following note to the words *Orphan of China*:

"A bombast and spiritless performance, written by one Murphy, formerly a wretched actor, now a still more wretched author."

To so unjustifiable and licentious an attack Mr. Murphy naturally felt him-

self obliged openly, and by name, to reply. Accordingly, soon after, he published in a folio pamphlet a poetical epistle, addressed to Dr. Samuel Johnson. This letter was written in the manner of Boileau's second Satire, addressed to Moliere, of which it was in a great measure a close imitation. In the passages which related to his attacker, Mr. Murphy did not descend to that low scurrility, of which the note in the Dissertation on Tragedy had set him so conspicuous an example. This quarrel having now increased from small beginnings to open hostilities, the friends of both parties began to interfere, and terms of peace were mutually accepted. Mr. Franklin was persuaded to cancel the leaf of the Dissertation which contained these obnoxious passages, in order to omit the note, and the name of the Orphan of China.

Thus terminated this dispute. As it was a general topic of conversation in the literary world while it lasted, we have given as full an account of it as we have been able to collect. With respect to the merits of the contest, and of the antagonists, we shall leave our readers to decide.

(To be continued.)

* *Them*, meaning the chorus. It would have been more correct and better.

AEROSTATICS.

TRANSLATION OF A SECOND MEMOIRE, PRESENTED TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, AT PARIS, ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1784; AND READ AT THE MEETING ON SATURDAY FOLLOWING. BY THOMAS DODERET.

Containing an Explanation of a Method to combine and put in opposition the two Powers of the Levity of the Aerstatic Globe, and the Weight of the Car, in such a Manner that those two Forces which act perpendicularly, the one above, and the other below, may produce a progressive horizontal Motion, in whatever Direction it may be thought fit.

GENTLEMEN,

LITTLE satisfied with the additional methods, which are the only ones that appear to have been thought of hitherto, I have sought, in the machine itself, for force capable of conducting it, without having recourse to any foreign aid. Opposing the levity of the globe to the weight of the car was the first means that presented itself to my imagination; but then two forces acting always perpendicularly, the one above, and the other below, the difficulty was to turn them in some manner against themselves, so as to make them act in an horizontal direction between both. This is the end which I believe I have accomplished.

complished. It is known that if, at the departure of a balloon, the car C (Fig. 1.) instead of being suspended perpendicularly under the globe G, was drawn aside, as in the direction of the line CG, horizontally, or at least as the line CA, obliquely, when the globe made an effort to raise itself, as by the line GL, this same effort would tend to render the line CG oblique; or to render the oblique line CA more oblique still. But the oblique line being longer than the perpendicular line drawn from the same point, and the longer as it becomes more oblique, this cord being not able to stretch itself, must force the globe to approach nearest the car. The levity of the globe and the gravity of the car being supposed equal on all sides, it is evident that each will yield equally, until they each come into the same perpendicular line VV, in the middle

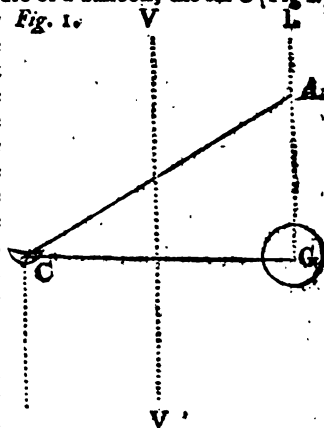


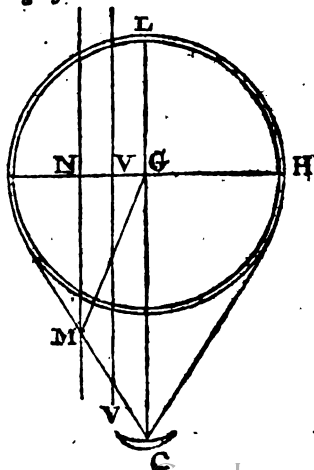
Fig. 2.

between the two lateral points C, G, in which they were before: but this disposition cannot take place without an horizontal motion. Such are the clear principles which have convinced me that an horizontal direction would be the result of the combined opposition of the weight of the car with the levity of the globe, at the two extremities of a cord in an inclined position. But being suspended in the air, without any support, how is it possible to put in opposition two bodies which so powerfully affect a vertical position? Besides, they will not even go in any other manner than vertical; nor will they advance more on the one side than on the other.

I believe I have surmounted these difficulties. I have imagined, for example, that

the car C is suspended under G the center of the globe (Fig. 2) I then lash the car to the extremity of the horizontal diameter with a cord EC, which must necessarily be oblique to that of the vertical one CG. I afterwards draw the car C from under the center G by means of the cord EC. The globe G, or if you please its horizontal diameter EGH, being quit of the weight of the car in its center, will tend to raise itself, and the car on its part will incline to descend*:

Fig. 3.



the
* Or, if you like it better the car being suspended from the center of the globe G (Fig. 3.) the center of gravity of the car, and the center of the globe are in equilibrio, because they are in the same perpendicular line CGI; but when the voyagers are suspended at the point m, by drawing the cord CE the two centers will not act in the same line, viz. that of gravitation, which is always perpendicular to the horizon is supposed to be the direction of the line MN, these centers ought, therefore, to be considered as acting at the extremities of the oblique line MG, as you have seen in the first figure: the effect ought, therefore, to be the same; that is, the two centers will be transported into the perpendicular line VV, and both will have advanced towards the side E.

the oblique cord EC being still drawn as before, will bring the balloon round, and the car, of course, directly under the point E, and the diameter EH will be in a perpendicular direction, the point E being now removed to the situation that the point I was in before. We may, therefore, in this manner certainly cause both the car and the center of the globe to advance horizontally in the same direction, and consequently the whole machine. I, therefore, propose this to operate in a continual manner, and without danger, as I am going to explain. I construct the machine as follows; The globe is surrounded by a large circular groove ABCD (Fig. 4) concave on the outside, as a pulley to receive a cord. This groove is fixed to the globe only by two points, diametrically opposite, as A and C. It is, moreover, moveable round these two points, as well as round the globe. Between the two points where this large groove is fixed to the globe are placed on each side, under the globe, two little pullies EE, joining the one to the other, through each of which a small cord is passed, and attached on each side to the grand circular groove at the points B and D, between the two points AC where it is fixed to the globe; the other ends of this cord hang near the car, and serve to turn the grand circular groove horizontally round the globe. Round this circular groove a strong cord ABFD passes, which is considerably longer than the circumference of the globe. This strong cord has an iron ring through which it passes, so as to run freely through it. To this ring the car is suspended by four cords, fastened to its four opposite sides. I have no occasion for any other machinery than what has been described above, to conduct the machine in every horizontal direction there is occasion for.

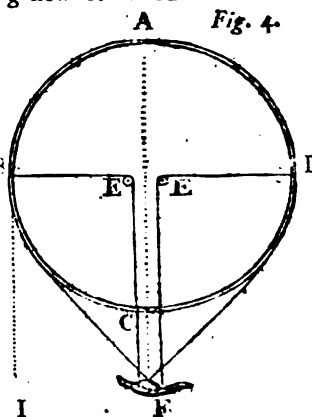
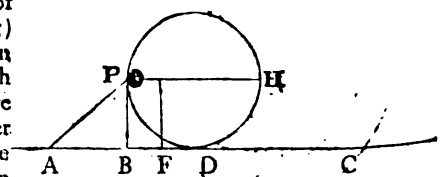


Fig. 4.

When it is elevated in the air, the centre of gravity of the car will be directly under the perpendicular line FA which passes through the center of the globe, and the weight of the car will act equally on the two sides AB, AD; but if those who are charged with the management of the car take hold of the end of the cord BF, which is suspended by the two little pullies, the weight of their bodies will act on the extremity B of the horizontal diameter BD, more than on the other extremity D; the center of gravity, which will always be in a line perpendicular to the horizon, will be no longer in the line AF, which passes through the center of the globe, but the effect will be obtained which is described in the hypothesis. For by pulling at the rope ABFD, which acts at the extremity B of the horizontal diameter DB, that extremity becomes heavier, and therefore will descend, and thereby be moved into a perpendicular line between the point where it was, and that in which the car was at first situated, whilst the center of the globe being lightened, will advance towards that part, as well as the car, to bring itself in equilibrio in the same perpendicular. A sure proof of the certainty of this method is seen in the motion of a bowl, made heavier on one side

Fig. 5.

than on the other by a piece of lead inserted at the point P (Fig. 5) this weight will preponderate on one side, and cause the part which is heaviest to descend, and oblige the bowl to turn on the heavier side towards the point A. The same thing will necessarily happen



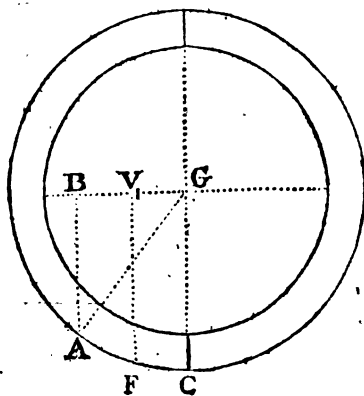
when one extremity of the horizontal diameter of the ærostatic globe shall be drawn

drawn down, with a greater weight than the extremity directly opposite to it*. If a bowl loaded in this manner is rolled towards the north, it will go towards the north-east, provided the heaviest side is to the east; a like effect will take place in the ærostatic machine, when the wind blows from the north, if you pull the cord which passes through the eastern extremity of the horizontal diameter of the globe. If you pull the cord on the side which the wind blows on, it will retard the pace of the globe: and you may even stop it, or cause it to go against the wind, according to the degree of gravity which you apply at the extremity of the horizontal diameter on the side of the wind.

The globe will advance, and the car will follow; which it will do by its own proper weight, and will draw with it the weight of the passengers; the cord running through the ring on which it is suspended; that part of it descending continually which you pull at, and the other part ascending. When you choose to change the direction, it may be done with ease, by stopping the progressive motion when the points which fix the circular groove are one towards the zenith and the other towards the nadir: you must then turn the grand circular groove, which may be done with ease by pulling that of the two small cords coming through the little pullies with one hand, which belongs to one of the sides of the circular groove, and with the other hand that which belongs to the other side of the globe and great circular groove. It is necessary to pull these two cords at the same time, and in an equal manner, that the equilibrium may be preserved, and that the globe may not be forced into any other direction than that of the grand circular groove. If it should happen that in drawing these cords the great circle will not yield readily, and that the globe which serves as a support or stay should turn ever so little out of the circle, it will be easy to remedy it, by suspending for an instant the car, or part of the weight of the car, by the cords fixed on each side of the globe, to the axis of the two small pullies. By this means the great circle being eased of the friction which stopped it, will turn with greater ease. You must observe, that the more distant the car is from the globe, the greater angle will the rope BF (fig. 4) make with the perpendicular line BI, which passes by the extremity of the diameter, and of course this rope will approach nearer to a perpendicular, and the effect of gravity at the extremity of the diameter being more direct, it will be more efficacious.

It may also be easily conceived, that if the great circular groove has its circumference sufficiently extended, and being sufficiently distant from the globe, that the aerial voyagers may place themselves upon this circle, between it and the globe, neither requiring car nor cord to suspend them by, the voyagers can cause the globe to advance which way they please to walk or carry the weight of their body, for the reasons which have already been established (fig. 3) in the same manner that one causes a hollow wheel to advance when one walks within it

Fig. 6.



from one side to the other in a parallel direction to the ground, and to the opening thereof†.

I doubt

* In strictness, the point P (Fig. 5) of the globe will not reach the point A, as the bowl, on account of the lead, tends naturally to descend to the point B, and cannot go so far as A, on account of the friction which it must overcome at the point D of the horizontal plain AC. I do not pretend that the extremity P of the horizontal diameter of the globe, on account of its being heavier than the other extremity H, ought to descend to the point B; but only to some other point F, short of it, for I have calculated the effect of the obliquity and of the friction.

† The voyagers being at the point C, weigh themselves down to A (Fig. 6) the center of gravity is carried perpendicularly under B, whilst that of

I doubt not but you may obtain an oblique direction from the impulse of the wind, by substituting weight instead of sails, which is less voluminous, and it appears to me that the wind will act with greater violence against the sails than against the weight.

It may be objected, with truth, that both the sails and the weight will acquire, in the long run, together with the whole machine, a velocity equal to that of the wind, and will, in consequence, elude the effect expected from the inequality of its action on the sails and the weight.

My answer is, that as the wind blows by fits and starts, if the weights, and the sails, and all the machine should acquire in the long run a velocity equal to the wind, they would not long be able to preserve it, because they receive their impulse from the wind at intervals, and not by continued percussions; and each percussive will have less effect, on account of the velocity which the machine had before acquired; each percussive will nevertheless have a sensible effect, because, when these percussions cease, the machine will lose its velocity. Or if this effect be real and continued, it will always be more considerable on the sails than on the counterpois. My first direction will, therefore, produce a deviation which will be considerable in a long journey.

The inspection of the clouds will furnish another experimental answer to this objection. The bodies that float with the wind acquire but little of its velocity, even in the long run, as we see by those portions of clouds which are most transparent, and consequently least dense, detaching themselves from, and getting before those which are more dense, although they are equally abandoned to the flux of the air for many hours.

I pray, gentlemen, that you will certify the date of this memoir. Paris, February 4th, 1784.

(Signed)

THOMAS DODERET.

AIR-BALLOON INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 15, 1784.

THIS day the Duc de Chartres made an aerial excursion along with the brothers Roberts, in the Park of St. Cloud. The concourse of people on this occasion was great beyond example: neither the distance from Paris, the uncertainty of the day, nor the inconvenience of the hour, for it was at eight in the morning, had influence enough to keep the Parisians away. The spectacle was beautiful, and the interest was considerably heightened by a piece of gallantry purely French. Two of the cords which served to keep the machine to the earth, the one on the right and the other on the left, were held by two young ladies elegantly dressed, who were immediately known to be the wives of the adventurous brothers. These cords were cut the last, and by

the ladies. At eight o'clock the travellers, his Grace the Duke de Chartres, another nobleman, and the two Roberts, took their seats. The nearest ranks of the surrounding multitude, ladies and gentlemen, knelt on the ground, at once to breathe an ejaculation for their safety, and to give the more distant a better opportunity of enjoying the outset. Nothing could heighten the beauty of the scene. The globe rose from the midst of the prostrate assembly with slow and awful majesty, and lost itself in about three minutes in the clouds. The excursion lasted about three quarters of an hour, and the globe descended in the park of Meudon, near the place from which they set off.

The brothers have given a short account of the voyage in the Paris papers. They

levity remains in GC, the two forces of levity and gravity will act at the extremities of the oblique line AG (as in Fig. 1) and the centers A and G will come in equilibrio under the direct perpendicular FV, in such a manner that the voyager will be actually transported from C to F, and thence from G to V, towards the same quarter.

They give a description of the principle of the machine, by which they were not only to govern their flight in the regions of air, but also by internal means were to enable themselves, when aloft, to ascend or descend without the loss of either gas or ballast. They say, that in constructing the cylindrical machine terminating in two hemispheres of thirty feet in diameter, for 30,000 cubic feet of solidity, they presented the least possible surface to the resistance of the air. They suspended in the middle of this globe a balloon destined to contain atmospheric air; and a pair of bellows was fixed in the gallery, to fill this interior balloon after it should be compressed by the dilatation of the inflammable air. By this means they had provided an excess of weight proportioned to the quantity of atmospheric air introduced into this internal globe, and consequently, when they had gained their equilibrium in the atmosphere, they could mount or descend at will, without any loss of their inflammable air. To direct the machine, they prepared oars of twelve feet in surface, fixed to a lever ten feet in length, and placed at the extremity of the gallery, opposite to the helm, whose surface was fifty-four feet. After a short account of their first mounting into the air, the state of the barometer, thermometer, &c. they state, that being carried to an immense height, the earth became invisible to them; and carried away, or rather buried, in a dense vapour, whirlwinds turned the machine three times in a moment. The violent shocks which they suffered made them abandon all the means prepared for their direction, and they set themselves to tear away the taffeta of which their helm was made. Never, say they, did a more dreadful scene present itself to any eye, than that in which they were now involved! An ocean of shapeless clouds rolled one upon another beneath, and seemed to forbid their return to the earth, which was still invisible. The agitation of the globe became greater every instant. They cut the cord which held the interior globe, and it fell to the lower surface, of the great

machine, where the gallery was fixed, and by its weight crashed, jammed up, and incommoded them—they endeavoured in vain to push it up, and at length it burst. In these dreadful circumstances, when they were still rising higher, they judged it necessary to make an orifice in the lower part of the great globe. The Duke de Chartres took himself one of the banners, and made two holes in the ærostatic machine, which tore open seven or eight feet. They then descended with great celerity. One moment they saw neither heaven nor earth; the next they were clearly within sight of land. They would have fallen into a pond if they had not critically thrown out a quantity of ballast, by which they alighted without accident, about thirty feet beyond the bank.

London. THE Duke de Chartres has not been the only unsuccessful aerial traveller who has lately engaged the attention of the public; for on Wednesday, August the 11th, after several advertisements, a most numerous concourse of people assembled at the Star and Garter, Chelsea, to see the departure of the first aerial adventurer in this kingdom. About three o'clock one Monsr. Moret began to prepare a balloon which was to carry him beyond the inquisitive eye of mortals: expectation was on the tiptoe, and the patience of curiosity was almost exhausted, when, lo! the wished-for moment arrived, every eye was fixed to the spot, but, alas! in vain; for just as this hardy adventurer was stepping into the gallery, a sudden something seized upon his spirits, and rendered him incapable to proceed on his perambulation; nearly at the same moment, as misfortune would have it, the rope which held the balloon gave way, and, to the surprize of every beholder, it found more attractions in the earth than the air, and immediately came to the ground. Disappointment was visible in every countenance, and that part of the audience who are not remarkable for their philosophy resolved to have satisfaction of the deceiver, and for that

that purpose pulled down the gates, burst into the garden, and with the rapacity of hounds tore their prey into a thousand pieces; their rage, however, was by no means satiated by the destruction of the balloon; the fire which had been kindled for the purpose of procuring inflammable air was made an instrument of their revenge, and in a few moments the seats, pales, and every thing they could lay hold of that was consumable were committed to the flames. The mischief, however, ended here, as greatest part of the heroes were then content with marching off with pieces of the balloon, as trophies of their victory; not, however, without making some enquiry after Monf. Moret, whom they had forgot at their first onset, and who very wisely had taken advantage of the omission, and made his escape. Thus concluded the first boasted flight into the English air, and which, although it did not answer what was expected; by floating with the cavalier beyond the clouds, and which perhaps was never intended, yet this celebrated Frenchman may boast of having made as many fools as any bubble that ever was attempted for the purpose of imposing on the credulity of poor John Bull, the famous Bottle Conjurer not excepted!

Scotland. THIS summer does not seem propitious to Balloons and ærostatic experiments. To add to the number of unfortunate aerial vehicles which the two last narratives exhibited we have received the following account from the northern side of the Tweed — The Edinburgh fire balloon has been struggling hard to make its appearance during the race week. Masts, and yards, and scaffolds, and furnaces have lent their aid, but to little purpose. Its gravity and affection for the earth cannot be overcome. The Duc de Chartres's whirligig is a proof that it is more pleasant and much safer being on the ground than in the regions of the air.

IN defiance of all these misfortunes, a person, who calls himself M. Lunardi, now absolutely exhibits an air-balloon, of thirty-three feet in diameter, at the Lyceum in the Strand. It is proposed to be launched the end of this month, at Chelsea. Several persons of fashion have subscribed to be present at this exhibition. We shall give further particulars of the success of this enterprize on a future occasion.

PHILOSOPHY.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. ÆPINUS, COUNSELLOR OF STATE, IN RUSSIA, TO MR. PALLAS, COUNSELLOR OF THE IMPERIAL COLLEGES AT ST. PETERSBURGH, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE COMMUNICATION RELATIVE TO A VOLCANO IN THE MOON, DISCOVERED BY MR. HERSCHELL, F. R. S. MADE TO THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BY MR. DE MAGELLAN, MEMBER OF THE SAME ACADEMY, MAY 4, 1783.

S I R,

NOTHING could have given me greater pleasure than the communication which I received from you respecting Mr. Herschell's discovery of a volcano burning in the moon. However interesting this observation may be to every lover of natural philosophy, it affects me still more particularly, as the fact when confirmed will demonstrate the truth of my Conjectures concerning the Volcanic Origin of the Inequalities in the Moon's Surface, which

conjectures were formed in the year 1778, and published in a memoir printed at Berlin in the year 1781. This memoir is written, as you know, in the German language, which doubtsless is the reason why it is yet unknown in other countries: though I have forwarded a French translation of the same in manuscript to Sir William Hamilton at Naples, at the time that his Imperial Highness made the tour of Italy in 1782.

It is with much pleasure I perceive that ideas on this subject perfectly analogous to mine have occurred to Professor Beccaria, of Turin, nearly at the same time*. Thus it appears that three inquirers into natural phenomena have met together: for you are no stranger, Sir, that the celebrated Professor Lichtenberg, of Göttingen, has made the same conjectures. Though it may appear singular that three men so distant from each other should have the same idea at no considerable interval of time†, yet the thing is not so strange as it may seem at first, after the particular descriptions and exact delineations which different philosophers have given within these ten years of the configuration of those inequalities on the earth's surface that have been produced by the eruptions of subterraneous fires. The opinion respecting the volcanic origin of the lunar inequalities might be compared to a fruit perfectly ripe, that could not but fall into the hands of him who might accidentally shake the tree.

However, the honour of having first formed this opinion belongs neither to Professor Beccaria, nor Professor Lichtenberg, nor myself. We have been

LOND. MAG. Aug. 1784.

anticipated in this respect more than a whole century by a man whose works are little known or read at present: a man who possessed from nature the most wonderful talents for discovery; but whose powerful imagination continually led him towards new objects, and prevented him from dwelling on them a sufficient time to bring them to perfection: in a word, it is the famous Robert Hooke of whom I speak. When I composed my memoir on the inequalities of the lunar surface, I carefully examined whether any one had fallen upon the same thought before me. My inquiries were then ineffectual: and it was not till long after the publication of my memoir that I accidentally discovered the same ideas in this author. In fact, it is not surprising that this author should escape my researches, as no one would have sought for intelligence of this nature in the place where I found it; that is to say in his *Micrographia*, printed at London in 1655. In the 20th chapter of which work he speaks at large concerning this opinion.

I am very happy, Sir, to communicate to you this circumstance in the history of the progress of human knowledge; because in so doing I render

R

justice

* Mr. de Magellan does not recollect the time in which the late Professor Beccaria, of Turin, wrote him his thoughts on the subject, as he has sent already all the letters he had received from him to Turin, at the request of Count Prospero Balbo, who proposes to publish an edition of all the Professor's writings: but it will appear by the following note, that Professor Beccaria undoubtedly was in possession of these ideas, before the month of October of 1772.

† It was on the 11th of October, 1772, when the nephew of the late Professor Beccaria discovered a luminous spot on the moon during its total eclipse of that night; the Professor having left his nephew and his sister at his own electrical observatory of Garfagna, where he intended to observe that eclipse, but was prevented, by receiving notice of the arrival of M. de Saussure at Mondavi, where the Professor went immediately to meet that philosopher, leaving his nephew with a small achromatic telescope of Dollond, with proper instructions to make the observation of that eclipse. Both the nephew and his sister did clearly distinguish a luminous spot in or near the place marked *Casparicus* on the moon's maps: and henceforth Professor Beccaria mentioned this observation in his public lectures of natural philosophy, to shew that the round cavities of the moon's surface were as many erators of extinct volcanos: adding that those straight radiations or bright parts, which are seen, particularly on the place marked by the name of *Tycho*, of the moon, were considered by him as so many torrents of the lava, which spouted out in some great conflagration of a volcano in that spot. The reader may see this account given by the Professor himself, in a letter directed to the Princess Josephina de Savoy-Carignan, where he delivers his opinion concerning that luminous appearance observed by Don Ulloa on the moon, during the total eclipse of the sun on the 24th of June, 1778; contending that such a luminous spot was a volcano actually burning, and not a real hole through the mass of the moon, as Don Ulloa had assumed to be the case. This letter of Professor Beccaria was inserted in the *Journal de Physique*, for the month of June, 1781, where the reader may see it at his leisure. But it deserves to be remarked, that the two volcanos observed by Don Ulloa, and by the nephew of Professor Beccaria, must have been of an amazing size, both being discernable by small telescopes; and particularly that of Professor Beccaria's nephew, which was only about eighteen inches long; whilst the observation of Mr. Herschell was made with an excellent Newtonian telescope of his own make, whose focal length is of ten feet, with an aperture of nine inches: add to this, that on applying an excellent achromatic refractor of three feet and a half focus, made by Dollond, the volcano could not be at all discerned by any other of the bystanders, except Mr. Herschell himself.

justice to a man whom I am tempted to regard as the first genius in point of invention that has ever existed—*redit ad dominum*.—And in reality, if justice were done to this extraordinary man, it would appear that many very remarkable and ingenious discoveries, which pass for new at present, properly belong to him.—Would it not be

equitable, Sir, to call the two volcanic mountains that Mr. Herschell has discovered afterwards in that part of the moon*, by the name of him who first affirmed the existence of volcanoes in that planet†?

I have the honour to be, &c.

EPINUS

June 18, 1784.

* It was on the 13th following, of the same month of June, 1783, that Mr. Herschell discovered two new small conical mountains in the very spot where he had observed that volcano on the 4th of the same month. These are situated in the *Mons porphyryites* of Hevelius, just by a thin mountain, but much larger, which Mr. Herschell had often observed before; but these two small ones were never perceived before in that place: nor were they represented in the drawing he had made himself of that spot of the moon before that observation. This particularity I have received in a letter with which I was favoured from Mr. Herschell himself, dated the 8th of May, of the present year, 1784.

J. H. DE MAGELLAN

† For intelligence of this volcano see London Magazine, vol. 1. p. 309.

M E T E O R S.

Tuesday, August 3, 1784.

THIS evening, about half an hour past ten, an extraordinary meteor appeared in a direction from west to east. It was observable at five distinct periods, and illuminated every part of the hemisphere with effulgence equal to the light of the sun, but with a blue cast. A violent rumbling was produced in the air for several seconds after the light disappeared.

Any communications from our readers or correspondents relative to the appearance of this meteor will be thankfully received.

IN the new volume of the Philosophical transactions, just published, are given the following accounts of the meteors which last summer attracted the attention of the philosophers, as well as raised the curiosity of the ignorant. In the first volume of this work* will be found a full and accurate description of the various meteors which have been recorded during the last and present centuries. To those narratives the following additions may not be unacceptable:

PAPER IX. Mr. Cavallo, in this paper, gives an account of the meteor, observed August 18, 1783. He was upon the Castle Terrace, at Windsor, when it appeared, in company with Dr. Lind, Dr. Lockman, Mr. Sandby, and a few other persons.

The sky was serene, the weather calm and warm. Near the horizon a few clouds appeared, below one of which, that was narrow, ragged, and oblong, this luminous meteor was first perceived. Some flashes, like the Aurora Borealis, were first observed to the north, which proceeded, as was soon discovered, from a roundish luminous body, almost as big as the semi-diameter of the moon, and nearly stationary. This was about twenty-five minutes after nine.

The ball ascended above the horizon about five or six degrees, towards the east. It then took a direction nearly parallel to the horizon, reached as far as the S. E. by E. where it finally disappeared. Its duration was rather less than half a minute, and the altitude of its track about 25 degrees above the horizon.

Not long after the beginning of its motion, it disappeared behind a cloud, but soon emerged with double splendour, and rendered every object and the country round perfectly visible. Its form was now an oblong, but it soon acquired a tail, then parted into several small bodies, each with tails. As it disappeared the light decreased rather abruptly. About ten minutes after, a rumbling noise was heard, like thunder. This was probably the report of the meteor's explosion, which according to Mr. Cavallo's calculations happened

shone perpendicularly over Lincolnshire.

In PAPER X. Mr. Alexander Auerbert, F. R. S. and S. A. describes the meteors of August 18 and October 4. The first he saw at the foot of Lewisham-bridge, while he was returning to his observatory at Loampit-hill, near Deptford, in Kent. Its first appearance was like that of faint, but quickly repeated flashes of lightening. It rose from the hazy part of the atmosphere, about 8° high, moved in a vertical direction, and changed its size and figure continually, as if it had not been a solid body.

When it had reached above the hazy part of the horizon, it was accompanied with a whitish mist, or pale vapour, and rose perpendicularly about 38° from the north towards the west. Its progress was in a curve, and its altitude was about 35° when it had reached due east, beyond which it continued for a few degrees. Then, when the meteor was brightest, it left behind it several globules of various shapes. The first was very small, but they gradually increased in size, till the last was nearly as large as the meteor itself. Soon after they all extinguished like the bright stars of a rocket.

Its magnitude appeared to be equivalent to two full moons, and its light was so brilliant, that every object was perceptible. It was then seventeen minutes past nine.

Mr. Auerbert thinks it was not a solid body, and that it was about forty or fifty miles above the surface of the earth. From its first appearance till its total extinction was about ten or twelve seconds of time.

The meteor of Saturday, October 4th, was of shorter duration and path. Mr. A. saw it, on horseback, in Blackman-street, Southwark. His face was turned northward, when he saw a train of fire, like what is commonly called a falling star, but its colour was red. It originated at an altitude of about 25° , moved quickly in a straight line eastward, gradually inclining to the horizon, above which it was about between 20 and 30 degrees. It illuminated the

street and houses; and its course did not seem to exceed 25° , which it passed in two or three seconds. It extinguished quickly, and left behind it a train of dull reddish fire, which was visible to the naked eye above one minute and a half.

It was then about 43 minutes after six. The evening was star-light, fine, and rather warm. The moon was beyond the first quarter, and very bright, though her light was not to be compared to that of the meteor. Mr. A. heard no noises or report during these appearances.

In PAPER XI. Dr. Cooper, Archdeacon of York, gives an account of the meteor on the 18th of August, 1783, which he saw. The letter, which is addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, is dated from Hartlepool, near Stockton. Dr. C. was on a journey to the sea-side. The weather was sultry, the atmosphere hazy, the night was dark and still. Neither the road, the hedges, nor even the horses heads were perceptible: sulphureous vapours seemed to surround him on every side, when a brilliant tremulous light appeared to the N. W. by N.

At first it seemed stationary, but soon burst from its position, and took its course to the S. E. by E. passing directly over their heads with a buzzing noise, at the height of sixty yards. Its tail seemed to be twenty-four or thirty feet in length. At last it divided into several glowing balls of fire. Two explosions were then heard. The light was the most vivid the Doctor had ever seen. The horses on which they rode shrunk with fear, and the utmost consternation appeared in the countenances of several people whom they met on the road.

PAPER XII. is an account of the meteor of August the 18th, 1783, by Mr. Lovell Edgeworth. The meteor appeared to be as big as one third of the moon's diameter, and moved from the north with an equable velocity, at an elevation of ten or twelve degrees,

and in a line parallel to the horizon. It was visible during ten or fifteen seconds. Its form was parabolic, and its tail luminous, about 20 or 25 of its diameters in length.

Its colours were vivid, bright blue,

with shades of red, and was twice suddenly eclipsed.

PAPER XVIII. by Dr. Blagden, on meteors. Of this we must defer the account till our next number.

P O E T R Y.

HORACE, *Epist. XIII. Book 1. imitated.*

THOUGH buried with my rural muse
(For *buried* is the phrase you use)
My earnest wishes still attend
Upon the welfare of my friend.

You cry the moping Coward down,
I rail against a life of Town:
And hence our difference begins,
In all things else as like as twins.
In pleasures, manners, taste, religions,
We pair like any brace of pigeons.
You still are constant to your nest,
And London is your place of rest.
While I, transform'd a rustic quite,
Pretend the Country's calm delight:
The painted meadow, purling stream,
Are now my praise's only theme.
I doat upon the shady grove,
Where Meditation loves to rove,
And talk of nought but grots and rills,
The vales of Bucks, and Berkshire hills.

When I have fairly bid adieu
To all the charms that fetter you,
I feel the joys Retirement brings,
And look with pity down on kings.
With all your delicacies cloy'd,
Which past the senses ere enjoy'd:
A crust of bread shall please me more
Than all your cheese-cakes and beufore.
Tell me, are Nature's gifts, my friend,
Bestow'd on us for Pleasure's end?
That we may use them all with reason,
And reap our joy in proper season?
And if we mean an house to raise,
To last us out our span of days,
What builder yet was ever found,
Who did not first mark out the ground?
Where then shall Pleasure ever find
Materials ready to her mind,
Or ere a good foundation meet,
But in the Country's calm retreat?

Is the keen Winter less severe
At London, than at Me—— here?
Or is the Summer hotter known
In country, than it is in town?
Say, do you draw a cooler breeze
From narrow lanes or tufted trees?
Or are your slumbers sounder there,
And less disturb'd with envious care?
Or would it dirt you as you pass,
Less o'er the pavement than the grass!
Does Fleet-street's tumbling channel yield
A sweeter fragrance than the field?
In hollow pipes the water pent,
When struggling it has forc'd a vent,
And breaking overflows the ground,
And bubbles out with tumbling sound;

Would you those broken pipes esteem
Before the gurgling of a stream,
Which o'er the pebbles loves to stray,
And murmurs as it glides away?
Or is the steam through pipes convey'd
Or purer, or more cooling made,
Than that whose native gushing rill
Springs from the foot of yonder hill?

Yet even you, who cry it down,
Affect a country life in Town;
And every city eye admires
The labour'd mock retreat of Tyburn.
Where pathboard obelisk supplies
A visit to the curious eyes,
And gazing fools are taken in
By fables of water made of tin.
Hence you remove the scene, and mark
The beauties of St. James's Park;
And ask me "if we have in Bucks
So fine a pond for royal ducks;
Here let my corner-stone be laid,
This spot commands the whole parade."
All, all in vain; you may deale
Her beauties image for awhile:
But die, prune, plant, do what you will,
Pure Nature will be Nature still.
She'll still maintain the victor's part,
And break through all the pride of art.

I grant our country wits are bound,
And not indeed the most profound;
They might, perhaps, true awkward Cymon,
Take Bristol stones for real diamonds;
And pedlars may beguile the fair
With India goods from Spital-square.
These may be cheated of their peace,
And yet preserve their innocence.

But who can teach your London youth
The lines of falsehood, and of truth,
Where giddy passions love to rise,
And throw a mist before our eyes?
This touches home; an error here
Brings certain ruin and despair:
For what physicians' art could find
A cure for evils in the mind?

Hear then, O hear, a friend's petition!
Climb not the ladder of ambition;
For few e'er gain the topmost round,
But what are hurried to the ground.
And fewer yet can boldly face
The shock of such a dire disgrace.

Is your mind struck with ought that's vain?
Discharge it, though against the grain.
Under a cottage made of thatch,
Where Care but seldom lifts the latch;
Add, if you will, some tender wife,
To smooth the rugged paths of life.
You'll run the race with grace and ease,
Than lords and their appendages;

For such are all the race of snails,
Who creep adherent to their tails.

'Tis said from off the common mead
The warrior stag expect the need,
Who soon the help of man implor'd,
And own'd the Biped for his lord.
The stag submits, but triumphs yet
To see his victor champ the bit.

Thus then I argue, true I am in
A state that keeps me free from famine,
But if the fears of famine urge,
Can I endure a sharper scourge?
Give me but liberty—take you
The richest mines in all Peru.
O grant me, Heaven! a middle state,
Neither too humble, nor too great.
More than enough for Nature's ends,
With something left to treat my friends.
Contented with my own condition,
I'd with my enemy ambition.

And spare me not if e'er I preach
A doctrine which I cannot reach.
If I collect a greater store
Than nature wants, and covet more;
Sir Mammon knows no midding way,
He must command, or must obey.
But 'mongst all sages 'tis agreed,
He never ought to take the lead.
Joyous at heart, unweav'd with care,
Bride the Vicar's easy chair;
This I indige—his fumigation
Serves to assist my meditation.
We want but you, and would not fail
To crack the other mug of ale.

SONNET

Written during a long voyage at sea.

By THOMAS WARWICK, LL. B.

THREE moons are pass'd, and quickly to
decline

The fourth suspends her middle lamp in heaven,
Since stay'd by calms, by countering tempests
driven,

I cease to view the female form divine;
For this, my chief relief, I most repine,
Though many a dying groan my heart have riven,
And many a corse devoted to the brine

The dread alarm to fellow-victims given.
Him too, that bending o'er the vessel's side,
With pensive eye surveys the rippling tide,
If mark'd as once fond passion's future prey—
May distant love lament his early doom!
The cot my wandering sheet, the wave my tomb,
The passing gale my monumental lay!

SONNET, written at BATH.

By THOMAS WARWICK, LL. B.

THE winding grace of Avon's fairy tide,
Her cliffs abrupt, and meads of lively green,
Her villas glittering from the mountain-side,
And tufted bowers, and garden slopes between;
Nor these, nor yon gay domes, with rapture ey'd,
When health and pleasure crown'd y' careless scene,
Can glid this bosom's dark and dreary void,
While sickness dims Amanda's alter'd mien:
Nor batters hope, or from that halcyon brow,
Where shines the soul superior, and serene,

The scatter'd shades of pain and languor fly:
Else o'er those eyes the yail of fancy throw,
The form of anguish for a while to skew,
And cheat the friend with visionary joy.

EPIGRAM from the FRENCH.

By Mr. HOLCROFT.

BY wicked man and stupid laws,
This very day I lost my cause;
This very day my all is gone,
To satisfy a peckless dun;
To day I've found—unheard of guilt!
My mistress is an ev'nt jilt:
Oh, what a happy day 'twill prove!
I'm out of debt, and law, and love!

TO HENRY COLLINGWOOD SELBY, ESQ.

FROM these Penates, which true friends of last
(Not one a bishop) met to consecrate,
Through thy life's tenour may be given to flow
Pleasures as durable as man can know!
May peace this ground salute with downy wing;
Round this gay spot may joy her chaplets fling;
Here may our souls the rosy god of wine
Ne'er madden, nor oppress, but oft refine;
Here oft may Cupid, from his purple plumes,
Shake all his passion with his rich perfumes!
And may the souls of that convivial day

Be long recorded by my zealous lay!
RUNDALL, a favourite guest at Comus' court,
Who sense and humour blends with social sport;
And in your annuals long unsated shine
The good, gay, friendly brothers from the Tyne;
Of steady worth one born the palm to share,
One, by bold sallies, to subdue the fair:
DUNBAR, whose page gives force to virtue's aim,
A Scottish phoenix, fired with freedom's flame:
FIELE, who, by Fortune's caprice ne'er de-
press'd,

Meets her worst frowns with a determined breast;
Whom in the spring of life the poet knew,
When fancy still enjoyed some brilliant view;
Long ere adversity's black storms arose;
Long ere my genius had procur'd me foes.

Oh! thou, whose ear with pleasure hears my
strains,

Whose heart participates my joys and pains!
Like a mere vain, and versifying elf,
Let me refer yet longer to myself:
In Twickenham's vicinage, oh! let me turn
An ardent look to Pope's funeral urn!
Shall I forget, on thy convivial day,
How inspiration dignified my way!
The fane of Twickenham open'd; thy poet found
The strong effects of consecrated ground:
Now warmth, now chillness thro' my vitals crept;
My heart's pulsation paused, and now it leap'd:
The spot was shown me where his ashes lie;
I view'd the grave with reverential eye:
The aisle seem'd jealous for the mighty dead,
And bade his humble votary softly tread:
My mind's impressions met my listening ear;
And echo said—"The God of Pope is here."
Ye bards, how great Heaven's intellectual plan
Was shown, in forming our stupendous man!
His image rais'd me far from earth; at once
I pious *Horace*, and each impious dupe:

The church I left, with just ideas stored;
Admired the poet, but the God adored.
PERCIVAL STOCKDALE.
Twickenham Common, July 4, 1784.

SONNET, from PETRARCH.

By Miss SMITH, of Bignor Hall.

LOSSE to the wild her golden tresses around;
And form'd bright waves with amorous ec-
phyn' sighs;
And, tho' averted now, her charming eyes
Then with warm love and melting pity beam'd.
Was I deceiv'd? Ah! surely, nymph divine,
That she suffusion on thy cheek was love;
What wonder then those glowing tints should move,
Should fire this heart, this tender heart of mine!
Thy soft melodious voice, thy air, thy shape;
Were of a goddess; not a mortal maid;
But though thy charms, thy heavenly charms
Should fade,
My heart, my tender heart, could not escape;
Nor cure for me in time or change be found;
The shaft extracted does not cure the wound.

ODE on the birth of the PRINCE of WALES,

August 12, 1762.

By WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq.

IN O' hard, from horrid fields of war,
Now waits the haughty conqueror's car;
Nor in a lofty-sounding strain
Praises victory's exulting train;
Thou art! where pomp and state preside,
With every honour, every grace;
Yet still, to check the victor's pride,
Grief and compassion steal a place,
Spite of the banners waving round,
Spite of the clarion's animating sound
The wretched parent's starting tear,
The orphan's cry,
The widow's sigh,
Molest his sight, and grate his ear.
But, oh! to thee with humblest thanks we bend,
Britain's genius, Britain's friend!
It was not enough to place her name
First on the glittering rolls of fame;
But looking with a gracious eye
Onward to posterity,
Thou, thou hast rais'd another George, to be
The future prop of Britain's liberty.

II.

Hail, royal infant! at thy birth
Though not a star his course forsook,
Nor sun grew pale, nor lighted earth
To her remotest confines shook;
(Such wonders as of old
High deeds to come, and dread exploits forecast)
Yet, happier omen! every English heart
Claims in thy parent's joy an equal part;
Behold the love thy father's merit won
Extended to his infant son.
O! mayst thou like that father prove!
With equal virtues, equal love
Thy people's love secure;
Which, like the sun upon the opening flower,
Or the mild fall of heavenly dews
Will o'er thy rising-reign new life diffuse.

This ode was written by the justly celebrated Mr. Hayley, during his residence at the university, and is preserved in the Cambridge verses, presented to his Majesty on the birth of the Prince of Wales.

For time will come, when Britain's state
Shall on thy patriot care depend
When thou, entrusted with her fate,
With arts shall bless her, and with arms defend.

III.

And lo! to magic fairy's eye
Celestial forms appear,
Paying to thine infancy
Honour mix'd with love and fear
First splendid Commerce, richly dress'd
In a spreading, broader'd vest
Spangled with variety;
Next, washing from her crimson hands
The blood of slaughter'd millions, Victory stands
Then, gay as spring, and light as air,
With garment loose, and flowing hair,
Our native nymph, sweet Liberty,
And last, in purple robes that graceful bow,
Void of presumption, void of fear,
Nor vainly lights, nor slightly tethers
With eyes benign, that all around disperse
Sweet smiling hope, and mild beneficence
Religion moves majestically slow.
Their rising hopes in thee they all collect
And prophesy thy future happiness
Singing, as they sound thee thronging
This their universal song:
"Rise, thou prince! to whom we bend
Rise, our guardian, and our friend
To judgement ripe, and ripe years
Ere from danger, free from cares,
Heaven shall soon thy mind inspire
With all the virtues of thy sire.
Thou shalt fill his awful place
With equal dignity and grace;
Tyrants' ambitious views oppose;
And triumph o'er thy country's foes.
Plenty shall abound thee smile,
And Peace make this her favourite isle;
Rise, and while on earth receive
Every blessing earth can give;
Rise, on whom we all depend;
Rise, our guardian, and our friend."

The FIRST of MAY.

The words by the Right Hon. Lady CRAVEN.

The music by WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq.

COLIN met Sylvia on the green
Once on the charming first of May
And shepherd's pipe well falk I hear,
Yet 'twas by charmer the shepherds lay.

Colin he bow'd and blush'd, then said,
Will you, sweet maid, this first of May
Begin the dance by Colin led,
To make this quite his holiday?

Sylvia replied, I never from home
Yet ventur'd, till this first of May;
It is not fit for maids to toam,
And make a shepherd's holiday.

It is most fit, replied the youth,
That Sylvia should this first of May,
By me be taught that love and truth
Can make of life a holiday.

THE

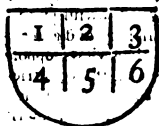
THE MISCELLANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Have been lately favoured by a gentleman of Shrewsbury with a sight of an original letter from Oliver Cromwell—I was permitted to copy it, and if you think it worthy of a place in your work, it is at your service. I have adhered scrupulously to the spelling, without using one abbreviation which is not in the original. The hand-writing corresponds with that of the letter preserved in Hungerford Farley Castle, near Bath, and the signature agrees in character with that at the foot of the warrant for the execution of the King, only *there* he signs O. Cromwell, but *here* Oliver at length.

The seal is perfect, and has six quarterings, but the blazoning is not distinguished.



1. A lion rampant. 2. (I think) Three spear heads, beneath them a crescent. 3. A chevron between three fleurs de lys. 4. Three chevrons. 5. A lion rampant. 6. A chevron charged with a mullet-crest, a demi-lion rampant holding in his paws a fleur de lys.

Supercription—For my noble friend Thomas Knevet (mis-spelled for Knyvet) Esqr att his house att Ashwell Thorpe Norfolk, theise.

S I R,

I ca'nott pretend to any Interest

in you for any thinge I have donn, nor aske any favor for any service I may doe you, but because I am conscions to my selfe of a readinesse to serve any Gentleman in all possible civillities, I am bold to bee beforehand with you to aske your favor on the behalf of your honest poore neighbours of Hapton, whoe as I am informed are in some trouble, and are like to bee put to more by one Robert Browne your ten'ant, whoe not well pleased with the way of those men, seeks their disquiett all hee may.—Truly nothinge moves mee to desire this more then the pittie I beare them in respect to their honesties, and the trouble I heere they are like to suffer for their consciences, and however the world interprets itt, I am not ashamed to sollicit for such as are any where under a pressure of this kinde; doeing heere as I would be done by. So this is a quarrellsome age, and the anger seems to mee to bee the worse where the ground is thinges of *difference in* opinion, wch to cure, to hurt men in their names, persons, or estates, will not bee found an apt remedie. So it will not repent you to protect those poore men of Hapton from injurie and oppression, wch that you would is the effect of this letter. So you will not want the grateful acknowledgement, nor utmost endeavors of requitall from your most humble servant,

OLIVER CROMWELL.

1646, July 27, London.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

GRATITUDE. A FRAGMENT.

ADDRESSED TO A LADY.

DR. Young tells us somewhere that the peculiar stress laid upon the article of "chewing the cud," under the economy of Moses, is a symbol of something higher. He carries on the

analogy in the spirit of his *quintal* ingenuity, and shews, in a variety of instances, how completely it bears a reference to the true Christian, whose mind was formed for *ruminating* (which word

* The words "difference in" are crossed over with the pen.

word by the bye is *literally* the very thing we are speaking of) on divine and spiritual subjects. I am not much attached to fanciful and allegorical interpretations of Scripture, knowing that this itch or humour hath been the very foundation of all that nonsense and enthusiasm which hath prevailed amongst us. Yet; as I was led into this track, and imagination seemed pleased with it, I thought I could improve on the good Doctor, and carry on the allusion a little farther.—How strange, how unnatural some of our associations seem to be!—I say *seem*, because they may have a real connection; and insensibly grow out of a natural seed, though the root and the branches may be at such a very great distance as to appear to have no connection at all. I was obliged to make this remark, because *yourself*, my dear Friend, really came into the train of those reflections which were excited by the single circumstance I have mentioned above.

Now, why should I be like the beast that chews the cud, when I think of you?—Because I feast anew upon your goodness. Fancy (dear power!) recurs to the banquet of reason, and the full flow of benevolence and friendship,

(sweeter than the nectar of the gods!) and retastes their pleasures. Gratitude gives scope to the subject—it grows upon the mind—and past favours, like roses in an alembick, distil their sweets, and the very essence is extracted.

As the beast under the law was deemed unfit for the altar of the Deity that did not possess this quality of chewing the cud, and was ranked in the catalogue of the *unclean*, so the man whose heart is not as ready to reflect as his hand is to receive—on whose hard and unfeeling soul the blessings and smiles of benevolence make no more impression than oil on a flint—is judged unworthy of an access to that hallowed temple which virtue hath consecrated to herself, and where the amiable graces have directed that altar, which admits no sacrifice but what love and gratitude unite to sanctify.

Thus, I have moralized what Dr. Young spiritualized; for I think the subject as applicable to humanity as divinity; and am certain that the man who never *ruminated* on the favours bestowed on him by a friend may chew the cud on grace and godliness all his days, and find it as barren and sapless as Hudibras's Hebrew roots.

L. K.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A SKETCH OF THE ATHENIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE Athenians, like other nations, consisted originally of several uncivilized tribes, without any regular government or system of laws. Some of these tribes were foreigners; and the rest, who stiled themselves Antiochthones, were natives of Attica. As they inhabited the same country, were employed in similar occupations, and were alike exposed to the insults and ravages of a common invader, they formed alliances with one another, and were soon united in the same society. We have an instance of this sort of confederacy among the Iroquois, or Five Nations, in North America. The tribe of Cecrops, which came from Egypt about 1500 years before the commencement of the

Christian era was the most numerous; and Cecrops himself, eminent for strength and personal bravery, became the leader and sovereign of the whole nation. The power of the king in these early periods was very limited, extending only to conduct his subjects in war, and preside in their assemblies in the time of peace. He was never permitted to institute laws, or to enter into public resolutions without the concurrence or advice of the wise men of the nation. In the beginnings of society age and experience are the only sources of wisdom and knowledge. Accordingly, a council, afterwards named the court of the Areopagi, was formed by the old men of the state, and all public business was submitted

to their judgement and decision. The members of this assembly were not restricted to any precise number, for an obvious reason—because the number of old men must have been continually changing. The judicial power is commonly exerted before the legislative, because men in rude ages are more attentive to correct and rectify present disorders and abuses, than to extend their views to future emergencies, and enact regulations whose influence may be durable and extensive. Add to this, that when property is fluctuating, and the rights of mankind inaccurately defined, murder and treason are almost the only crimes that fall under the cognizance of the public, and for which punishments are formally and judicially inflicted. For these reasons, the first decisions of the areopagi that we find recorded in history, are sentences pronounced against those who were convicted of having taken away the life of a fellow citizen. We never hear of this assembly till the reign of Cecrops, and his successor Cranaus; a circumstance which hath induced some writers to attribute its institution to one or other of these princes. It is probable, however, that it commenced at an earlier period; and that its origin was not any formal premeditated establishment, but like the assembly of chiefs among the ancient Germans, resulted from the natural condition of an uncivilized people.

The soil of Attica was barren, and the country maritime. The first inhabitants, therefore, were soon addicted to piracy, and were exposed, in their turn, to the depredations and inroads of their neighbours. This situation determined them to fortify some strong hold or place of defence, to which they might retire in case of danger; and in which they might leave their wives and children, when they went out upon any expedition. The residence of the prince would be chosen for this purpose, in preference to any other situation, and accordingly Cecropia was the original name of Athens. During the uncivilized state of mankind no infamy is annexed to the profession and practice of piracy: and the

LOND. MAG. Aug. 1784.

early history of the Græcian state is full of the piratical enterprizes and exploits of their princes. Pirates are necessarily engaged in a state of perpetual warfare; either in attacking the possessions of others, or in defending their own. In time of war, however, it is requisite for the welfare of the whole, that the orders of the chieftain be punctually obeyed. He has also many opportunities in the course of different enterprizes of exhibiting feats of valour and bodily strength, the chief qualities that command the respect and obedience of rude ages; and of consequence we find many of the princes who succeeded Cecrops invested with considerable authority. It contributed not a little to increase the power of the kings, that the Athenians, addicted to piracy, and ignorant of arts, were assembled in the same city; for thus the power and influence of inferior leaders decayed, and the people naturally transferred their veneration and obedience to the sovereign. We shall see, however, by what follows, that when piracy was discontinued, and arts introduced, the very same cause receiving a different direction, produced a different effect.

The transition from piracy to barter, which is the first and simplest form of commerce, is easy and natural. When cities became numerous and well fortified, the success of piratical adventures became more precarious; and men preferred a livelihood obtained and enjoyed with security, to possessions earned with difficulty, and preserved with danger. Hence they began to cultivate arts, and exchange their superfluities for those of their neighbours. In this manner the figs, oil, and honey of Attica were bartered for the corns of Sicily and the wines of Chios. But the government of a small state, where most of the inhabitants dwell in the same city, gradually verges towards a democracy. Men employed in tillage or piracy are generally more dependent upon their rulers and chieftains than manufacturers. The latter perform the precise business they undertake, they receive the price of their labour, and think themselves under no

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further necessity of complying with the will and commands of a superior. We may likewise observe, that when men are accustomed to live together in the same city or community, their sense of injury is quickened by mutual sympathy or complaint, and they are enabled to resist the oppressions of their rulers, by imparting mutual assistance. It is among this order of men, generally despised in military and feudal governments, that the principles of liberty are cultivated and brought to perfection. When arts and commerce were introduced and encouraged at Athens, the power of the sovereign was gradually weakened, and after the death of Codrus, who is celebrated for having devoted his life to the service of his country, the regal power was entirely discontinued. The chief powers of the government were centred in the body of the people. The authority of the Areopagi was likewise diminished, and their business branched out into inferior courts. Two Archons were substituted in place of kings, who were appointed to command the armies, preside in the public assemblies, and conduct religious ceremonies, and who were accountable to the people for a proper discharge of their duty. The term of their government was afterwards extended to two years, and their number increased to nine. The institutions of Solon, by moderating the licentiousness of the democracy, and

by imposing some restraint on the violence and fickleness of the populace, tended to establish the independence of his countrymen, and render their privileges lasting. He restored considerable influence and authority to the Areopagi, whose decisions, famous for equity and justice, procured them universal respect; and formed a senate consisting of 400 citizens, by whom every new regulation was properly modelled and digested before it was proposed to the people. These are the outlines of the democracy that subsisted at Athens, with little interruption or variation, till the end of the Peloponnesian war. During its continuance the glory of the Athenians shone with unrivalled splendour. The genuine effects of freedom appeared manifest; for every virtue was cultivated, every power of the mind exerted, and every faculty improved. Endowed by nature with extreme sensibility, susceptible of every passion, elegant in all their desires, restless, active, enamoured of glory, impatient of controul, and blessed with freedom, the Athenians have left posterity proofs of the sublimest genius, and patterns of the most disinterested virtue. For it is not alone that they produced an Aristides or an Euripides, that they have been so universally celebrated; it is, that they were capable of discerning their merit, and of being governed by their precepts and example.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

I observed in one of your former numbers a story in verse about a miser; I have now sent you a prose translation of the original from the German.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

X. Q.

Clarges-street, Aug. 1, 1784.

A Miser died of want in the midst of an immense treasure, and carried nothing with him to the grave, but one single penny*, which too his relations begrudged him: his shade arrived on the banks of Styx, at the very time when Charon was exacting his usual fare of the ghosts that came to

be waisted over, and driving back with his oar such as had not wherewithal to pay their passage. The miser, fond of his poor penny, could not bear the thoughts of parting with it, but resolved to cheat the ferryman; and plunging into the river before his eyes, nimbly cut the waves, and swam over

* It was a custom with the ancients to put a penny in the mouth of their dead, to pay their passage to hell.

to the other side. *Cerberus**, affrighted at his appearance, barked thrice, and immediately at the noise the Furies rushing out, apprehended the intruding shade. They dragged him before *Minos*†. The case being new, he was a long time weighing in his mind the nature of the crime, and what punishment he should inflict. "Does (says he) this miserable wretch deserve the torments which *Tantalus*‡ endures, or those of *Lxious*§? Shall I send him in

the place of *Prometheus*||, or to help *Sisyphus***? or is it better that I command him to do the labour of the daughters-in-law of *Egyptus*††, that detested crew, who lose both their labour and their water?—No (says Minos) he must be punished more: these torments are not severe enough for him.—Open the passage for him immediately, and turn him back into the world, to behold what use his heirs are making of his estate."

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

PHILOSOPHICAL ALLEVIATION OF THE FRENCH NAVAL LOSS DURING THE LATE WAR.

We should put the best face we can on misfortunes. ANON.

VOUS avez bien perdu des *Navires de Roi, cette Guerre*," says a gentleman to a *Chevalier de l'ordre de Saint Louis*.—"Ma foi, oui," replied he, with an air *tout à fait content*, "*Mais il faut s'en consoler, Dieu merci, il n'est pas pis*." This *sang froid* I attributed to the natural *philosophe* of his country, and his apparent contented resignation to the *toujours gai* which the natives endeavour to preserve, upon even the most serious occasions; and in that, I must confess, they, in my opinion, merit our imitation. If an unexpected misfortune attends an Englishman, he (in general) gives himself up to despair—thinks his case peculiarly hard—that he is the most unfortunate dog breathing—never reflecting how light they are in comparison to what might have happened, or once thanking his creator for not having afflicted him with more severity, which one considerate moment would convince him might have been the case, while on the other hand, the Frenchman thinks with Pope, "Whatever is, is right," and thanks his God it is no worse. I have not a doubt the *chevalier*, whose reply occasioned this intrusion upon

your miscellany, if the conversation had continued, would have been found disposed to throw *quelque petite consolation* upon every event of the late war which terminated to the disadvantage of *son pay*. With respect to their *navires de Roi*, they no doubt suffered considerably, and losing two or three and twenty ships of the line, and about forty frigates, exclusive of many smaller vessels, sounds truly distressing, when uttered by an Englishman; but let us consider this loss of their's, *à-la-mode d'un François même*. I cannot retain the rotation in which they were captured, I shall bring forward as many as I remember, therefore, just as they launch into my recollection. I pass over small vessels, and those which were taken *armée en flûte*, as they were too numerous for one twentieth part of their names to *flair* in my brains—**L'HECTOR* and **LE CESAR*—with respect to the first, a bully, *il faut avouer*, will never do against an Englishman; as to the next, modern *Cesars* are not like the ancient; it is not now, "*Veni, vidi, vici*;" this did not command success 'tis true, but it did more, it studied to deserve it—*a l'égard*

S 2

to

* A dog with three-heads, the centry of hell. † He was placed in the middle of a river, and though parched up with thirst, could not get a drop of the water that surrounded him.

‡ He was condemned to turn for ever on a wheel. || He was chained to a rock, where a vulture preyed continually on his liver, which grew as fast as it was eat.

** He rolled a stone up the side of a mountain, which, when near the top, continually ran back upon him.

†† These having killed their husbands on the wedding night, were condemned to fill with water a vessel pierced full of holes.

to **LE GLORIEUX*, lost at the same time, it was *tout naturel*, to be deprived of the glory by a defeat; and as about this period **LE MONARQUE* was lost in Brest harbour, and **LA COURONNE* blown up in the West-Indies, it was not at all uncharacteristic, that British tars, again possessing their old **AR-DENT* valour, and hearing the fate of the monarch and crown of France, should take possession of **LA VILLE DE PARIS*.—I would now ask how it could be expected that *LE LION* and *L'UNICORN*, who have ever professedly been the supporters of the British arms, should refuse adhering to them? Is it at all surprising that an English WARWICK, who slew the dragon of Wantley for a woman, should seize upon *LA SOPHIE*, or that having stopped *L'AIGLE* in her flight, would for a moment hesitate, or fail succeeding against *LA MAGICIENNE*? Might not the consequences have been worse, had **The PRINCE GEORGE* attacked *LA NYMPHE* instead of *FLORA*? (He naturally could have done more execution.) Or if HOOD had taken **LE JASON* before the golden fleece was landed at Martinique? The force of EXPERIMENT against the weak generally succeeds, should we then be surprised *LA DANAE* was sacrificed to one. The fire of PROSERPINE made *L'ALCMENE* submit, for this was truly hellish fire, and the tender Alcmena could not stand it; but it is evident English fire is superior to even that, for **L'ORPHEE*, who voluntarily endured the heat of hell, submitted to one on the coast of Africa he thought warmer. *LE MONSIEUR* *avait trop de politesse* (for *politesse*, the reader may, if he pleases, read *good sense*) to refuse accompanying an acquaintance he had formed home; and HOOD's FLEET, to return the compliment, could not think of parting with *L'AMIALE* friend of his, who fell in their way: now, whether the reader uses the word "*politesse*" or "*good sense*," as he will certainly admit a man cannot have too much of either, it is to be hoped he will view this loss in its just light. It was *tres mal fait* to put *LA CON-*

CORDE between the fleets, and it was natural, as the English began the action that morning, for them to put Concord out of the way, which, *pour dire la verite*, they did in more senses than one. It was the capriciousness of **LA CAPRICIEUSE*, and the audacity of **LAUDACIEUSE*, when they went to reconnoitre HARDY's FLEET, made them meet the reception that *L'AVANTURE*, from its rashness, and *L'ACTIVE*, from its inactivity, did in ARBUTHNOT's. **LE SOLITAIRE* was cruising in the West-Indies *tout en solitaire*, when a RUBY of an Englishman, with the true lustre of British polish, insisted on his company into port; "Society is the glory of life." If *LA PRUDENTE* was so imprudent as to venture too near the British fleet, it must be allowed some mitigation, and consequently consolation, that *LA PALLAS* and *LA MINERVE* were in the same predicament. After **LE COMPTE D'ARTOIS*, *LE COMPTESSSE D'ARTOIS*, and *LES ETATS D'ARTOIS* *même*, had surrendered to the English, *sur il étonnant* that, *LE FAYETTE*, *LE NECKAR*, *LE SARTINE*, and *LE FRANKLIN*, all became proselytes to the English, particularly when we know *L'AMERICAIN* joined GRAVES's FLEET off New-York, and *L'ALLEMANDE* BYRON's off St. Eustatius. **LE PEGASE* was too formidably beset (as every one knows it often is) to effect its flight, but if only authors had mounted this Pegasus, I question if it would not have sooner reached *Mount Parnassus*, than got in sight of *Mount Edgcombe*. **LE PROTÉE* did all it could; not being able to change its situation, by strength of English **RESOLUTION* it changed its course; "he did his best, the best can do no more." *LA BELLE POULE* flew with **The VICTORY*, and *L'OISEAU* joined APOLLO; I do not know whether it was a *singing* one or not, but it was certainly a *sinking* one, his Godship had made it squeak so immoderately—I must confess I do not think this condition of either *La Belle Poule* or *L'Oiseau* so unnatural. Although the French lost **LE BOURGOGNE* in the West-Indies, *il est bien certain*

certainqu'ils ont attrapée Le Bourpoyne, dans l'Amérique. As to ***LE NORTHUMBERLAND**, *il y a là du qui se consoler*; here the chevalier might justly exclaim, "*Dieu merci, il n'est pas pis.*" Northumberland, reader, is but a country; it might have been a colony; the loss would then have been greater, and what, *Ob perte de diable!* if it had been thirteen of them? ***L'UNION** of that country was lost going to the East-Indies, did we not lose union at home, in endeavouring to send ——— there? And if they lost ***L'ORIENT** and **LE RENARD**, are there not many of my countrymen who would have had no objection to have lost a *North* with their *East*, and a *Fox* with their *Renard*? As Hercules ever was *un amateur des filles*, it is not at all surprizing that **L'HERCULE**, who threw his club aside to assist Omphale, should not oppose the open arms of ***ELIZABETH**, but I must allow myself rather astonished, that **L'AMAZON** should submit to an old Spanish † **MARGARETTA**. They were once near a temporary triumph, or, as the old proverb says, giving us a Rowland for our Oliver, but while victory was hovering round, ***LE ROLAND** blew up, and the shock cleared away the mist of doubt; but this *might* have happened to all the ships in the French fleet—it was well it was no worse—it is philosophy, of two evils to chuse the least, and hence ***LE MIGNIFIQUE** of his most Christian Majesty's fleet was burnt, rather than be let fall into our hands. It was most certainly charity (if it was only to themselves) to bestow † **LE ZEPHIR aux Anglois**, in the sultry latitudes of the West-Indies; and who will dispute French philanthropy, when they are assured, as they were in the public gazette extraordinary, that on the **RAINBOW** appearing in the channel, and which they thought portended

some evil, knowing the influenza which then raged in England, the French, very compassionately (*à leur même cependant*) gave up their pretensions à **L'IEBE**—but we *diminished* the enemy's fleet so fast, that in stating this *consolatory* view of it, I fear I have also been *exhausting* the patience of my readers. I shall, therefore, briefly draw my conclusions, and finish a letter which must have been before this considered *tout à fait ennuyant*. In the first place, it is evident from this revision, though I have omitted some few no doubt, that the observation with which I commenced this letter is perfectly true, and that as they have lost we have consequently gained a great number of ships during the late war; this perhaps the reader will critically remark is a very shrewd observation, that what one loses, when two play, the other gains, but I was determined, my courteous friend, you should not dismiss this letter with declaring it did not afford one pleasing reflection, if you are a Briton it does; as to its moral, the *Bourbo-nite* anticipated it. To render misfortunes less burthensome, we should put them in the most favourable light, but even in the most unfavourable, if we are guided by reason, we shall all of us, I am sure, admit with the Gaul, "*On doit s'en consoler, et rendre grace à Dieu qu'il n'est pas pis.*" Nay, the reader himself, if he discovers the smallest trace of humour, or has derived the least entertainment from the perusal of this sketch, will afford in himself a proof of this remark, and though he may damn the piece for its length, he will, most probably, feel the good-natured consolation resulting from a reflection that it might have been worse, and that consolation, believe me, is to a rational mind not a trifling one.

THOMAS R———N.

Bow-lane, 18th July, 1784.

† This ship was taken from the Spaniards, and its name is usually applied by seamen to the *filles de joie* in Spain.

The names in Italic capitals are the French prizes. Those in Roman capitals, the captors where recollected, and all, whether French or English ships, marked with an asterick were of the line, the rest were all frigates of 28 guns, and upwards, except those marked †, which were of 24, and it is to be observed, that where allusions are made to particular places, they are identically those in which the captures were made or *loaves* supplied by fire, blowing up, &c.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE process of the CANONIZATION OF SAINTS in the Romish church is little known to the Protestants. It is a matter of more serious account, and attended with greater difficulties, than most persons are apprehensive of. It may be amusing to see the various steps that are pursued in it, before the great object is brought to its final completion, as delineated by no less a person than the late Pope Benedict XIV. The original account

is indeed very elaborate; but the principal parts of it that are of essential moment have been detailed by BISHOP HAY, the present Superintendent of the Roman Catholic church in Scotland:—a man, who hath at least one virtue, and that is the virtue of FORTITUDE; for when he heard of the riots in Edinburgh on account of the Popish bill, he travelled thither from London, *express*, to share in the fate of his flock.

ON THE CANONIZATION OF SAINTS.

BY GEORGE HAY, THE POPISH BISHOP OF SCOTLAND.

WHEN any holy servant of God dies in the odour of sanctity, whose virtuous and holy life gives a well-grounded hope to those who knew it, that his soul is received into eternal glory, the faithful are not hindered from having recourse in private to his intercession, and of asking benefits from Almighty God through the help of his prayers. If these favours be not granted, and no further signs of his being with God be manifested, this private devotion naturally decays, and with time vanishes entirely. But if Almighty God shall be pleased to grant the favours demanded, and even to work miracles at the invocation of his holy servant, these being published among the faithful, increase the reputation of his sanctity, and give greater and greater encouragement to others to have recourse to his intercession, in hopes of receiving the like blessings from God through his means. When this happens to be the case, things are allowed to go on without any judicial cognizance being taken about them for some time. Experience shows how easily the bulk of mankind, especially the unlearned, allow themselves to be surprised by any thing that strongly affects them; the common opinion of the sanctity of the person deceased, if followed by a report, whether true or false, of any miracles wrought by his means, cannot fail at first to make a deep impression on the minds of the vulgar:

but if the foundation be false, the superstructure will soon fall to the ground; a little time must be given, and some allowance must be made to these first transports of devotion; error cannot always continue to impose; and imposture sooner or later must be discovered. But if the reputation of the person's sanctity increases; if the same of supernatural events wrought by his intercession continues; if, instead of diminishing, these things make greater and greater progress, and gain daily greater credit in the minds of men; then, from this constant and increasing public voice in his favours, there arises a well-grounded motive for making a more particular enquiry into the nature and truth of these things which are alledged; if, therefore, the state, or any religious order, or any particular person or persons, who may have been connected with the deceased, shall think proper, upon this public renown, to interest themselves in having his cause tried at the supreme tribunal, in order to his canonization, their first application must be to the diocesan bishop, to whom it belongs in full right to take a judicial cognizance in the first instance of the public renown in the saint's favours, both as to his holy life and miracles; and this first judgement is so indispensably required, that the court of Rome will not admit any cause of this kind to a hearing till this first step be taken, and the acts of this judi-

dicial inquiry of the bishop be fully proved before them, with all the formalities prescribed to be observed by him in making it. Now, these formalities are ten in number, and are as follow:

1. To avoid all precipitation (as I observed above) the public renown of the sanctity and miracles of the deceased must have existed for some considerable time, before the bishop be allowed to begin his proceedings of inquiring about them. 2. The bishop himself must preside, if possible, at all the steps of the process; and if, through necessity, he be obliged to substitute any of his inferior clergy in his place, this judge must have a doctor in divinity, and a licentiate in canon law, for his assistance. 3. He who takes the depositions of the witnesses must countersign every article along with the witnesses themselves who subscribe them.

4. Each deponent must be asked a circumstantial relation of the facts he attests. It is not allowed to read over to the other witnesses what was deposed by the first, and cause it to be confirmed by their consent: but each one must be examined apart by himself, and their answers extended at full length to each interrogatory. Nay,

5. The notary, and the promoter of the cause, as well as the witnesses themselves, must all be put under oath to observe the most profound silence with regard to the questions put, or the answers given. 6. Information must be sent to the Pope of the whole procedure, and of the judgement of the bishop passed thereupon.

7. A clean copy of all the papers must be made out in proper form, and these, authenticated and well sealed, must be sent to the congregation of rites at Rome.

8. All the originals are preserved in the archives of the cathedral church of the diocese, in a proper chest, well sealed, and under different keys, which are deposited with different persons of rank and character. 9. Besides the witnesses presented to the bishop by those who solicit the cause, he must also examine as many others as he can get account of, who are capable of giving any proper information. 10. No extra-judicial acts or attestations

are allowed to be inserted among the authentic writings of the process. Now, who does not see in all this procedure the utmost care and diligence used to prevent all imposition, and come to a distinct and certain knowledge of the truth?

The particular examination of each witness separately, the ignorance each one is in of the questions put to the others; the solemn oath all are obliged to take never to discover the subject of the questions put, or the answers given; the not being content with the witnesses presented by the solicitors of the cause, but the procuring as many others as can be got; the care to preserve the papers from all improper inspection; what are all these but the most efficacious steps to prevent collusion, either among the present witnesses, or in those who may be afterwards examined, and to procure from each the most exact information of what he knows, according as it really exists in his mind? One would be apt to think, that a miracle proved by this judgement alone might justly be deemed sufficient to gain all belief and credit from any reasonable unprejudiced person; and yet all this is but as it were the prelude to what follows after.

When the diocesan bishop has done his part, and from the evidence he has got in the above trial, has passed his sentence as to the miracles examined by him, an authentic copy of the whole process, well sealed, is sent to the congregation of rites at Rome, and there it must lie deposited with the notary of that congregation for ten years before the seals can be opened, or any further step be taken in the cause. During this period, however, several things are watchfully observed: 1st. If the public renown concerning the virtues and miracles of the saint continues in vigour and increases, or if it decays and fails. 2dly. If any serious accusations appear against him, any strong suspicions, any weighty doubts of his conduct. 3dly. If he had composed any writings during his life-time, these are most minutely scrutinized and examined, to see if any error, either with regard to faith or morals, appears in them;

them; and if any of these things turn out against him, the cause is dropped entirely, and buried in eternal oblivion. But if all these particulars are favourable, at the expiration of the ten years the cause is taken up again in the congregation of rites in this manner: The solicitors for the cause demand of this court that the proceedings of the diocesan bishop may be opened and examined. This is done with all formality; and if, upon examining these proceedings, it be found, that every thing was performed according to rule, then the Pope is applied to for a commission to authorize this congregation to proceed in the cause, which is granted accordingly, and by which the cause is taken entirely out of the hands of the diocesan, and every step that follows is done by authority of the sovereign pontiff. This congregation of rites is a tribunal at Rome, composed of a number of cardinals, who are the chief judges, and of judges of the second order, who are called consultors. The officers of this court are, 1. The promoter of the faith, or solicitor-general, who represents the public, and proposes every difficulty he can invent against the persons whose causes are tried in this court. 2. The secretary of the congregation. And, 3. The apostolic prothonotary, with several inferior officers, advocates, notaries, and the like; all which take a solemn oath of secrecy with regard to the matters treated before them in the cause of canonizations, while in dependance, that by this means nothing may transpire which could give the smallest occasion to those who solicit for the cause to take any undue measures for promoting it.

When, therefore, the cause is taken entirely into the hands of this court, the first step after this is to name three commissioners, authorized by the Pope, to take proper informations upon the spot, that is in the place itself where the miracles were portained, and where the saint's body is interred; these are generally three of the neighbouring bishops, of whom the ordinary of the diocese where the saint's body is, for the most part, makes one, and of these

three two make a quorum. Then the solicitors for the cause draw up in writing the articles to be examined by the commissioners, and class under different titles the several facts and miracles to be proved, which they judge the best founded, and the most proper for evidencing the sanctity of the deceased, and his glory in heaven.

All these preparatory writings are given in to be revised by the promoter of the faith, who from them draws up instructions for his substitute with the commissioners, who is called the vice-promoter, and these contain all the objections and difficulties he can invent against the facts and miracles proposed by the other party to be examined by the judges. All these papers, together with the commission to the judges, and the form of the oath to be taken by the court and witnesses, are carefully sealed up in one packet, and sent to the ordinary of the place, who having convened all the others concerned, the commission is opened and read, the oaths are taken, and the proper officers of the court appointed and sworn. A day is then fixed upon, and the witnesses called, and their depositions taken in the church, or some chapel or holy place, in order to inspire them with the greater respect, and the greater horror of perjury. The oath they take upon the holy gospels contains two parts; 1. That they will declare the whole truth they know, without concealing or disguising any part of it. And, 2. That they will not communicate to any one either the questions put to them, or the answers they give. After taking this oath, they are examined as to their quality, age, faith, learning, and then as to the several articles proposed by the solicitor of the cause, and on any other subject which the judges think proper.

At the end of every session the papers are all sealed and locked up till the next meeting: and when the whole information is taken, all the papers are authenticated by the names and seals of the judges and principal officers of the court; the originals deposited in the archives of the diocese; and clean copies of the whole, collected

in presence of the judges themselves, and authenticated by all their seals and subscriptions, are sent to Rome by a courier express, who is also sworn to execute his commission with all fidelity.

Such is the procedure of this court in general; we shall now see more in detail the nature of the proof required by it in order to ascertain the facts examined. The general principle of the congregation of rites is, to treat these causes with the self-same vigour with which criminal causes are tried in civil courts, and that the facts be proved with the same exactness, and all proceedings carried on with the same severity as if done for the punishment of crimes. Suspected or inconclusive testimonies, such as would not be allowed as a ground for condemning a criminal, are for the same reason, in this court, incapable of proving a miracle.

Hence the following conditions are absolutely required in the witnesses:

1. There must be at least two or three who speak unanimously upon the same fact and its circumstances. A solitary testimony proves nothing. Contradictory testimonies annul and destroy one another; and such as only differ from one another but about essential articles render one another mutually suspected. Those which re-unite in the same point may serve as a support or corroboration, but give no certain proof. This is only allowed when the same facts and circumstances are uniformly attested by at least two or three witnesses.
2. The witnesses must declare what they themselves saw with their own eyes, or heard with their own ears. Hearsay declarations, and testimonies at second hand, are never admitted in the proof of miracles.
3. The witnesses must be of a sufficient age, and have proper knowledge and discernment to distinguish the nature of the things they relate: they must be catholics of known probity, and give an account of their very motives for the testimony they give.
4. All the objections to their testimony which reason and the circumstances can furnish, either from their persons, qualities, or depositions, are proposed and

LOND. MAG. Aug. 1784.

urged by the vice-promoter of the faith; a full hearing to them is given by the court, and they must be all solved by the other party to the satisfaction of the judges.

When the acts and proceedings of the commissioners are sent to Rome, they are strictly examined by the congregation of rites, both as to their authenticity and validity, that is, if every form prescribed by law has been duly observed, and every prudent precaution taken to come at the truth; and if the congregation is satisfied as to this head, it proceeds to re-examine the whole cause; but fifty years must be elapsed from the death of the saint, before these steps can be taken. This delay is ordered for the same reasons with those mentioned before, that nothing be done with precipitation, and to see if any new light may appear in the mean time, either for or against the cause; and when, after this period, the cause is resumed, and all the judicial acts and proceedings of the commissioners verified and approved, then some of the principal articles of that process are selected to be tried and examined with the utmost rigour by this congregation itself, in three extraordinary assemblies, which are held at proper intervals for that purpose; and with regard to miracles, the question proposed to be discussed concerning them is, Whether or not a competent number of true miracles has been sufficiently proved in the process made by the commissioners? And notwithstanding all the precautions that have been used before, one may say with truth, that it is only now in discussing this question that the trial of the reality of the miracles is made. To proceed with greater distinction, the question proposed is divided into two, each of which is examined separately. The first is, whether the actual existence of the miraculous facts produced in the process have been thoroughly proved before the commissioners? Secondly, Whether those facts be really supernatural and true miracles, the work of God and of good angels?

The discussion of the first of these brings on a review of the whole pro-

cess, wherein the proceedings of the commissioners, the witnesses, their qualifications, their depositions, and all the circumstances are canvassed; the promoter of the faith himself pleads every difficulty he can imagine against them; all which must be thoroughly solved by the solicitors for the cause; and if they fail in this, to the conviction of the judges, the miracle is rejected as not proved. If the existence of the facts be indubitable, then the court proceeds to examine the other question, Whether these facts, so proved, are supernatural and true miracles?

In examining this point, different classes of miracles are distinguished: some are of such a stupendous nature as evidently to surpass all created power, and show themselves at once to be the work of the Creator, and these are of the first order. Others less astonishing may, for aught we know, be within the power and abilities of those created intellectual beings whose knowledge and power far exceed our's; and these are of the second order. Others again are in substance natural events, which may be produced by the assistance of art; but from the concurrence of circumstances, and the manner in which they are performed, become truly mi-

raculous; and these are of the third order. Now, when any miracle of the first order is produced, and the fact undoubtedly proved, there needs no further discussion; it carries in its bosom the proofs of its divinity, and shows itself at first sight to be the immediate work of God; and in this view the raising a dead person to life is always considered.

Such (says Bishop Hay) is the procedure of the court of Rome in ascertaining the existence and continuation of miracles in these later ages; and by this rigorous process have been tried, approved, and published to the world vast numbers of glorious miracles performed by Almighty God at the interposition of his saints, down to these present days in which we live.

As a matter of historical speculation, or as a point of custom, which it is curious enough to examine into (for what enquirer would be ignorant of any thing?) the publication of this paper may be acceptable to our readers. As to the rest—and particularly the concluding inference, most readers of sense and understanding will be ready to exclaim—

Credat Judæus Apella: non Ego.
R. S.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. DIALOGUE OF THE DEAD.

QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND, AND THE DUKE D'ALENSON.

DUKE. **B**UT why did you amuse me so long with hopes of marrying you, when you had predetermined to come to no conclusion.

QUEEN. I deceived several others in the same manner. I was the Penelope of the age; you yourself, the Duke of Anjou your brother, the Archduke, and the King of Sweden, were all my suitors, in hopes of gaining a much more considerable island than that of *Ithaca*: I gave you all a handsome breathing for a long series of years, and at last made a joke of you all.

DUKE. Here are some shades in these regions who will not allow that you was a perfect copy of Penelope;

but no comparison can be drawn that will hold good in all points.

QUEEN. If you did not remain as stupid as you always were, and could but consider what you are talking about—

DUKE. That is really excellent. Now, pray, do assume a few seriousness on this occasion. Just thus did you always swagger about your modesty. Witness that large tract of ground on the American continent, to which you gave the name of Virginia. But this is nothing to our present purpose, let me a little into the motives for the mysterious conduct which you observed, and for all those matrimonial projects which ended in nothing; was it your father Henry the Eighth marrying six times

times which taught you not to marry at all, as the repeated inroads of Charles the Fifth taught Philip the Second never to stir out of Madrid?

QUEEN. I might, indeed, confine myself to the reason with which you have furnished me. In fact, my father spent his whole life in marrying and unmarrying himself; in divorcing some of his wives, and in beheading others. But the real motive of my conduct was, that I found nothing was more agreeable than forming designs, making preparations, and executing—nothing at all. A thing obtained always sinks in value. The hopes of a war in imagination are never realised without considerable loss. For instance, you came over into England to marry me. There was nothing but balls, entertainments, and rejoicings; I even went so great a length as to make you a present of a ring. Thus far things had the most smiling appearance in the world; the beauty of every thing consists in preparations and ideas: all that is agreeable in marriage was exhausted. There I stopped, and dismissed you.

DUKE. In plain terms, then, your maxims were not suitable to my way of thinking. I wanted something more than chimeras.

QUEEN. Alas, if you strip men of their chimeras, what pleasure would they have left; I see plainly that you

were insensible to the greatest pleasure of your life, but you were really very unfortunate that they were thrown away upon you.

DUKE. What!—what pleasures had I in my life? I never succeeded in any thing. I expected four different times to be a King. First of Poland, then of England, next of the Low Countries; and last of all, France apparently ought to have been mine, and at closing the account I was King of—No-Land.

QUEEN. And there was the happiness which you never discovered; a continued series of hopes and imaginations and no reality: you spent the whole of your life in preparing yourself for a crown, and I in making preparations for my nuptials.

DUKE. But as I am of opinion a real marriage would have been no injury to you, I acknowledge that a real kingdom would have been very much to my taste.

QUEEN. Pleasure is not solid enough in itself to bear fathoming. We must not attempt to reach its bottom: we must only skim the surface, these marshy quagmires over which we are obliged to run lightly, without suffering one's foot to rest on them, convey the truest idea of pleasure. But, adieu, I see some strangers advancing.

F. K.

Dublin, Jan. 19th, 1784.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE. ON THE CHARACTER OF A GENTLEMAN.

I freely told you all the worth I had
Ran in my veins—I am a GENTLEMAN.

SIR,

THERE is no character in life so much misunderstood as that of a gentleman; which very often quits the breast of a monarch, and warms the bosom of a peasant: it is one of those peculiar excellencies which nature bestows at our formation, and, like the celestial gift of genius, is alone in the power of the Deity to give. Education and example may greatly improve the exterior carriage and manners of men; but all the masters, and all the books cannot make a gentleman, unless

nature has breathed the ethereal essence into the mind when the form was cast in the genial ductile mould of nature.

It would be difficult to enumerate the various characters of gentlemen in this island; they are as variegated as the rainbow, as gaudy, and as watery; merely tawdry, slipshod mixtures, without forewarning us, like that divers-coloured meteor, that no evil is intended from them: for nature, through all her creation, gives us various meteors; but the meteor of the *Iris*, and

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the méttor of a *Spark* are the most showy and insignificant. But now to the different orders of gentlemen which fill the semicircle of fashion!

There is the polite gentleman, the fine gentleman, the pretty gentleman, the good gentleman, the kind gentleman, the brave gentleman, the gentleman who pays every body, the gentleman who pays nobody, the gentleman who gives a guinea, and the gentleman who gives sixpence.

Now, as these motley sons of society hold different situations, and are all peculiar characters, I shall, on some future occasion, perhaps, endeavour to paint their pictures in the strongest colours of light and shade that I am able; and I hope so strongly, as not to confess their change in the life of the performer, like those elegant compositions which shew the hand of a great master, but (unlike other shades) glide like ghosts before the animated forms they are intended to represent.

But as it may in some respects be necessary, before I take any further liberties with other gentlemen, to say a few words of myself; as painters generally sit to the mirror, in their first attempts to paint, that they may impress their visitors with an idea of their capability of drawing others, by the likeness already made of themselves: in such manner I shall endeavour to prejudice my readers in favour of my future designs and drawings, by the subsequent delineation of myself.

You must know then (*most gentle editor*) that I am a *poor gentleman*, born of honest, but indigent parents, untutored, "unanoointed, unanealed;" and sent forth into the world "with all my imperfections on my head." I had ever two unfortunate prejudices in favour of arms and poetry: to write to a mistress and to fight for a mistress, I early thought the first and greatest achievements in human life; nor was I, Sir, contented in drawing the goose-quill and the rapier at home; but I, with the exploring spirit of a Banks, fought harams, seraglis, and areoys of other shores; by which I reduced my purse and increased my scars, *tan*

Vashti, quam Marti. The first line of my conduct was formed by the life of Alexander; I liked his prowess and his love; and my character was established by Voltaire's History of the Mad Swede. I combed my hair with my fingers, lived in my boots, despised the luxury of clean linen, and defied the prodigal son in his dirt. To fight, to rove, to write, to love, were the passions of my mind, and the favourite verbs of my grammar. I admitted no man that had not rhimed to the eye-brow of his mistress, and drawn his sword in defence of her charms. Such a career did I run from north to south, and put a girdle round the pregnant earth: in such a voyage, various were my mishaps; and on some future occasion I may give them, as a chronicle of my amorous feats: at present, let it suffice, that I am worn out in pursuit of beauty, having been the target of Cupid, which he has filled as full of darts as the man in the almanack. I have piles of *poems*, *billet doux*, and sonnets: I could burn myself with the verses of lovers, with the dignity of a Grecian chief on a funeral pile; and perhaps from such a pure collection of rare and various ashes, another Phoenix might arise, of equal magnificence, prowess, excellence, and love. But my funeral I mean to defer a little, and use the remaining part of my time in penning the character of those gentlemen I have made myself acquainted with. I flatter myself that such a correspondent will not be disagreeable to any lady or gentleman, particularly, Sir, to you, who promise to be by your work, what I sincerely have wished to find, a true, orthodox man of breeding, science, and knowledge. As I have no pretensions to such a cluster of virtues, I shall content myself by making this declaration, that love is my God, crimson is my colour, beauty is my passion, macaronie is my diet, music my pastime, verses my delight, and my motto *amor vincit*! Thus, Sir, I have explained myself as much as inclination tickles me at present to developpe my renown.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

BUZ.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE LXXV.

FIRST *Lines of the Practice of Physic.* By William Cullen, M. D. A new Edition. Corrected, enlarged, and completed, in four Volumes. Edinburgh, 1784.

AT length Dr. Cullen has done what not only his pupils, but the public at large, have long ardently wished—he has published the whole of that system of physic which he has taught for a series of years with the greatest reputation in an university esteemed at present to be superior, as a school for medicine, to most (if not to all) others in Europe.

The first additions which we meet with in this last edition are in the preface, which formerly filled hardly two pages, but which now, though printed with a type considerably smaller than that of the text, occupies as many as forty-eight pages.

The Doctor here states, more fully than he had done before, his reasons for publishing his work. He informs his reader, that in his clinical lectures upon the patients under his care in the Royal Infirmary, before he was established a professor of the practice of physic in the university of Edinburgh, he had delivered some doctrines which were noticed as new and peculiar to himself, and which were accordingly severely criticised by the adherents to the Boerhaavian system. He found, however, that these persons by whom his opinions were opposed either had not been correctly informed of them, or did not seem fully to understand them; and, therefore, says the author, as soon as I was employed to teach a more complete system of the practice of physic, I judged it necessary to publish a text-book, not only for the benefit of my hearers, but that I might have an opportunity of obtaining the opinion of the public more at large, and thereby be enabled either to vindicate my doctrines, or be taught to correct them. These were my motives for attempting the volumes I formerly published; and now, from many years experience of their utility to my hearers, as well as from the favourable

reception they have met with from the public, I am inclined to give a new edition of this work, not only, as I hope, more correct in many parts, but also more complete and comprehensive in its general extent.

As he considers his system to be in many respects new, he has thought proper to explain upon what grounds and from what considerations he has made it such as it is; and is thereby led to offer some remarks upon the principal systems of medicine which have of late prevailed in Europe, and to take notice of the present state of physic in so far as it is influenced by these. Such remarks, he hopes, will be of some use to those who attempt to improve their knowledge by the reading of books.

In doing this he observes, that at almost all times the practice has been and still is, with every person, founded more or less upon certain principles established by reasoning: and that, therefore, in attempting to offer a view of the present state of physic, he must give an account of those systems of the principles of the science which have prevailed, or do still prevail in Europe.

The systems of Galen and Paracelsus are the first which are noticed. The chief observation upon these is, that they endeavoured to explain the phenomena of health or sickness by the supposition of an alteration in the state of the fluids of the body.

He then passes to about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the circulation of the blood came to be generally known and admitted; and when this, together with the discovery of the receptacle of the chyle, and of the thoracic duct, finally exploded the Galenic system. The knowledge of the circulation necessarily led, he observes, to the consideration, as well as to a clearer view of the organic system in animal bodies; which again led to the

application of the mechanical philosophy towards explaining the phenomena of the animal economy. Mechanical reasoning, he says, must still, in several respects, continue to be applied: but it would be easy to show, he adds, that it neither could, nor ever can be, applied to any great extent in explaining the animal economy.

After having observed that the state of the fluids, or what he terms the humoral pathology, both as the cause of disease, and as the foundation for explaining the operation of medicines, continued to make a great part of every system till the end of the last century, and that it has continued to have a great share in the systems down to the present time; he proceeds to take notice of the three new and considerably different systems of physic which appeared about the beginning of the present century, in the writings of Stahl, of Hoffman, and of Boerhaave.

The chief and leading principle of Stahl's system is, that the rational soul of man governs the whole economy of his body. Many of my readers, says the Doctor, may think it was hardly necessary for me to take notice of a system founded upon so fanciful an hypothesis; as many eminent persons, however, such as Perrault in France, Nichols and Mead in England, Potterfield and Simson in Scotland, and Gaubius in Holland, have very much countenanced the same opinion, he thinks it is certainly entitled to some regard. He does not, however, enter into a full refutation of it, that having been done by Hoffman before.

The Stahlians, says the author, trusting much to the constant attention and wisdom of nature, have proposed the *Art of curing by expectation*; they have, therefore, for the most part, proposed only very inert and frivolous remedies; they have zealously opposed the use of some of the most efficacious, such as opium and the Peruvian bark; and are extremely reserved in the use of general remedies, such as bleeding, vomiting, &c.

Although, observes the Doctor, the general doctrine of *Nature curing diseases* may sometimes avoid the mis-

chiefs of bold and rash practitioners; yet it certainly produces that caution and timidity which have ever opposed the introduction of new and efficacious remedies. Hence the condemnation of antimony by the medical faculty of Paris; hence the reserve in Boerhaave, with respect to the use of the Peruvian bark; and hence also the sparing exhibition of it by Van Swieten in intermitting fevers.

However, the *vis medicatrix nature* must unavoidably, he says, be received as a fact; though he at the same time declares, that wherever it is admitted it throws an obscurity upon our system; and that it is only where the impotence of the art is very manifest and considerable that it ought to be admitted of in practice.

After all, says he, I ought not to dismiss the consideration of the Stahlian system, without remarking, that as the followers of it were very intent upon observing the method of nature, so they were very attentive in observing the phenomena of diseases, and have given in their writings many facts not to be found elsewhere.

Hoffman's system is next considered. For his doctrine a foundation had been laid, he says, by Willis, in his *Pathologia Cerebri et Nervorum*, and Baglivi had proposed a system of the same kind in his *Specimen de fibrâ motrici & morbifâ*. The system of Hoffman attempts to explain the phenomena of the animal economy in health and disease, by considering the state and affections of the primary moving powers in that economy. Hoffman's system, however, it is observed, was imperfect and incorrect; and hence has had less influence on the writings and practice of physicians than might have been expected.

Leaving Hoffman, he takes notice, in the next place, of the system of the celebrated Boerhaave; of whose system he says, that whoever will compare it with that of any former writer, must acknowledge that he was very justly esteemed, and that he gave a system which was at that time deservedly valued.

When I first applied myself, says Dr. Cullen,

Cullen, to the study of physic, I learned only the system of Boerhaave; and even when I came to take a professor's chair in this university (of Edinburgh) I found that system here in its entire and full force; and as I believe it still subsists in credit elsewhere, and that no other system of reputation has been yet offered to the world, I think it necessary for me to point out particularly the imperfections and deficiencies of the Boerhaavian system, in order to show the propriety and necessity of attempting a new one.

He shows that Boerhaave's doctrine of the diseases of the simple solid and of the fluids is, in many respects, very erroneous and without foundation in fact. The reasonings concerning the state and various condition of the animal fluids have in this, says the author, been particularly hurtful, that they have withdrawn our attention from; and prevented our study of the motions of the animal system, upon the state of which the phenomena of diseases do more certainly and generally depend. Whoever then, he continues, shall consider the almost total neglect of the state of the moving powers, of the animal body, and the prevalence of an hypothetical humoral pathology, so conspicuous in every part of the Boerhaavian system, must be convinced of its very great defects, and perceive the necessity of attempting one more correct. He adds, that Boerhaave's system comprehends, indeed, a number of facts, and that it must, therefore, be valuable on that, if on no other account.

The remainder of the preface consists, for the most part, in a very severe examination of the writings of the French physician Lieutaud. The want of method observable throughout the whole of this author's works, and the insufficiency of his prescriptions, are exposed in the most rigorous manner; and the strongest censures are passed upon the whole of his writings. "I shall only say further (are the words of Dr. Cullen) that such as I have represented it is this work (Lieutaud's *Synopsis Universæ Medicinæ*) executed by a man of the first rank in the profession. It is indeed for that reason I

have chosen it as the example of a work upon the plan of giving facts only, and of avoiding the study or even the notice of the proximate causes of diseases; and with what advantage such a plan is pursued, I shall leave my readers to consider.

"In the following treatise I have followed (says the author) a different course. I have endeavoured to collect facts relative to the diseases of the human body, as fully as the nature of the work, and the bounds necessarily prescribed to it would admit: but I have not been satisfied with giving the facts, without endeavouring to apply them to the investigation of proximate causes, and upon these to establish a more scientific and decided method of cure.

"Upon this general plan he has endeavoured, he says, to form a system of physic that should comprehend the whole of the facts relating to the science, and that will, he hopes, collect and arrange them in better order than has been done before, as well as point out in particular those which are still wanting to establish general principles. I have assumed, he adds, the general principles of Hoffman, and if I have rendered them, says he, more correct and more extensive in their application; and more particularly, if I have avoided introducing the many hypothetical doctrines of the humoral pathology, which disfigured both his (Hoffman's) and all the other systems which have hitherto prevailed: I hope I shall be excused for attempting a system which, upon the whole, may appear quite new."

Besides the enlargement of the preface, the other additions to the first volume are a fuller account of the operation of cold upon the human body, and a treatise on the peripneumonia notha, a disease of which he had not taken notice in any former edition. In the second volume the tooth-ach or odontalgia, of which a particular account had not been given before, is treated of. The doctor considers the tooth-ach as an affliction of a rheumatic kind. He prescribes a method of cure so little different from that laid down in other practical writers, that we presume it

would be unnecessary to offer our readers any extract from it here.

When he comes to treat of the diseases of the order exanthemata, in this second volume, he makes use of an arrangement different from that which he has followed in all the preceding editions. For this alteration in the order of treatment no reasons are given by the author. Thus, in the former editions the exanthemata, or eruptive fevers, were treated of in the following order: 1st erysipelas, 2 the plague, 3 the small-pox, 4 the chicken-pox, 5 the measles, 6 the scarlet fever, 7 the miliary fever, 8 the remaining exanthemata. In this last edition, however, they are successively considered in this order: 1st the small-pox, 2 the chicken-pox, 3 the measles, 4 the scarlet fever, 5 the plague, 6 erysipelas, 7 the miliary fever, 8 the remaining exanthemata.

The new diseases in the third volume are, hematemesis, a vomiting of blood, and hematuria, or the voiding blood from the urinary passage. Hitherto the doctor thought it improper to treat of these separately, considering them only as symptomatic affections; now, however, he has changed his opinion, and has appropriated a place to them in this new edition, "because, though they are generally symptomatic, it is possible they may be sometimes primary and idiosyncratic affections; and because they have been treated of as primary diseases, in almost every system of the practice of physic." Such a circumstance as that last mentioned would not, we should have thought, have had any weight with Dr. Cullen, who, in general, is (as, indeed, in all cases a man of his abilities ought to be) guided by his own judgement, and not by that of others.

The observations upon these two diseases are not very many; nor do the curative directions which are laid down differ considerably from those which are to be found in other authors.

When he comes to speak of tetanus, he takes notice of a remedy of which he had not spoken before. "In the former edition of this work (says the doctor) among the remedies of tetanus

I did not mention the use of cold bathing; because, though I had heard of this, I was not informed of such frequent employment of it as might confirm my opinion of its general efficacy; nor was I sufficiently informed of the ordinary and proper administration of it. But now, from the information of many judicious practitioners, who have frequently employed it, I can say, that it is a remedy which in numerous trials has been found to be of great service in this disease; and that, while the use of the ambiguous remedy of warm bathing is entirely laid aside, the use of cold bathing is over the whole of the West-Indies commonly employed. The administration of it is sometimes by bathing the person in the sea, or more frequently by throwing cold water from a basin or bucket upon the patient's body, and over the whole of it: when this is done, the body is carefully wiped dry, wrapped in blankets, and laid in bed, and at the same time a large dose of an opiate is given. By these means, a considerable remission of the symptoms is obtained, but this remission, at first, does not commonly remain long, but returning again in a few hours, the repetition both of the bathing and the opiate becomes necessary. By these repetitions, however, longer intervals of ease are obtained, and at length the disease is entirely cured; and this even happens sometimes very quickly."

The new diseases contained in the fourth, last, and additional volume are, the diseases of the nosological order, vesaniae, and diseases of the class cachexiae. Under the order vesaniae, mania, or madness and melancholy, and other forms of insanity, are treated of.

Delirium or madness is defined by Dr. Cullen to be—in a person awake, a false judgement arising from perceptions of imagination, or from false recollection, and commonly producing disproportionate emotions.

In enquiring into the nature and cause of madness, the doctor delivers it as his opinion, that the state of the intellectual functions at all times depends upon the state and condition "of a subtle very moveable fluid, included

or inherent, in a manner we do not clearly understand, in every part of the medullary substance of the brain and nerves, and which in a living and healthy man is capable of being moved from every one part to every other of the nervous system."

This doctrine of a nervous fluid or animal spirits is so much out of fashion now a-days, that it will surprise many that the Doctor should still continue to hold it.

A little farther the author says, "I think it evident that the *nervous power*, in the whole as well as in the several parts of the nervous system, and particularly in the brain, is at different times in different degrees of mobility and force. To these different states I beg leave to apply the terms of *excitement* and *collapse*." By the nervous power, the Doctor means, as he informed us above, the nervous fluid. Now, this being the case, in order that the mobility of this fluid may be varied, it will be necessary we presume (for it is not supposed that the motion

of it is effected by the contraction of the nervous filaments through which it moves) that at one time its spissitude, at another its tenuity, be increased. But this is falling into absurdities concerning the nervous fluid, seemingly greater even than those into which Boerhaave was betrayed with regard to the blood. This is adopting in one instance that humoral pathology against which, in another instance, the Doctor has argued so warmly. We cannot help remarking, therefore, that in so far as the nervous fluid is, concerned there is something exceptionable, something obscure in this part of the book. We are afraid too, that the terms excitement and collapse will not be very well liked by many. It is to be observed that this opinion of a nervous fluid, and these terms of excitement and collapse appeared in a little book, intitled *Institutions of Medicine*, written by Dr. Cullen, and published with his consent, in a corrected state, in 1777.

ART. LXXVI. *L'Ami des Enfants. the French of M. Berquin. Vol. IV. and*

The Children's Friend. Translated from V. 12mo. Elmsly. 1s. each.

THE author still continues with equal success to amuse and instruct his readers. From the latter of these two volumes we shall select the following story:

THE CHILD SEDUCED BY HER MAID.

MRS. BEAUMONT and AURELIA.

AUR. Mama, will you give me leave to go and see my cousin Harry this evening?

Mrs. BEAU. No, Aurelia, I cannot.

AUR. Why not, mama?

Mrs. BEAU. I don't think it absolutely necessary to tell you my reasons: a little girl, such as you, should obey her parents, without allowing herself the liberty of asking any questions. But nevertheless, to shew you that I have always rational motives, both for what I order, and for what I forbid, I will, for this once, acquaint you what they are. Your cousin Harry can only set you a bad example; and I fear, if you were to see him often, he might teach you to be as thoughtless and indiscreet as himself.

AUR. But, mama—

Mrs. BEAU. No answer, Aurelia! you know very well that I must always be obeyed.

Aurelia now went to the farther end of the apartment, to hide the tears which were swimming in her eyes; but, as soon as ever her mama was gone out, she seated herself in a corner, and gave full vent to her sorrow.

LOND. MAG. Aug. 1784.

At this time, Nanny, a maid servant but lately hired, came into the room. Why, what's the matter, Miss Aurelia? said she, are you crying? what is it for? won't you tell me who it is that vexes you?

AUR. No, go, Nanny; you can do nothing to help me.

NANNY. And how can you tell that? When I lived with Miss Sophy, she was always sure to come to me, whenever any thing was the matter. Ah, my dear Nanny, she used to say, now you know what has happened to me, tell me what I shall do. And then I always used to give her some good advice.

AUR. But I don't want your advice. I tell you again that you can do nothing at all for me.

NANNY. Well, at least, then, let me go and see for your mama. She can give you some comfort, if I can't: and I don't like to see such a pretty young lady fretting so.

AUR. O yes, certainly, mama will give me great comfort!

NANNY. Why, sure it could not be she that has vexed you?

AUR. Why, who else could it be?

NANNY. Well, I should never have thought it! I am sure, so sensible as you are, there is nothing your mama need refuse you. I am sure, if I had a child of my own, as well-behaved as you are, I should let her do every thing she had a mind. But your mama loves dearly to give orders; and, for the sake of her own maggots, she

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will refuse you the most innocent things in the world. How can any body take a pleasure in contradicting such a sweet child! you can't think how it grieves me to see you in such trouble.

AUR. (*beginning to cry again.*) I dare say, Nanny, I shall die with grief!

NANNY. So I am afraid, too. How red and swelled your eyes are! I am sure it is very wrong of you, and very cruel, not to let the people that really love you try to give you some comfort. If my little Miss Sophy had only been half as unhappy, she would have opened her whole heart to me.

AUR. But I must never open mine to you, Nanny!

NANNY. It is not for my own sake, I am sure, that I want you to do it—perhaps it is because your mama makes you stay here at home, when she is gone out herself to take a walk.

AUR. No, no; she has promised me upon her word, that she won't take a walk without me.

NANNY. But what is it then? You seem to grow worse and worse. Shall I go and bring your little cousin to you? You shall play with him, to put you in spirits again.

AUR. (*sighing.*) No, no; I must never have that pleasure any more!

NANNY. Nay, it will be no hard matter to get you that. A young lady should not be left alone so. I suppose your mama does not want to make a nun of you?

AUR. But I am forbid to see him.

NANNY. Forbid to see him? Very pretty, indeed! why, what has your mama got in her head? This is just exactly like Miss Sophy's mama: she took the very same maggot; she would not permit her to see the least in the world of little Billy. But we knew better than to mind her. O, how cunningly we used to cheat her!

AUR. And how did you do it?

NANNY. Why, we always watched for the time of her making her visits; and then Miss Sophy used to go and see little Billy, or else little Billy used to come and see Miss Sophy.

AUR. And did not her mama find it out?

NANNY. No; I always kept a look-out for them myself.

AUR. But if I was to go and see my cousin, suppose mama should come home, and say, where is Aurelia?

NANNY. I should only tell her you were playing in the garden; or if it should happen to be a little late, I should say you were gone to bed, and fast asleep: and then I should run out slyly, and bring you home.

AUR. Ah! if I thought mama would know nothing of it!—

NANNY. Only trust to me, and she shall never discover it. Will you take my advice? Go and spend the evening with your cousin, and leave the rest to my management.

AUR. I should like to try it for once. But then you will promise that mama—

NANNY. Go, go; don't be afraid.

Aurelia now gave way, and, with a little further encouragement, went to see her cousin. Her mama returned home soon after, and immediately enquired for her. Nanny answered that she was tired of being alone, but had, at a very hearty supper, and was gone to bed.

In this manner Aurelia deceived her unsuspecting mother several times. Alas! thoughtless little girl! was it not rather herself that she deceived by such behaviour? Till now, she had always been gay and happy; she delighted in the presence of her mama, and flew joyfully to meet her, if she had been separated from her even for a moment. Where, now, was this pleasure fled? She was continually saying to herself: O! if mama was to know where I have been! she trembled even at the sound of her voice. Whenever she saw her grave or uneasy, O! thought she, I am undone! mama has discovered my disobedience! neither was this all her unhappiness. The artful Nanny perpetually told her of the generosity which had been shewn her by Miss Sophy, how often she had given her money and presents, and with what confidence she always had trusted her with the key of the tea-chest. Aurelia was all eagerness to deserve from Nanny the same praise for generosity and confidence that she bestowed upon Miss Sophy. She took every opportunity of stealing tea and sugar for her, of her mama; and she even contrived to get for her the keys of the cellar and store-room.

Sometimes, however, she listened to the reproaches of her conscience. I am acting very ill, said she to herself; and all that I am doing may sooner or later be discovered: and then I shall lose all mama's love entirely! Frightened at this thought, she flew to Nanny, and warmly protested she would give her nothing more. O, just as you please, Miss, answered Nanny; but have a care! you may perhaps repent this! Your mama is coming—and I shall let her know how well you have minded her orders.

Aurelia could then only cry, and do every thing that Nanny was pleased to command. Formerly it was the place of Nanny to obey Aurelia; but now it became the place of Aurelia to obey Nanny. She was obliged to bear with all her insolence and rudeness, and had not a creature to whom she dared even complain.

One day, this artful and wicked maid came to Aurelia, and said, I have a great longing to taste that tart which is locked up in the beauty's and I want a bottle of wine besides; so you must go and look in your mama's drawers for the keys.

AUR. But, my dear Nanny—

NANNY. O, none of your dear Nanny! only go and do what I ask you.

AUR. But mama may see me; or, if she should not, God will, Nanny; and then he will punish us well!

NANNY. And did not he see you too, every time you went to your cousin? Yet I don't find that he has punished you for it.

Aurelia had received from her mother the most excellent lessons of religion; she was firmly persuaded that God had always his eyes upon his creatures, that he recompenses our good actions, and only forbids our committing bad ones, because they are really hurtful to ourselves. I was from mere childish folly that she made her visit to her cousin against the consent of her mama. But it almost constantly comes to pass, that when we are led into one error, we fall soon after into errors without end. She thought herself now compelled to do every thing that the maid directed.

left she should be provoked, by a refusal, to betray her. It may easily, therefore, be imagined how much she had to bear from her.

She one day shut herself up in her chamber, merely to have the liberty of crying at her ease. O good God! cried she, sobbing, what a sad thing it is to disobey you! poor unhappy little girl that I am! I am become quite the slave of my maid! I can do no longer what is my duty, because I must do every thing which that wicked woman bids me. I am obliged to be a story-teller, and a thief, and a cheat! O take pity upon me, good God! and save and deliver me!

She then hid her face, which was bathed in tears, with both her hands, and began earnestly to reflect upon what course she could possibly take. At length, suddenly rising, she called out: yes, I am now resolved upon it; and even if mama were to banish me from her for a whole month, or even—But no, no, she will not! she will be softened, I know, and she will call me her dear Aurelia again. I can trust to her goodness: but oh! what this task will cost me! how shall I bear her looks and her anger? No matter; I will go to her this moment, and confess every thing.

She then hurried out of her chamber, and seeing her mama walking alone in the garden, she flew up to her, threw herself into her arms, and, while she embraced her, wetted her cheeks and her bosom with her tears: but shame and distress kept her from speaking.

Mrs. BEAU. My dear Aurelia, what is the matter with you?

AUR. Oh, mama!

Mrs. BEAU. What is it you are crying for?

AUR. My dear, dear mama!

Mrs. BEAU. Tell me, my love, what is it thus disturbs you?

AUR. Oh, if I thought you would forgive me—

Mrs. BEAU. I do forgive you, since your repentance seems so true, and so humble.

AUR. My dear mama, I have been very, very disobedient! I have several times, for all you commanded me not, been to see my cousin Harry.

Mrs. BEAU. Is it possible, my Aurelia? What! you, who used to tremble so much at displeasing me?

AUR. Ah! I shall no longer be your Aurelia, mama, when you know every thing!

Mrs. BEAU. You alarm me: go on with your account. Surely you must must have been seduced from your duty. You never yet gave me reason for being seriously angry.

AUR. Yes, mama, I have been seduced indeed! It was Nanny—O Nanny—

Mrs. BEAU. How! Nanny!

AUR. Yes, mama. And to keep her from telling you of what I had done, I used to steal away from you the key of the cellar and the tea-chest. I have taken from you I don't know how much tea and sugar, and wine, for her!

Mrs. BEAU. Then am I a most unhappy mother, indeed! to have suffered crimes and injuries such as these from my own daughter! Leave me, unworthy girl! I must go myself to your father, and consult with him upon what must be done with you.

AUR. No, mama, I cannot leave you! I know you must punish me; but only promise me that some time or other you will love me again!

Mrs. BEAU. Ah! miserable child, you will indeed be punished enough!

Mrs. Beaumont at these words walked away, and left Aurelia in utter despair upon a green bank, on which she had thrown herself: she went instantly to her husband; and they considered together upon what means must be used to save their child from ruin.

Soon after, they went for Nanny; and, having reproached her with the utmost severity and indignation, Mr. Beaumont ordered her instantly to leave the house. It was in vain she cried, and begged to be treated with less hardness; and in vain she made a thousand promises never to offend in the same manner for the future: Mr. Beaumont was resolute. You know well, cried he, with what kindness I have behaved to you, and with what patience I have borne with your faults. I hoped to have engaged you, by my indulgence, to have seconded my cares in the education of my child; instead of which, it is you yourself who have led her to theft and disobedience. I look upon you as a monster. Quit my sight instantly, and think well of your own reformation, if you hope to save yourself from falling into the hands of a far more terrible judge.

Aurelia's turn was next. She came into the presence of her parents in a state that might well excite compassion. Her eyes were inflamed with crying, and all her features were swollen. Her cheeks were pale with terror, and her whole frame trembled, as if she had been in the shivering fit of an ague. Unable to utter a single word, she waited in mournful silence to hear the sentence of her father.

You have deceived, cried he, in a voice of severity, you have deceived and you have offended your parents. What could induce you to listen to a worthless servant, in preference to a mother who so tenderly loves you, and who wishes nothing upon earth so much as your happiness? Were I to punish you with all the indignation with which you have filled me, and to banish you forever from my sight, as I have done the accomplice of your fault, is there any body, do you think, who could accuse me of injustice?

AUR. No, papa, you can never be unjust to me: and if you punish me with all the severity that you can, I shall bear it all; but only begin first by taking me once more in your arms, and once more calling me your poor Aurelia!

Mrs. BEAU. No, I can by no means so soon forgive you. The confession which you have made of your own accord prevails with me not to banish you from my sight; but I cannot call you again my child, and my Aurelia, till you have merited my kindness by a long repentance. Attend well to your own behaviour. Punishment always follows faults, and you will soon find yourself your own punisher in having committed them.

Aurelia did not well understand her papa's meaning in these last words. She expected yet greater severity, and she approached him almost broken-hearted; she kissed his hands, and again promised the most perfect duty and submission for the future.

She kept her word: but, alas! the punishment with which her father threatened her, soon followed. The worthless Nanny spread every where the most injurious reports. She related what had

passed between them, with the addition of many frightful falsehoods. She declared that Aurelia, by servile and pressing entreaties, and a thousand presents which she stole from her father and mother, tried so continually to corrupt her, that she had been at length prevailed upon to contrive secret meetings for her with her cousin Harry; that they saw one another, unknown to their parents, regularly every night, and that it was frequently extremely late before Aurelia returned home. And to this account she added so many horrid circumstances, that every body conceived the most disadvantageous opinion of Aurelia.

She was forced to bear, therefore, the most cruel mortifications. When she went into the company of other little girls, she saw them all whisper one another, and look at her with an air of the utmost disdain, or else with the most insulting smiles. If she stayed later than usual any where, they would say, "I suppose she waits till the time comes for her meeting her cousin Harry!" If she had a fashionable ribbon, or any new ornaments, they would exclaim, "O, people who can get at their mama's keys may very well contrive to buy new things!" And if she had the most trifling dispute with any of them, they would cry, "You had better hold your peace, Miss Aurelia, for you think so much of your cousin Harry, that you don't know what you talk of."

These reproaches were so many pointed needles to tear the heart of Aurelia. And frequently, quite overpowered by her sorrows, she would throw herself, in an agony, into her mother's arms, and entreat pity and comfort from her.

Her mother generally answered, You must suffer, Aurelia, with patience, the punishment which your errors have drawn upon you; and you must pray to Heaven to pardon your faults, and to shorten the time of your correction. These trials may mend you for all the rest of your life, if you attend to them properly. God has

commanded all children to honour their father and their mother, and to submit in every thing to their orders. This command is for their own happiness. Poor little things! they know nothing of the world themselves; they cannot foresee the consequences of their own actions: God, therefore, has put the care of you into the hands of your parents, who love you as they love themselves, and who have experience and reflection to enable them to save you from the dangers which every way surround you. This, however, you did not choose to believe: and now you find, with but too much affliction, the wisdom of God in his commands, since your disobedience to them has cost you so dear. Ah! my Aurelia, may your suffering at least be your improvement! Every commandment of God is equally wise: he ordains nothing that is not for our advantage, he forbids nothing that would not do us injury. It is ourselves, therefore, that we hurt, every time we commit any evil. You may often find yourselves in situations where you cannot, at first, perceive either how vice may harm, or virtue serve you. Always, at these times, call back to your mind your own sufferings from one single failure in duty, and regulate every action of your life by this infallible maxim:

"Whatever is contrary to virtue is contrary to happiness."

Aurelia now followed with strictness all the advice of her mother: and the more she had to suffer from the errors of her conduct, the more attentive she became to all she did or did not. And, in the end, from the manner in which she bore this disgrace, she not only silenced all her censurers, but even acquired the glorious name of the faultless Aurelia.

We trust that the sensations of our readers will resemble what we felt on perusing this story. If they do, they must thank us for presenting them with such a story.

ART. LXXVII. *A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, undertaken by the Command of his Majesty, for making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere, to determine the Position and Extent of the West Side of North-America; its Distance from Asia; and the Practicability of a Northern Passage to Europe. Performed under the Direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, in his Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Discovery, in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780, in three Volumes. Vol. I. and II. written by Captain James Cook, F. R. S. Vol. III. by Captain James King, LL. D. and F. R. S. Illustrated with Maps and Charts from the original Drawings made by Lieut. Henry Roberts, under the Direction of Captain Cook; and with a great Variety of Portraits of Persons, Views of Places, and historical Representations of remarkable Incidents. Drawn by Mr. Webber, during the Voyage, and engraved by the most eminent Artists. Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 4to. 4s. 14s. 6d. Nicoll and Cadell.*

(Continued from page 72.)

IN our last we inserted extracts from such parts of this work as related to the establishment of Omai, and the death of Captain Cook. We shall now transcribe an account of the massacre

of the Adventure's boat's crew, which happened during the former voyage. But the particulars of this misfortune were never known till Captain Cook touched there on Wednesday, Febru-

ary. 12, 1777. As the description of the natives of this place, with some new remarks, in addition to what was given in the former voyage, is interwoven with the narrative of the murder, we shall lay the whole before our readers.

"We anchored (says the Captain) in our old station, in Queen Charlotte's Sound. Unwilling to lose any time, our operations commenced that very afternoon, when we landed a number of empty water casks, and began to clear a place where we might set up the two observatories, and tents for the reception of a guard, and of such of our people whose business might make it necessary for them to remain on shore.

"We had not been long at anchor before several canoes, filled with natives, came along-side of the ships; but very few of them would venture on board; which appeared the more extraordinary, as I was well known to them all. There was one man in particular amongst them, whom I had treated with remarkable kindness, during the whole of my stay when I was last here. Yet now, neither professions of friendship, nor presents, could prevail upon him to come into the ship. This shyness was to be accounted for only upon this supposition, that they were apprehensive we had revisited their country, in order to revenge the death of Captain Furneaux's people. Seeing him on board my ship now, whom they must have remembered to have seen on board the *Adventure* when the melancholy affair happened, and whose first conversation with them, as they approached, generally turned on that subject, they must be well assured that I was no longer a stranger to it. I thought it necessary, therefore, to use every endeavour to assure them of the continuance of my friendship, and that I should not disturb them on that account. I do not know whether this had any weight with them; but certain it is, that they very soon laid aside all manner of restraint and distrust.

"On the 13th we set up two tents, one from each ship; on the same spot where we had pitched them formerly. The observatories were at the same time erected; and Messrs. King and Bayly began their operations immediately, to find the rate of the time-keeper, and to make other observations. The remainder of the empty water-casks were also sent on shore, with the cooper to trim, and a sufficient number of sailors to fill them. Two men were appointed to brew spruce beer; and the carpenter and his crew were ordered to cut wood. A boat, with a party of men; under the direction of one of the mates, was sent to collect grass for our cattle; and the people that remained on board were employed in refitting the ship, and arranging the provisions. In this manner we were all profitably busied during our stay. For the protection of the party on shore, I appointed a guard of ten marines, and ordered arms for all the workmen; and Mr. King, and two or three petty officers, constantly remained with them. A boat was never sent to any considerable distance from the ships with-

out being armed, and under the direction of such officers as I could depend upon, and who were well acquainted with the natives. During my former visits to this country, I had never taken some of these precautions; nor were they, I firmly believe, more necessary now than they had been formerly. But after the tragical fate of the *Adventure's* boat's crew in this sound, and of Captain Marion du Fresne, and of some of his people, in the Bay of Islands*, it was impossible totally to divest ourselves of all apprehension of experiencing a similar calamity.

"If the natives entertained any suspicion of our avenging these acts of barbarity, they very soon laid it aside. For, during the course of this day, a great number of families came from different parts of the coast, and took up their residence close to us; so that there was not a spot in the cove where a hut could be put up, that was not occupied by them, except the place where we had fixed our little encampment. This they left us in quiet possession of; but they came and took away the ruins of some old huts that were there, as materials for their new erections.

"It is curious to observe with what facility they build these occasional places of abode. I have seen above twenty of them erected on a spot of ground, that, not an hour before, was covered with shrubs and plants. They generally bring some part of the materials with them, the rest they find upon the premises. I was present when a number of people landed, and built one of these villages. The moment the canoes reached the shore the men leaped out, and at once took possession of a piece of ground, by tearing up the plants and shrubs, or sticking up some part of the framing of a hut. They then returned to their canoes, and secured their weapons, by setting them up against a tree, or placing them in such a position that they could be laid hold of in an instant. I took particular notice that no one neglected this precaution. While the men were employed in raising the huts, the women were not idle. Some were stationed to take care of the canoes; others to secure the provisions, and the few utensils in their possession; and the rest went to gather dry sticks, that a fire might be prepared for dressing their victuals. As to their children, I kept them, as also some of the more aged, sufficiently employed in scrambling for beads, till I had emptied my pockets, and then I left them.

"These temporary habitations are abundantly sufficient to afford shelter from the wind and rain, which is the only purpose they are meant to answer. I observed that generally, if not always, the same tribe or family, though it were ever so large, associated and built together; so that we frequently saw a village, as well as their larger towns, divided into different districts, by low pallisades, or some similar mode of separation.

"The advantage which we received from the natives coming to live with us was not inconsiderable. For, every day, when the weather would permit, some of them went out to catch fish; and we generally got by exchanges a good share of the produce of their labours. This supply, and what our own nets and lines afforded

* In 1772.

us, was so ample, that we seldom were in want of fish. Nor was there any deficiency of other refreshments. Celery, scurvy-grass, and portable soup were boiled with the pease and wheat, for both ships companies, every day during our whole stay; and they had spruce-beer for their drink. So that, if any of our people had contracted the seeds of the scurvy, such a regimen soon removed them. But the truth is, when we arrived here, there were only two invalids (and these on board the *Resolution*) upon the sick lists in both ships.

" Besides the natives who took up their abode close to us, we were occasionally visited by others of them, whose residence was not far off; and by some who lived more remote. Their articles of commerce were, curiosities, fish, and women. The two first always came to a good market; which the latter did not. The seamen had taken a kind of dislike to these people; and were either unwilling, or afraid, to associate with them; which produced this good effect, that I knew no instance of a man's quitting his station, to go to their habitations.

" A connection with women I allow, because I cannot prevent it; but never encourage, because I always dread its consequences. I know, indeed, that many men are of opinion, that such an intercourse is one of our greatest securities amongst savages; and perhaps they who, either from necessity or choice, are to remain and settle with them, may find it so. But with travellers and transient visitors, such as we were, it is generally otherwise; and, in our situation, a connection with their women betrays more men than it saves. What else can be reasonably expected, since all their views are selfish, without the least mixture of regard or attachment? My own experience, at least, which hath been pretty extensive, hath not pointed out to me one instance to the contrary.

" Amongst our occasional visitors was a chief named Kahoorā, who, as I was informed, headed the party that cut off Captain Furneaux's people, and himself killed Mr. Rowe, the officer who commanded. To judge of the character of Kahoorā, by what I heard from many of his countrymen, he seemed to be more feared than beloved amongst them. Not satisfied with telling me that he was a very bad man, some of them even importuned me to kill him: and, I believe, they were not a little surprised that I did not listen to them; for, according to their ideas of equity, this ought to have been done. But if I had followed the advice of all our pretended friends, I might have extirpated the whole race; for the people of each hamlet or village, by turns, applied to me to destroy the other. One would have almost thought it impossible, that so striking a proof of the divided state in which this miserable people live could have been assigned. And yet I was sure that I did not misconceive the meaning of those who made their strange applications to me; for Omāi, whose language was a dialect of their own, and perfectly understood all that they said, was our interpreter.

" On the 15th, I made an excursion in my boat to look for grass, and visited the Hip-

pah, or fortified village at the south-west point of Motuara, and the places where our gardens had been planted on that island. There were no people at the former; but the houses and palisades had been rebuilt, and were now in a state of good repair; and there were other evident marks of its having been inhabited not long before. It would be unnecessary, at present, to give a particular account of this Hippah, sufficient notice having been taken of it in the account of my first voyage, to which I refer*.

" When the *Adventure* arrived first at Queen Charlotte's Sound, in 1775†, Mr. Bayly fired upon this place for making his observations; and he, and the people with him, at their leisure hours, planted several spots with English garden seeds. Not the least vestige of these now remained. It is probable that they had been all rooted out to make room for buildings, when the village was re-inhabited: for, at all the other gardens then planted by Captain Furneaux, although now wholly over-run with the weeds of the country, we found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few potatoes. These potatoes, which were first brought from the Cape of Good Hope, had been greatly improved by change of soil; and, with proper cultivation, would be superior to those produced in most other countries. Though the New Zealanders are fond of this root, it was evident that they had not taken the trouble to plant a single one (much less any other of the articles which we had introduced); and if it were not for the difficulty of clearing ground where potatoes had been once planted, there would not have been any now remaining.

On the 16th, at day-break, I set out with a party of men, in five boats, to collect food for our cattle. Captain Clerke, and several of the officers, Omāi, and two of the natives, accompanied me. We proceeded about three leagues up the sound, and then landed on the east side, at a place where I had formerly been. Here we cut as much grass as loaded the two launches.

As we returned down the sound we visited Grass Cove, the memorable scene of the massacre of Captain Furneaux's people. Here I met with my old friend Pedro, who was almost continually with me the last time I was in this sound, and is mentioned in my history of that voyage‡. He, and another of his countrymen, received us on the beach, armed with the pa-too and spear. Whether this form of reception was a mark of their courtesy or of their fear, I cannot say; but I thought they betrayed manifest signs of the latter. However, if they had any apprehensions, a few presents soon removed them, and brought down to the beach two or three more of the family; but the greatest part of them remained out of sight.

" Whilst we were at this place, our curiosity prompted us to inquire into the circumstances attending the melancholy fate of our countrymen; and Omāi was made use of as our interpreter for this purpose. Pedro, and the rest of the natives present, answered all the questions that were put to them on the subject, without reserve, and like men who are under no dread of punish-

* Hawkefworth's Collection, Vol. II. p. 395, &c. † Cook's Voyage, Vol. I. p. 120.
‡ Captain Cook's Voyage, Vol. II. p. 158, 159.

ment for a crime of which they are not guilty. For we already knew that none of them had been concerned in the unhappy transaction. They told us, that while our people were sitting at dinner, surrounded by several of the natives, some of the latter stole, or snatched from them, some bread and fish, for which they were beat. This being resented, a quarrel ensued, and two New Zealanders were shot dead, by the only two muskets that were fired. For before our people had time to discharge a third, or to load again those that had been fired, the natives rushed in upon them, overpowered them with their numbers, and put them all to death. Pedro and his companions, besides relating the history of the massacre, made us acquainted with the very spot that was the scene of it. It is at the corner of the cove, on the right hand. They pointed to the place of the sun, to mark to us what hour of the day it happened; and, according to this, it must have been late in the afternoon. They also shewed us the place where the boat lay; and it appeared to be about two hundred yards distant from that where the crew was seated. One of their number, a black servant of Captain Furneaux was left in the boat, to take care of her.

"We were afterwards told that this black was the cause of the quarrel, which was said to have happened thus: one of the natives stealing something out of the boat, the negro gave him a severe blow with a stick. The cries of the fellow being heard by his countrymen at a distance, they imagined he was killed, and immediately began the attack on our people: who, before they had time to reach the boat, or to arm themselves against the unexpected impending danger, fell a sacrifice to the fury of their savage assailants.

"The first of these accounts was confirmed by the testimony of several of the natives, whom we conversed with, at different times, and who, I think, could have no interest in deceiving us. The second manner of relating the transaction rests upon the authority of the young New Zealander, who chose to abandon his country and go away with us, and who, consequently, could have no possible view in disguising the truth. All agreeing that the quarrel happened when the boat's crew were sitting at their meal, it is highly probable that both the accounts are true, as they perfectly coincide. For we may very naturally suppose, that while some of the natives were stealing from the man who had been left in the boat, others of them might take the same liberties with the property of our people who were on shore.

"Be this as it will, all agree that the quarrel first took its rise from some thefts, in the commission of which the natives were detected. All agree, also, that there was no premeditated plan of bloodshed, and that, if these thefts had not been unfortunately too hastily resented, no mischief would have happened. For Kahoorá's greatest enemies, those who solicited his destruction most earnestly, at the same time confessed that he had no intention to quarrel, much less to kill, till the fray had actually commenced. It also appears that the unhappy victims were under no sort of apprehension of their fate; otherwise they never would have ventured to sit

down to a repast at so considerable a distance from their boat, amongst people who were the next moment to be their murderers. What became of the boat I never could learn. Some said she was pulled to pieces and burned; others told us that she was carried they knew not whither, by a party of strangers."

Some days were now spent in preparations, but their departure was delayed, on account of the stormy weather, so that they were obliged to anchor near a place called Motuara. "Here (continues Captain Cook) three or four canoes; filled with natives, came off to us, from the south-east side of the Sound; and a brisk trade was carried on with them for the curiosities of this place. In one of these canoes was Kahoorá, who I have already mentioned was the leader of the party that cut off the crew of the Adventure's boat. This was the third time he had visited us, without betraying the smallest appearance of fear. I was ashore when he now arrived, but had got on board just as he was going away. Omai, who had returned with me, presently pointed him out, and solicited me to shoot him. Not satisfied with this, he addressed himself to Kahoorá, threatening to be his executioner, if ever he presumed to visit us again.

"The New Zealander paid so little regard to these threats, that he returned the next morning, with his whole family, men, women, and children, to the number of twenty and upwards. Omai was the first who acquainted me with his being along-side the ship, and desired to know if he should ask him to come on board. I told him he might; and accordingly he introduced the chief into the cabin, saying, 'There is Kahoorá, kill him!' But, as if he had forgot his former threats, or was afraid that I should call upon him to perform them, he immediately retired. In a short time, however, he returned, and seeing the chief unhurt, he expostulated with me very earnestly, saying, 'Why do you not kill him? You tell me, if a man kills another in England, that he is hanged for it. This man has killed ten, and yet you will not kill him; though many of his countrymen desire it, and it would be very good.' Omai's arguments, though specious enough, having no weight with me, I desired him to ask the chief why he had killed Captain Furneaux's people? At this question, Kahoorá folded his arms, hung down his head, and looked like one caught in a trap: and, I firmly believe, he expected instant death. But no sooner was he assured of his safety, than he became cheerful. He did not, however, seem willing to give me an answer to the question that had been put to him, till I had again and again repeated my promise that he should not be hurt. Then he ventured to tell us, that one of his countrymen having brought a stone hatchet to barter, the man to whom it was offered took it, and would neither return it nor give any thing for it; on which the owner of it snatched up the bread as an equivalent; and then the quarrel began.

"The remainder of Kahoorá's account of this unhappy affair differed very little from what we had before learnt from the rest of his countrymen. He mentioned the narrow escape he had during the fray; a musket being levelled at him, which he

be avoided by skulking behind the boat; and another man, who stood close to him, was shot dead. As soon as the musquet was discharged, he instantly seized the opportunity to attack Mr. Rowe, who commanded the party, and who defended himself with his hanger (with which he wounded Kahoorā in the arm) till he was overpowered by numbers.

"Mr. Burney, who was sent by Captain Furneaux the next day* with an armed party, to look for his missing people, upon discovering the horrid proofs of their shocking fate, had fired several volleys amongst the crowds of natives who still remained assembled on the spot, and were, probably, partaking of the detestable banquet. It was natural to suppose that he had not fired in vain; and that, therefore, some of the murderers and devourers of our unhappy countrymen had suffered under our just resentment. Upon inquiry, however, into this matter, not only from Kahoorā, but from others who had opportunities of knowing, it appeared that our supposition was groundless; and that not one of the shot fired by Mr. Burney's people had taken effect, so as to kill, or even to hurt a single person.

"It was evident, that most of the natives we had met with since our arrival, as they knew I was fully acquainted with the history of the massacre, expected I should avenge it with the death of Kahoorā. And many of them seemed not only to wish it, but expressed their surprize at my forbearance. As he could not be ignorant of this, it is a matter of wonder to me that he put himself so often in my power. When he visited us while the ships lay in the cove, confiding in the number of his friends that accompanied him, he might think himself safe. But

his two last visits had been made under such circumstances, that he could no longer rely upon this. We were then at anchor in the entrance of the sound, and at some distance from any shore; so that he could not have any assistance from thence, nor matter himself he could have the means of making his escape, had I determined to detain him. And yet, after his first fears, on being interrogated, were over, he was so far from entertaining any uneasy sensations, that, on seeing a portrait of one of his countrymen hanging up in the cabin, he desired to have his own portrait drawn; and sat till Mr. Webber had finished it, without marking the least impatience. I must confess, I admired his courage, and was not a little pleased to observe the extent of the confidence he put in me. For he placed his whole safety in the declarations I had uniformly made to those who solicited his death, that I had always been a friend to them all, and would continue so, unless they gave me cause to act otherwise: that as to their inhuman treatment of our people, I should think no more of it, the transaction having happened long ago, and when I was not present; but that, if ever they made a second attempt of that kind, they might rest assured of feeling the weight of my resentment."

Our readers cannot but commend the humanity which Captain Cook displayed with respect to this man; though at the same time many will probably think the incitations and arguments of Omai very natural. In our next we shall continue our account of this work.

ART. LXXVIII. *Letters to a Young Gentleman, on his setting out for France: Containing a Survey of Paris, and a Review of French Literature; with Rules and Directions for Travellers, and various Observations and Anecdotes relating to the Subject.* By John Andrews, LL. D. 8vo. Walter.

THE ingenious author of these letters is well known to the public, as the author of *Remarks on the French and English Ladies*, of which we gave a full account in our two former volumes†.

These letters are forty-four in number, and contain observations on the proper age and motives for travelling: on the general appearance of Paris: on the method of travelling properly: on the languages necessary for a gentleman: on coffee-houses, and the utility of general intercourse and conversation with foreigners: on the company of officers, abbés, and jésuits: on the advantages of acquaintance with monastics, on the study of the present legislation and politics of France: on the philosophical speculations of the

French: on their tragic writers, poets, novellists, historians, orators, philosophers, and miscellaneous writers: on their periodical publications: accounts of the French academy, and the academies of inscriptions and belles lettres; sciences, and various arts: on the public libraries at Paris: on the churches: on the Romish saints: on religious opinions: on the public buildings in Paris: on the hospitals and manufactories: on Versailles, and the public walks and gardens: on the shows and fights, and on the amusements.

Such are the general contents of these letters, which cannot but be very serviceable to any young person, who is preparing to visit the French metropolis.

As a specimen of the work, we have selected the following letter:

ON

* See his narrative. Cook's Voyage, Vol. II. p. 255—259.

† Page 140, &c. Digitized by Google

ON THE FRENCH NOVELLISTS.

"The French have long been noted for romances and novels. They overflowed the last century like an inundation; and vitiated during a considerable time the taste of almost all Europe.

"When people of curiosity and leisure are at the pains of perusing some of the voluminous productions of that sort, which were in such request at that era, it cannot fail to astonish them, that compositions so wild, so absurd, and so bombastic, should find such multitudes of readers.

"There are none of them deserving the least attention. In fact, they are totally forgotten at this day. The taste of the French nation has long since undergone an entire alteration; and will admit of nothing that is not correct and regular.

"But though they reject the turgid and unnatural romances of former days, they are willing to admit of novels written with elegance of style and probability of incidents.

"Some of the most approved writers in this line are Marmontel, Crébillon, son to the celebrated tragic author, Marivaux, and Prevot, known for his numerous translations from the English.

"Among the novels of prime note must be classed *les Mémoires de la Vie du Comte de Grammont*, by Hamilton. It is an original in point of style and of method; full of wit and pleasantry; and keeping truth in view in the midst of laughter and merriment.

"As time is precious, especially to a traveller, stint yourself chiefly to these; or if you cannot refrain from others, consult the most judicious of your French acquaintance, which have the vogue of the day; that being usually the principal merit of such productions.

"From the severity of this stricture, I am bound, however, by all the laws of criticism, to except *Gil Blas*, and *le Diable Boiteux*, both written by Le Sage. Never was a truer and more entertaining picture of human life and manners exhibited than the former, nor a keener and more witty satire on vice and folly than the latter. His *Bachelier de Salamanque* may deservedly keep their company.

"I cannot deny that there are abundance of other ingenious performances in the same line, written in French; but I am at the same time so desirous that you should apply yourself to something more solid and profitable, that I do not choose to enlarge upon this subject.

ART. LXXIX. *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. LXXIII. for the Year 1783.* 4to. Lockyer Davis.

(Continued from page 56.)

IX. EXPERIMENTS upon the Resistance of the Air*. By Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Esq. F. R. S. In a Letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. F. R. S.

Many experiments have been tried to ascertain the force and velocity of the wind, with a view to the construction and management of different engines; and more particularly to the purposes of navigation: and several machines, which have been employed in these enquiries, have been described in the Transactions of the LOND. MAG. Aug. 1784.

* These experiments were inserted at length in our last, p. 54.

"You will meet with but too many opportunities of sacrificing time to such amusements. Numbers of the gay world read nothing else but such books. You will find them too often on the tables of the literati, and the toilets of both your male and female acquaintances at their country houses; for here the French of all ages and denominations deem themselves at liberty to think of nothing but mere pastime and pleasure.

"There are two works in the French language, which some have thought proper to mention in the catalogue of romances: but they certainly deserve a higher place: these are *Telemachus*, and the *Travels of Cyrus*.

"The first, though written in prose, is unquestionably the beautifullest poem in every other respect that ever appeared in the French tongue. The second is an exquisite selection and arrangement of historical facts, connected together by a judicious fable, tending to form and enlighten the understanding, and at the same time to enrich the memory with a large portion of useful knowledge.

"No modern production has met with more applause than *Telemachus*. It has endeared the name of Fenelon, its illustrious author, to the whole world. But the *Travels of Cyrus* have not, if I may venture an opinion, been sufficiently diffused in the literary circles of Europe.

"On their first appearance they had some enemies to encounter in the field of criticism: but their defects were so slight, and so readily rectified, that they soon gained their author, the celebrated Ramsay, a prodigious reputation. The ingenuity and erudition so judiciously blended in this performance, render it of the most extensive utility, and afford equal pleasure and instruction.

"It may not be improper to take notice, that this is another instance of a foreigner producing a work of prime merit in the French language; Mr. Ramsay being a native of Scotland."

We must not conclude this article without remarking that the work before us is interspersed with several amusing stories and anecdotes, some of which in a future number we may, perhaps, lay before our readers,

Royal Society, as well as in the memoirs of foreign academies.

The late MR. ROBINS made many experiments of this kind with a machine which is very accurately explained in the first volume of his works, published after his death by the late very ingenious Dr. WILSON, with a view towards perfecting the theory and practice of gunnery; and since that time, the late SIR CHARLES KNOWLES made a multitude of experiments with a machine of a different construction, invented by himself; and from these experiments

has deduced tables, shewing, at one view, the force of the wind upon each sail of a ship for every degree of velocity, from one to ninety miles an hour. But all these calculations, Mr. E. observes, and many more, which are to be met with in BELIDOR's *Architecture Hydraulique*, and other books, are founded on a supposition that the effect of the wind is directly as the surface on which it acts; when, in fact, this proportion is not to be depended on; for the resistance of surfaces must not be estimated merely by their extent, but several other circumstances, as his experiments seem to prove, must be taken into consideration. For instance, a square and a parallelogram of equal areas oppose very different degrees of resistance; and the wind, he contends, will have a greater or a less effect on that parallelogram, according as the parallelogram is placed with its longer or shorter side perpendicular to the horizon*; and, moreover, that the same quantity of surface, if a little concave, will resist more than it will if perfectly flat.

From this last circumstance Mr. EDERWORTH infers, that seamen are not altogether so unreasonable as some mathematicians have represented them in preferring sails which belly to those which are hauled out flat. Those mathematicians, he says, reasoned on a supposition that the air, when in motion, observes the same laws that the rays of light do; and that it is reflected from surfaces, on which it impresses with an angle of reflection equal to the angle of incidence, which is not the case, as it never makes an angle with the plane after reflection, but is reflected from it in curves. He instances another mistake of this kind, which mathematicians have fallen into. Nothing, says he, could be more commonly met with, or more generally received, than demonstrations that the best angle for the sails of a windmill, at the beginning of their motion, was an angle of forty-five degrees; and that the maximum of an under-shot water-wheel was when it moved with one-third of the velocity of the water: but Mr. Smeaton has refuted both these opinions by the clearest experiments.

The author informs us that he had intended to diversify these experiments, and to have extended them to a more interesting subject of enquiry; namely, to determine the best shape of sails, and the angle to which they should be set, to obtain the greatest progressive effect with the least lee-way; but he found that a more complicated apparatus than he could then procure would be necessary. He concludes with assuring us, that "the general cause of the different resistance of the air upon surfaces of different shapes, is the stagnation of that fluid near the middle of the plane upon which it strikes:" the elasticity of the air suffering the particles which are in motion to compress those which were first stopped by the plane, and by that means forming a surface of a different kind for the succeeding particles to act on. The shape and size of the portion, thus stagnated, differing according to the shape and angle of the plane, we grant that this supposition is exceedingly plausible; but surely so important a proposition as this is ought

to have been supported with something more than bare assertion.

The machine with which these experiments were made nearly resembles that which Mr. ROBINSON made use of: the principal difference between them consisted in Mr. EDERWORTH'S being on a larger scale, and his not using friction wheels; the use of which, where equable motions are required, he severely reprobates.

X. An Answer to the Objections stated by M. De la Lande, in the *Memoirs of the French Academy* for the Year 1776, against the Solar Spots being Excavations in the luminous Matter of the Sun; together with a short Examination of the Views entertained by him upon that Subject. By Alexander Wilson, M. D. Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Glasgow. Communicated by Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. F. R. S. and Astronomer-Royal.

In the volume of the *Philosophical Transactions* for the year 1774, Mr. WILSON attempted to assign the causes of the spots which are seen on the disk of the sun. The facts on which he built his theory are, that all spots consist of a black nucleus, with a surrounding umbra, of an equal breadth all round when the spot is nearly on the center of the disk; and that, as the spots approach the edge of the disk, that side of the umbra begins to grow narrower which is farthest from the disk, and continues to do so until it entirely disappears, which almost invariably happens before it reaches the extreme edge of the disk. To these facts, which, he says, are established by observation, he annexed the following hypothesis: First, that the sun is compounded of an irregularly shaped nucleus of opaque matter, together with a luminous fluid matter, which covers the opaque mass to different depths, according as the opaque mass extends to different distances from the common center. Secondly, that this fluid matter is liable to be displaced in some parts by a protruding force, and by that means very deep cavities are formed in the luminous matter, which reach to, and lay bare a portion of the opaque mass. And, thirdly, that this portion of the opaque mass, so laid bare, forms the black nuclei which these spots are observed to have, and that the shelving sides of the cavity form the umbra which surround them.

Dr. WILSON illustrated this theory by diagrams, and tried to confirm it by mathematical reasonings; and we must own that if his hypotheses are granted concerning the manner in which the sun is constituted, and that such a protruding force as he supposes does exist, his theory is more plausible than any we have met with.

M. DE LA LANDE, however, as appears by the paper now before us, is of a different opinion; and, in consequence, has offered to the world an hypothesis of his own on this subject; the import of which, Dr. WILSON says

* We rather suspect that this variation arises from the manner in which Mr. E. made his experiments.

is, "that the spots, as phenomena, arise from dark bodies like rocks, which, by an alternate flux and reflux of the liquid igneous matter of the sun, sometimes raise their heads above the general surface. That part of the opaque rock which at any time thus stands above gives the appearance of the nucleus, whilst those parts which lie only a little under the igneous matter appear to us as the surrounding umbra." This hypothesis Dr. Wilson combats with all the artillery of actual observation, philosophical reasoning, and historical authority that he can lay his hands on; at the same time that he endeavours to explain, illustrate, and support his own by the same means. For our parts, having laid both—we dare not say *hypotheses* (for the Doctor labours most earnestly to rescue his—what shall we call it? from that opprobrious title) before our readers, and having made no observations of our own with a particular view to this point, we shall leave every one to make choice of that he likes best; observing only, that the best of them appears to us pressed with so many, and such insuperable difficulties, and at the same time sufficiently dependent on theory, to make a prudent man cautious how he adopts either of them.

XL An Account of the Earthquakes which happened in Italy, from February to May, 1783. By Sir William Hamilton, Knight of the Bath, F. R. S. In a Letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

We took the earliest opportunity of presenting our readers with this valuable and interesting narrative in the months of September and October last.

XII. Account of the Earthquake which happened in Calabria, March 28, 1783. In a Letter from Count Francesco Ippolito to Sir William Hamilton, Knight of the Bath, F. R. S. Presented by Sir William Hamilton.

This appendix to Sir William Hamilton's account was also inserted at length in our Magazine for January.

XIII. Account of the Black Canker Caterpillar, which destroys the Turnips in Norfolk. By William Marshall, Esq. In a Letter to Charles Morton, M. D. F. R. S.

Given in our Magazine for February.

XIV. A Letter from Mr. Edward Nairne, F. R. S. to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S. containing an Account of Wire being shortened by Lightning.

In the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1780 are printed some experiments of Mr. Nairne's, shewing the method of shortening wire by electricity. This is an account of a si-

milar effect produced by lightning, on the wire of a night-bolt, at Mr. Parker's house, at Stoke Newington, on the 18th of June, 1782. The wire was about thirty feet long, and rather thicker than usual; but the length of the part on which the lightning passed was about fifteen feet. It was judged to be shortened several inches.

XV. An Account of Ambergrise, by Dr. Schwediauer; presented by Sir Joseph Banks, P. R. S.

This is a very curious, and if Dr. Schwediauer's information be as accurate as it appears to be, a very satisfactory account. Dr. Schwediauer makes it appear that this drug is of animal and not mineral origin; that *Clausius* is quite wrong in asserting it to be a phlegmaticcrement, or indurated indigestible part of the food collected and found in the stomach of the whale, in the same manner as the bezoars are found in the stomachs of other animals; and that what *Dubius* says of it in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. XXIII. is equally erroneous. He himself defines it to be "the preternaturally hardened dung or faeces of the *Physeter Macrocephalus*, or spermaceti-whale, mixed with some indigestible relics of its food." It is found in the female as well as in the male, and the concretion of it, in the belly of the animal, renders it sick and torpid, and produces an obstipation, which ends either in an abscess of the abdomen, or proves fatal to the animal: whence, in both cases, on the bursting of its belly, that hardened substance, known under the name of ambergrise, is found swimming on the sea, or thrown upon the coast.

XVI. Extract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, kept at Lyndon, in Rutland, 1782. By Thomas Barker, Esq.

Besides the greatest, least, and mean height of the barometer and thermometer, and the quantity of rain in each month, this extract contains observations on the general state of the weather in the different seasons of the year, with its effects on vegetation, agriculture, and health; and also the condition and quantity in which the different crops of hay, wheat, barley, &c. were got in. An accurate register of this sort, for a series of years, would afford an amusing and instructive retrospect, and might enable us to judge with certainty how far the temperature of the air is affected by such changes on the face of the soil as human industry can accomplish.

An account of a remarkable circle about the moon, on November 17th, is subjoined.

* Page 220, 295. † Page 30. ‡ Page 94.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE.

MR. Colman has exerted himself this month, with his usual spirit, in the service of the public. We are sorry, that, for want of room, only a very short account of the new pieces which have been brought forward at the theatre royal Hay-market can be given in this number.

August 4. The Noble Peasant, a new opera, by Mr. Holcroft, the author of Duplicity, was

performed for the first time. This piece consists of materials drawn from the days of *chivalry and romance*. The most celebrated archers, whose deeds are recorded in old ballads, make also a part of the drama. While men remained in a state of rudeness, but little diversity of character could be observed; the author, however, has availed himself of such personages as usually constituted

constituted the retinue of a wealthy noble. The dwarf and the fool are brought forward—a *bragart*, and a *muir of valour*; we have also the humour and festivity of a *friar* to enliven us. The table of the piece equally partakes of the spirit and manner which mark the records of past ages. The dialogue is nervous throughout. The language of *Leonard* is animated, and that of the *Fool* seasoned with good conceits.

The music is by Mr. Shields, a composer whose reputation increases in proportion as his performances are multiplied.

August 18. This evening Mr. Hayley's Tragedy of *Lord Ruffel* was performed for the first time. A very numerous audience attended its representation, and received it with marks of approbation. The dialogue is written in a very nervous pleasing style. Ruffel, Bedford, and Lady Ruffel, are strongly and ably drawn, and from the domestic as well as patriot virtues of the hero, he has contrived to interest the audience in his behalf, and to make them lament his fall. The performers in general did every justice to their respective parts; if we make a small exception to Miss Woollery, who is entitled to some indulgence, being as yet in the *noviciate* of her profession. We observed some judicious prunings

in the dialogue of this play, which we cannot but assign to the taste and knowledge of Mr. Colman.

AUGUST 21. This evening was performed for the first time a farce in two acts, called *Hunt the Slipper*. The author of this *petite* piece seems to have taken the advantage of the good-humoured disposition of an English audience, and has been very successful in his *light* production; it contains nothing that can well give offence, but many strokes that are pleasing, and deserve approbation; not, however, possessing any *intrinsic* value, we cannot expect his *Slipper* will be either very long or very eagerly hunted after.

If attention and novelty have any claims upon the patronage and protection of the public, Mr. Colman undoubtedly deserves that success he meets with, for, notwithstanding the shortness of the season, he has brought forward no less than five new pieces; most of which have been received with approbation.

Several other performances are likewise announced, so that though the season be short, the little manager seems determined not to be outdone in the number of his novelties by his brethren of the winter theatres.

THEATRE-ROYAL DRURY-LANE.

THIS theatre has been opened for a few nights, in order to give one Dr. Stratford an opportunity of displaying his abilities as a tragic writer. The story of Lord Ruffel was the subject of his piece, and we will venture to affirm, that so *laughable a tragedy* has not appeared

since Chrononhotonthologus and Tom Thumb. —The performers were all ladies and gentlemen, who had never appeared on any stage before. Such as was the play, such were the actors. Of these wonderful exertions of the human powers we shall probably give an account in our next.

NEW WINDOW-TAX BILL.

FOR every dwelling-house inhabited, or to be inhabited, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, which, with the household and other offices, is or ought to be rated, under the authority of an act of the 6th year of his present Majesty, intituled—"An act for repealing the several duties upon houses, windows, and lights; and for granting to his Majesty other duties upon houses, windows, and lights," at three shillings, the additional yearly sum of three shillings.

For every dwelling-house in like manner, for seven windows, the additional yearly sum of 6s.

For every dwelling-house in like manner, for eight windows, the additional yearly sum of 8s.

For every dwelling-house of nine windows, the additional yearly sum of 10s. 6d.

For every dwelling-house of ten windows, the additional yearly sum of 12s.

For every dwelling-house of eleven windows, the additional yearly sum of 14s. 6d.

For every dwelling-house of twelve windows, the additional yearly sum of 16s.

For every dwelling-house of 13 windows, the additional yearly sum of 18s.

For every dwelling-house of 14 windows, the additional yearly sum of 20s.

For every dwelling-house of 15 windows, the additional yearly sum of 22s.

For every dwelling-house of 16 windows, the additional yearly sum of 24s.

For every dwelling-house of 17 windows, the additional yearly sum of 26s.

For every dwelling-house, for 18 windows, the additional yearly sum of 28s.

For every dwelling-house, for 19 windows, the additional yearly sum of 30s.

For every dwelling-house for 20 windows, the additional yearly sum of 32s.

For every dwelling-house, for 21 windows, the additional yearly sum of 34s.

For every dwelling-house, for 22 windows, the additional yearly sum of 36s.

For every dwelling-house, for 23 windows, the additional yearly sum of 38s.

For every dwelling-house, for 24 windows, the additional yearly sum of 40s.

For every dwelling-house, for 25 windows, and not more than 29 windows, the additional yearly sum of 42s.

For every dwelling-house, for 30 windows, and not more than 34 windows, the additional yearly sum of 48s.

For every dwelling-house, for 35 windows, and not more than 39 windows, the additional yearly sum of 54s.

For every dwelling-house, for 40 windows, and not more than 44 windows, the additional yearly sum of 60s.

For every dwelling-house, for 45 windows, and not more than 49 windows, the additional yearly sum of 66s.

For every dwelling-house, for 50 windows, and not more than 54 windows, the additional yearly sum of 72s.

and not more than 44 windows, the additional yearly sum of 51. 10s.

For every dwelling-house, for 45 windows, and not more than 49 windows, the additional yearly sum of 61.

For every dwelling-house for 50 windows, and not more than 54 windows, the additional yearly sum of 61. 10s.

For every dwelling-house, for 55 windows, and not more than 59 windows, the additional yearly sum of 71.

For every dwelling-house, for 60 windows, and not more than 64 windows, the additional yearly sum of 71. 10s.

For every dwelling-house, for 65 windows, and not more than 69 windows, the additional yearly sum of 81.

For every dwelling-house, for 70 windows, and not more than 74 windows, the additional yearly sum of 81. 10s.

For every dwelling-house, for 75 windows, and not more than 79 windows, the additional yearly sum of 91.

For every dwelling-house, for 80 windows, and not more than 84 windows, the additional yearly sum of 91. 10s.

For every dwelling-house, for 90 windows, and not more than 94 windows, the additional yearly sum of 101.

For every dwelling-house, for 90 windows, and not more than 94 windows, the additional yearly sum of 101. 10s.

For every dwelling-house, for 95 windows, and not more than 99 windows, the additional yearly sum of 111.

For every dwelling-house, for 100 windows, and not more than 109 windows, the additional yearly sum of 121.

For every dwelling-house, for 110 windows, and not more than 119 windows, the additional yearly sum of 131.

For every dwelling-house, for 120 windows, and not more than 129 windows, the additional yearly sum of 141.

For every dwelling-house, for 130 windows, and not more than 139 windows, the additional yearly sum of 151.

For every dwelling-house, for 140 windows, and not more than 149 windows, the additional yearly sum of 161.

For every dwelling-house, for 150 windows, and not more than 159 windows, the additional yearly sum of 171.

For every dwelling-house, for 160 windows, and not more than 169 windows, the additional yearly sum of 181.

For every dwelling-house, for 170 windows, and not more than 179 windows, the additional yearly sum of 191.

For every dwelling-house, for 180 windows, and upwards, the additional yearly sum of 201.

N. B. The household and other offices are included in each description respectively.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

TUESDAY, July 27.

THIS morning the five following convicts were executed before Newgate: George Dane, John Richards, John Branton, Thomas White, and William Thompson, alias Peter Smith.

THURSDAY, 29.

This being appointed for the day of thanksgiving on account of the general peace, the House of Lords went in procession to Westminster Abbey, where they heard a sermon preached on the occasion by the Bishop of St. David's; and the House of Commons went to St. Margaret's, where a sermon was preached before them by the Rev. Dr. Prettyman.

The same was also observed with great solemnity in the city, where all the shops were shut, and at noon the Park and Tower guns were fired.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4.

A cause between Earl Stanhope and the Messrs. Adam, of the Adelphi, respecting their patent stucco, after having been twice tried, and at each time a verdict given for Earl Stanhope, received a third trial at Maidstone, when Earl Stanhope obtained a verdict for 1500l. damages, besides costs of suit. The means made use of by the Messrs. Adam to prevent Earl Stanhope receiving the benefit of either of the former verdicts in his favour seem worthy of being recorded, as an instance of the evasions and subtleties, which the skilful management of the law admits. After the first verdict, they grounded application to the Court of Exchequer for a new

trial on this, that at that trial evidence had gone to the jury of a warranty of the stucco by the Messrs. Adam, and that the declaration contained no count for such warranty; and upon that ground they obtained a new trial. Before the second trial, a count for the warranty was added to the declaration; and at that second trial the same evidence of the warranty, precisely, was given to the jury as had been given at the first trial; yet, after the second trial, the Messrs. Adam grounded a second application for a new trial on this, that the second verdict had been taken on the count for the warranty, and that no evidence of a warranty had been given. This game at battledore and shuttlecock the Messrs. Adams played with such success, as by that means to procrastinate the determination of this cause, and spin it out to a third trial. It is not impossible but that the same ingenuity may bring the matter to a fourth hearing.

FRIDAY, 6.

This day came on at Shrewsbury, before Judge Buller and a special jury, the long-dependant trial of the Dean of St. Asaph, for a libel. The court was so crowded, that it was some time before the Judge could find admission. The prosecution was opened by Mr. Bearcroft with liberality and candour. After having stated the nature and dangerous tendency of the libel, he established the publication of it by a clergyman, to whom the dean sent it, in order to be printed. Mr. Erskine then addressed the jury in defence

CHRONICLE. Aug.
defence of the dean, in a speech of two hours. He attacked the doctrines established in cases of libel by Lord Mansfield; but spoke of him at the same time in terms of the highest reverence and affection. He anticipated the same doctrines from Mr. Justice Buller, and warned the jury against them, saying they were unwarranted by ancient precedents, and destructive of liberty.

Mr. Bearcroft made a very eloquent and able reply, admitting Mr. Erskine's doctrines as to the rights of juries in a manner truly constitutional; but making some very nice distinctions in favour of the prosecutor.

The Judge then summed up, and told the jury they must at all events convict the defendant, the publication being proved, and the doctrine established by Lord Mansfield being now so settled as law, that it was improper to stir it. The jury withdrew, and returned a verdict Guilty of publishing *only*. The Judge told them the word *only* should be left out. Mr. Erskine insisted on its remaining, and an altercation ensued, which ended in the jury saying they found the dean published the pamphlet; but that as to its being a libel, they did not say that.

SATURDAY, 7.

The Westminster scrutiny closed in the parish of St. Anne's, in the following manner:—The court being met, the counsel for the opposite candidates, Mr. Philips and Mr. Garrow for Mr. Fox, and Mr. Morgan for Sir Cecil Wray, withdrew to a private consultation. Upon their return, Mr. Philips addressed the high-bailiff, stating the length of time the court had siten, the uncommon attention which had been paid to the business, and the enormous expence incurred. Having taken these circumstances into their serious consideration, they had agreed to give up the remaining objections, several of which he was confident of carrying, to save trouble to the voters, expence to themselves, and to expedite the scrutiny, provided the high-bailiff would indulge them with an adjournment for one week, previous to entering upon the parish of St. Martin. It might appear upon the face of it, he said, that a compliance with such request would tend to delay; but a moment's consideration would prove that, however paradoxical, yet it was strictly complying with the directions of the House of Commons, and proceeding with "the most practicable dispatch." For instance, the votes which he now gave up, would certainly take up more time than the indulgence required: added to which the agents for the parties would have time to enquire into the several cases, and on the one hand not bring forward such as they were not well authorized by the strength of evidence to attack; and on the other not to defend such as they were convinced ought to be given up. This, he said, would greatly shorten the business, to the mutual ease of all parties. He then informed the court that the undecided cases on both sides had been compromised, so as to give Mr. Fox a majority of one on the scrutiny, and, therefore, moved to adjourn. Mr. Morgan seconded the motion, and Mr. Garrow supported the arguments of his leader. The high-bailiff objected to the adjournment, as repugnant to the mandate of the

House of Commons. The counsel enforced their arguments, and Mr. Philips again observing upon the enormous expence to his client, added, "which we can very ill afford, *let the world know that.*" The high-bailiff appealed to Mr. Hargrave, who observed that the arguments were forcible, that the court was pressed by very cogent reasons, and that he was much inclined to believe that the adjournment would eventually shorten the business; yet it was utterly out of his power to anticipate the opinion of the House. That it lay entirely with the high-bailiff's direction, which he had no doubt but the House would interpret in a liberal manner. It was at last agreed that a written request should be made, and entered upon the books, which being done, the high-bailiff made the adjournment, and pronounced the dissolution of the scrutiny in St. Ann's parish.

Sir Cecil Wray's agents attacked seventy-one votes, and disqualified twenty-five: Mr. Fox's attacked thirty-one, and disqualified twenty-six. Thus, after two month's fatigue, and an expence of near 5000*l.* the two parties are exactly where they began.

FRIDAY, 13.

This day the royal assent was given by commission to An act to empower the Bishop of London, for the time being, or any other bishop to be by him appointed, to admit to the order of deacon or priest persons being subjects or citizens of countries out of his Majesty's dominions, without requiring them to take the oath of allegiance, as appointed by law. Also to An act for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East-India Company, &c. and for establishing a court of judicature, for the more speedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East-Indies. Against this bill the following protest was entered:

Discontent.

"Because we think the principle of the bill false, unjust, and unconstitutional; *false*, inasmuch as it provides no effectual remedy for the evils it affects to cure; *unjust*, as it indiscriminately compels all persons returning from India to furnish the means of accusation and persecution against themselves; and unconstitutional, because it establishes a new criminal court of judicature, in which the admission of incompetent evidence is expressly directed, and the subject is unnecessarily deprived of his most inestimable birthright, a trial by jury.

PORTLAND,
CARLISLE,
DEVONSHIRE,
CHOLMONDELEY,
NORTHINGTON."

MONDAY, 16.

This day, according to adjournment, the Westminster scrutiny was resumed in the parish of St. Martin's.

THURSDAY, 19.

This day the royal assent was given by commission to An act for the relief of the East-India Company, with respect to the payment of certain sums due to the public, and to the acceptance of certain bills drawn upon the said Company; and for regulating the dividend to be made by the said Company. Also to An act to enable

his

is Majesty to grant to the heirs of the former proprietors, upon certain terms and conditions, the forfeited estates in Scotland, &c.

FRIDAY, 20.

This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and being seated on the throne, a message was sent to the Commons; by the gentleman usher of the black rod, requiring their attendance, who being come, Mr. Cornwall, their speaker, addressed the King nearly in the following words:

"SIR,

"YOUR faithful Commons, in compliance with your Majesty's request, by very heavy taxes on your Majesty's subjects, have made provision for the support of the public credit, and for making up the deficiencies in the civil list, not doubting but your Majesty's wisdom and justice will properly dispose of what the confidence of your people has so liberally granted.

"Regulations have been made for the better government of your Majesty's dominions in India, and a tribunal of justice has been instituted, which, it is to be hoped, will enforce in that distant quarter of the world those maxims of justice which so happily prevail in your Majesty's other dominions.

"Laws have been made for the prevention of smuggling, and thereby restoring, supporting, and increasing the resources of public revenue."

Various acts for the above-mentioned purposes were then read, and received the royal assent; after which his Majesty addressed both Houses in the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot close this session of parliament without returning you my warmest thanks for the eminent proofs you have given of your zealous and diligent attention to the public service.

"The happiest effects may be expected from the provisions which you have made for the better government of India, and from the institution of a tribunal so peculiarly adapted to the trial of offences committed in that distant country.

"I observe with great satisfaction the laws which you have passed for the preservation and improvement of the revenue. No exertions shall be wanting on my part to give them vigour and effect.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The zeal and liberality with which you have provided for the exigencies of the public service, and the assistance which you have given me to prevent a growing arrear in the expences of my civil list, demand my particular thanks.

"I feel in common with you for the unavoidable burthens of my people.

"The importance of effectually supporting our national credit, after a long and exhausting war, can alone reconcile me to so painful a necessity. I trust the same consideration will enable my faithful subjects to meet it, as they have uniformly done, with fortitude and patience.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"THE definitive treaty which has been signed with the States-General of the United Provinces, and the peace concluded in India, as well as the assurances which I receive from foreign powers, promise the continuance of general tranquillity.

"I trust, therefore, that, after so laborious a session, it will not be found necessary to call you again together at a very early period.

"Many important objects, with respect to our trade and commerce, which could not now be provided for, will naturally require your attention after the recess; and such regulations will, I trust, be framed, after a full investigation, as shall be found best calculated to promote the wealth and prosperity of all the parts of the empire."

Then the Lord Chancellor by his Majesty's command prorogued the parliament to the 26th day of October.

SCOTLAND.

IN many parts, the people are still much distressed, from the failure of the two last crops, and the late appearance of the present. It has been, for a series of years, the too general practice of the landholders to keep their tenants in poverty and helpless dependence, and to increase their rents, by grinding the faces of the poor labourers of the soil, to the utmost extent of sordid oppression. Hence the failure of a single harvest reduces multitudes to ruin and beggary. Distress and bankruptcy are gradually propagated, till at length they reach the unfeeling oppressors, whose eager and misjudging avarice has spread want and misery on every side. The benevolence of parliament was lately extended to alleviate the famine in Shetland. By recent accounts, the situation of the inhabitants appears to be truly deplorable, and the prospect before them, if possible, still worse. "We have had (say they) only two days of summer, one only of sunshine, no fishing, and what crop is on the ground a month too late. In many places there is no crop at all, as the land was not sown. There is meal to be sold, but nothing left to give for it; and the people are dying of hunger. About 1300 horned cattle have died in the parishes of North Maving and Unst; in others nearly in the same proportion, and almost half the sheep in the island.

IRELAND.

THE affairs of this country still continue in the same disjointed state. The same contempt of their present government, the same ardour for parliamentary reform, the same engagements against the importation of British manufactures, and the same lawless method of punishing obnoxious or suspected persons still prevail. The utmost vigilance of the civil power is not sufficient to protect the importers of English commodities from the resentment of the mob. The disorders in Dublin, and the jealousy between the regulars and the volunteers have been greatly increased, by an affray on the 2d instant, which took its rise from the imprudence of some English officers, in taking some improper liberties with an innkeeper's wife. At any other time this would have been considered as a venial frolick; the effects of levity or intoxication; but as the publican, whom they had also treated ill, was himself a volunteer, it was resented as a premeditated insult to the whole body. A letter from Lord Harrington pacified the volunteers, and the authors of the riot will most probably be called to a

severe account for their indiscretion. On Monday the 16th a soldier on duty at the gate of the Black Dog prison was houghed in a most inhuman manner. A fresh instance of barbarity so shocking, to which they were all equally exposed, naturally excited the commiseration and resentment of his companions; and on the two following days numbers of them found means to sally forth, in a very tumultuous manner, in quest of the ruffian who had perpetrated the deed. The vigilance of their officers prevented any act of violence. On the 10th, a meeting was held for the county of Dublin, in order to agree to an address to his Majesty, for the dissolution of their present parliament, the proline source of all their grievances. Though it did not pass without opposition, yet it was carried by a great majority. "We shall not (say they) afflict your Majesty, by renewing the memory of those disasters with which you were long beset, through a fatal adherence to an unpopular parliament. We perceive, with gladness, that the delusion is passed. You find that representatives can differ from constituents, and you know where to fix the preference. One fourth of the people of England, on a late occasion, exclaimed against their House of Commons; and you prudently dissolved a parliament which had lost the confidence of a quarter of the nation. Your Majesty is now implored to exert the same prerogative in Ireland; and we have an earnest in your wisdom as well as justice, that you will not despise the requisition of a whole kingdom."

The answer of Lord Charlemont to the Belfast delegates, against admitting Roman Catholics to the right of election, it is said, has been resolved to be highly inimical to the interest of the nation, as tending to divide the people, at a time when union alone can rescue Ireland from ruin. If the confidence of the volunteers should be once alienated from that cautious and steady patriot, it is hard to say to what extremities the precipitate zeal of their other leaders may hurry them.

WEST-INDIES.

A letter from the island of St. Vincent mentions, that a burning mountain of prodigious extent was discovered there in the month of June last. It has attracted the notice of some naturalists, and a more particular account of it is expected.

The account of this extraordinary volcano has been confirmed. It is called Morne Garow, has destroyed all the plantations for a quarter of a mile round its circumference, and was burning with great fury about nine weeks ago.

EAST-INDIES.

Extract of a letter from the President and Council of Bombay, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, transmitted to the Right Hon. Lord Sydney, in Majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department. Dated Bombay-Capit, April 7, 1784. Received over land, Aug. 3.

A Few hours after we had closed our accompanying address of the 31st ult. on the 1st curr. we were informed, by advices from Lieutenant-Colonel Barry, of the 12th, that the treaty of peace between the Hon. Company and the

Nabob Tippoo Sultan had been actually signed the night before.

Yesterday, by the return of the Scorpion from Tellicherry, we received two letters from the commissioners, Mess. Staunton and Huddleston, of the 12th and 18th ult. enclosing a copy of the treaty itself, and an address to the Hon. the Court of Directors, which we now have the honour to transmit with this.

We embrace this early opportunity of congratulating your honours on this happy event having at length taken place, and of peace being restored to your settlements in India.

The following are the heads of the several articles of the treaty of peace concluded between the English and the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadre:

Preliminary declaration, that the English commissioners act under full powers from the Governor-General and Council. Tippoo Sultan signs the treaty himself.

Article I. Peace and friendship immediately to take place between Tippoo and the English, and their respective allies. No assistance to be given in future by either party to the enemies of the other.

II. Immediately after the signing of the treaty, the Carnatick to be evacuated, and all the prisoners, European and native, to be released in 30 days. The Company to release the prisoners taken by them from Tippoo.

III. Immediately after signing the treaty, the English to deliver up all the places they have taken from Tippoo:

IV. When the prisoners are released and delivered, the English to give up the fort and district of Cannanore; and at the same time Ambourga and Satgur to be delivered by Tippoo to the English.

V. No future claim to be made upon the Carnatick by Tippoo.

VI. All natives carried away from the Carnatick by Heider Ali Cawn, during the late war, to be permitted to return to their dwellings in the Carnatick and Tanjore; and, in like manner, all subjects of Tippoo Sultan to be permitted to return to his country.

VII. This being the happy period of general peace and reconciliation, the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadre, as a testimony and proof of his friendship to the English, agrees that the Rajahs or Zemindars on this coast, who have favoured the English in the late war, shall not be molested on that account.

VIII. Tippoo Sultan confirms all commercial privileges hitherto granted to the English.

IX. Tippoo restores the factory of Callicut, and the districts about Tellicherry.

X. The treaty to be signed and sealed by the commissioners, and returned by the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George, within one month, or sooner, if possible; and acknowledged by the Governor-General and Council, and the government of Bombay, and a copy returned in three months, or sooner, if possible.

Signed, on the 11th of March, 1784, by
Anthony Sastler,
George Leonard Staunton,
John Huddleston.
(Signed)
Tippoo Sultan Bahadre.

BIRTHS.

July **T**HE wife of John Steill, a silk gauze weaver in Anderston, near Glasgow, two boys and a girl, all healthy children.—*Aug.* 6. The lady of Samuel Knight, Esq. of Milton, in Cambridgeshire, a daughter.—The lady of Lord Viscount Stormont, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July **G**ABRIEL Piozzi, Esq. of Bath, to Mrs. Thrale, widow of the late Henry Thrale, Esq. of Southwark.—28. The Rev. Mr. John Collier, of Whitchurch, Shropshire, to Miss Sandland.—29. Lieut. Col. Pringle, to Miss Balneavis.—30. Martin Whith, Esq. one of the commissioners of the Excise, to Miss Saunders, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Saunders.—Dr. John Hunter, physician, of Charles-street, St. James's-square, to Miss Le Grand, daughter of Robert Le Grand, Esq.—31. Captain Gafon, of the second troop of horse-guards, to Miss Price.—At Edinburgh, James Trail, Esq. sheriff-depute of Caithness and Sutherland, to the Right Hon. Lady Janet Sinclair, sister of the Earl of Caithness.—Lately, Lord Rodney's second son, to Lady Catharine Nugent, daughter of the Earl of Westmeath.—*Aug.* 3. Francis Townsend, Esq. Windsor herald, to Miss Protheroe, of Worcester.—The Rev. Herbert Randolph, minister of Wimbledon, to Miss Knapp.—12. The Right Hon. Lord Balgonie, eldest son to the Earl of Leven and Melville, to Miss Thornton, daughter of J. Thornton, Esq. of Clapham, in Surrey.—17. The Hon. Admiral Digby, to Mrs. Jauncy, eldest daughter of Andrew Elliot, Esq. late lieutenant-governor of New-York.—19. Nathaniel Jones, Esq. of Brighthelmston, in Suffex, to the Hon. Miss Anne Smith, of St. James's-street.—24. The Rev. Edward Wollaston, of the Charter-house, to Miss Ramsden, only daughter of Dr. Ramsden, master of that society.

DEATHS.

July **A**T Packington, the feat of the Earl 18. of Aylesford, his lordship's only son, Lord Guernsey.—23. At Falfstead, in Essex, in the 105th year of her age, Abigail Sewell.—24. The Hon. Mrs. Walpole, wife to the Hon. Robert Walpole, his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal.—24. Prince Frederick, eldest son of the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, in the 13th year of his age.—Miss Mary Frances Bampfylde, sister of Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, Bart. of Paltimore, in the county of Devon.—26. The Rev. Joseph Milner, D. D. rector of Ditton, and vicar of Burham, in Kent.—27. At Vienna, the Lieutenant Field-Marshal Browne. He has left 189,000 German florins; 64,000 of which go to his heirs, and the remainder to the institutions for the maintenance of the poor. In his will he expresses himself thus: "That he had been a poor man before entering the service of his Imperial Majesty; and having amassed this sum in the space of 66 years, he deemed it just to bequeath the greater . **LOND. MAG.** Aug. 1784.

part to the poor of Austria."—At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Allford, one of the aldermen of that corporation, and under-keeper of the forest of Parkhurst. He was supposed to be the largest man in the whole island.—28. The Hon. Mrs. Cranston.—The Rev. John Blake, M. A. rector of Screningham and Catton, and master of the Royal Grammar-school in the city of York.—31. In Perthshire, Scotland, Dr. William Bruce, of Cowden.—At Paris, the Sieur Diderot, member of several academies, and formerly librarian to the Empress of Russia, suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, aged 72 years.—*Aug.* 2. Mrs. Vyse, daughter of Sir George Howard, K. B. and wife of Col. Vyse.—At Matlock, in Derbyshire, Anne Clowes, widow, aged 103. She measured three feet nine inches in height, and weighed about 48lb. The house she resided in was as diminutive (in proportion) as herself, containing only one room, about eight feet square.—7. At his seat at Dogmersfield, in Hampshire, aged 44, Sir Henry Paulet St. John, Bart.—8. At Brompton, Miss Gideon, sister to Sir Sampson Gideon.—9. Dr. Tyfon, senior physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital. He fell down in a fit, and as two of his servants were carrying him up stairs, in order to put him to bed, he expired in their arms.—10. At Dover, on his return from the continent, in the 71st year of his age, Allan Ramsay, Esq. principal portrait-painter to their Majesties.—14. Nathaniel Hone, Esq. royal academician.—Lately, at Quebec, the lady of Lieut. General Clarke.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. Edward Wollaston, elected reader at the Charter-House.—Rev. Dr. John Law, Archdeacon of Rochester, to be minister of the town and parish of Chatham.—The Rev. Edward Breary to the rectory of Middleton on the Wolds, Yorkshire.—The Rev. Mr. Britowe to the rectory of North Wheatley, in Nottinghamshire.—The Rev. Basil Wood, B. A. of Trinity College, Oxford, chosen lecturer of St. Peter's Cornhill.—The Rev. Christopher Atkinson, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.—The Rev. Andrew Cheap, M. A. prebendary of Knaresborough, to be one of the residentiaries of York cathedral.—The Rev. James Tufon, A. B. to the vicarage of Westbury, with the chapelry of Priddy annexed.—The Rev. Charles Mayson, to the rectory of Lezant, in the county of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter.—The Rev. Arthur Dawes, late of Pembroke College, Oxford, to the living of St. Michael's Cornhill.—The Rev. Abraham Wallcut, to the vicarage of Clare, in the county of Suffolk.—The Rev. William Moreton, A. M. late of Magdalen College, Oxford, to the rectory of West Dean, in the county of Suffex.—The Rev. William Allanson, B. A. to the rectory of Serangham in Yorkshire.—The Rev. George William Anderfon, B. A. to the rectory of Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme, in Lincolnshire.—The Rev. Browne Grisdale, rector of Hutton, in the county of Cumberland, to the rectory of Bowness, in the same county.

Y

Digitized by **DISPENSATIONS.**

DISPENSATIONS.

The Rev. Edward Jones to hold the rectory of Loddington, in the county of Northampton, together with the rectory of Ludborough.—The Rev. John Andrew Clerk, M. A. to hold the rectory of Powderham, together with the rectory of Milton Damerell, both in the county of Devon, and diocese of Exeter.

BANKRUPTS.

April 3.

JAMES JEWELL, of Gosport, in Hants, Haberdasher.—Patrick Lawton, formerly commander of the ship *Locko*, in the service of the East-India Company, and late of Cecil-street, Strand, mariner.—Adam Hamilton, of Enfield-Highway, Middlesex, dealer.—6. William Veal, of Ringwood, in Hants, shopkeeper.—John Benton, of Bath, hatter and hosier.—Samuel Miles, of Bristol, cornfactor.—William Morland, of Hington-Road, St. James Clerkenwell, dealer in timber.—Joseph Sevier, of Bristol, brush and toy-maker.—John Foxall, of Wandsworth, in Surrey, innholder.—John Parker and Robert Parker, of Bishopgate-street-without, London, hosiers and copartners.—10. Alexander Selkirk, late of Boston, since of New-York, in America, but now of St. Matthew, Bethnal-Green, merchant (partner with James Selkirk, deceased).—Richard Allen the elder, of Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, grocer.—Richard Dyde, of Wootton-Underedge, in Gloucestershire, bookseller.—Joseph Crouch, of Birmingham, hatter and hoier.—Thomas Awcock, of Lewes, in Sussex, draper.—John Shephard, of the Poultry, London, tinplate-worker.—Henry Temple, late of Aiton, in Hants, hatmaker.—13. Isaac Jacob Salomon, of Gnn-square, Houndsditch, London, merchant.—John Collins, late of Jewry-street, Aldgate, London, merchant and insurer (surviving partner of Joseph Parker, of Kingston in Jamaica, merchant and insurer).—Richard Fletcher of Weston-Favell, in Northamptonshire, horsedealer.—Isaac Har Thorp and James Griffiths, of Fleams, in Lancashire, calico-printers.—Peter Burns, now or late of Chester, dealer.—17. Elizabeth Edwards, of Bridge-street, Westminster, dealer in glass and Staffordshire ware.—Godfrey Fox, of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, innkeeper.—20. John Shute the elder, now or late of the parish of Christ-church, Spitalfields, sugar-refiner.—Samuel Meriton the younger, of Fore-street, London, oilman.—Elizabeth Meade, of Coleman-street-buildings, London, merchant (carrying on trade under the name of Widow Aug. Meade).—24. Humphry Tonakison, of Southampton-street, Covent-Garden, jeweller.—Valentin Jones, late of Barbadoes, but now of Basinghall-street, London, merchant.—Joseph Kem, of Mortlake, in Surrey, shopkeeper.—Robert Dee, late of Co.well-street, St. Botolph, Aldersgate, innholder.—James Seward, of St. John, Wapping, tailor-chandler.—James Balmes, late of Liverpool, leather-dresser.—James Sley, of Yarmouth, in Norfolk, shopkeeper.—John Bentley, of Bradford, in Yorkshire, money-lender.—William Hunt, of Hinchley, in

Leicestershire, innholder.—Richard Moorey, late of Buxted, in Suffolk, cornchandler.—William Glover, now or late of Worcester, clock and watch-maker and jeweller.—27. William Dobson, late of Cox's Quay, in London, wharfinger.—William Appleton, of Wapping, cordwainer.—Johna Kettily, late of Dudley, in Worcestershire, but now of Charing-Cross, glass-manufacturer.—Thomas Powell, of Cornham, in Wilt, clothier.—Henry Bicknell, of Bristol, tobacconist and snuff-maker.—Edward Owen, of Loughborough, in Leicestershire, cordwainer.—John Banks, of Church-street, Deptford, in Kent, dealer.—May 1. William Morgan, of Portsmouth, in Hants, mercer and linen-draper.—John Courtney, of Kingston, in Herefordshire, dealer.—John Swain, Joseph Taylor, Joseph Jones, and John Williams, all of Birmingham, copartners and builders.—William Bacchus, of Birmingham, steel-toy-maker.—Thomas Bill, of Bilton, in Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, buckle-chape-maker.—Widow Newman, otherwise Wither Hollyman Newman, of Drury-lane, St. Giles in the Fields, brass-founder.—James Oram Clarkson, late of Basinghall-street, London, insurance-broker.—John Miles, of White Waltham, in Berks, victualler and shopkeeper.—Robert Richards, of the Hamlet of Amblecoat, in Oldswinford, Staffordshire, miller.—George Kearsley, of Fleet-street, London, bookseller.—Thomas Martin, of Cornhill, London, watchmaker.—4. Isaac Naslo, of Coleman-street, London, insurer and merchant.—John Collins, late of Jewry-street, Aldgate, London, merchant and insurer.—William Stringer, of Eltham, in Kent, butcher.—Charles Fisher, of Bristol, dealer in earthenware.—Benjamin Mea, late of Fenchurch-street, London, merchant.—William Bailey, of Birmingham, bookseller.—Henry Bromby, late of Holbourn, in the parish of St. Giles, dealer.—James Dunbar Innes, of Brewer-street, Golden-square, druggist.—Thomas Douglas, late of Holbourn, London, waiter.—8. William Joseph Rotton, late of Swansea, in Glamorganshire, merchant.—Timothy de Souza Pinto, late of Moorfields, merchant.—Thomas Gibbs, late of Alcester, in Warwickshire, butcher.—Edward Hunt, now or late of Portsmouth, in Hants, dealer in spirituous liquors.—11. Samuel Davis, of Church-court, St. Martin in the Fields, chinaman.—John Jackson, late of Swallow-street, St. James, Westminster, but now of Tottenham-street, brandy-merchant and tea-dealer.—William Bell, of Huby, in Yorkshire, butcher.—15. James Crocot, of Liverpool, woolen-draper.—James Crompton of Manchester, dyer.—John Branch, of Norwich, wine-merchant.—John Henry Gentil, of Laurence-Poynitency-hill, London, merchant.—Henry Ladler, now or late of Durham, money-scrivener.—18. Robert Donard, late of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, upholsterer.—John Tatter, of the Minories, London, linen-draper.—Francis Daniel, of Bristol, merchant.—Thomas Bradford, late of Doncaster, in Yorkshire, upholsterer.—Patrick Curran and John Lloyd, of Tottenham-court-road, St. Giles in the Fields, copartners, tailors.—George Waller, of Hornham, in Sussex, mercer.—

22. Daniel Beale, of Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, flour-factor.—John Burnell the younger, of Aldergate-street, London, grocer.—Robert Nicholson Dalton, of Upper-Moorfields, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, tailor.—William Sturdy, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, butcher.—Richard Councell, of Bristol, hooper.—George Cidpath the younger, late of Berwick-upon-Tweed, vintner.—23. John Lampart, of West Pennard, in Somersetshire, dealer.—Robert Seaman, of Norwich, woolcomber and yarn-factor.—Benjamin Merriman, Nathaniel Merriman, and Nathaniel Merriman the younger, late of Marlborough, in Wiltshire, cheese-factors and copartners.—29. Charles Willingham, late of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, cornchandler.—Thomas Bramall, of Redditch, in Lancashire, cornfactor.—Samuel Seaman, of Diss, in Norfolk, woolcomber.—Henry Clow, now or late of Bristol, baker and mealman.—Thomas Newstead, of Charing-Cross, St. Martin in the Fields, tavern-keeper.—George Dean Sanders, of Leatherhead, in Surrey, tanner.—George Cartwright, late of Labrador, in the province of Quebec, in North-America, but now of St. Anne, Soho, merchant.—William Young, of Queen-street, Cheap-side, London, linen-draper.—John Habijam, of St. Catharine's-street, in the liberty of the Tower of London, butcher.—June 1. Henry Mac Donald, now or late of the Strand, hosiery.—William Mowatt, now or late of Doncaster, in Yorkshire, tallow-chandler.—Thomas Coxhead, of Reading, in Berks, timber-merchant.—4. Joseph Johnson, late of Liverpool, tallow-chandler and soap-boiler.—John Bowker, of Leadenhall-street, London, upholster.—Robert Walters, of Watford, in Hertfordshire, victualler.—Robert Clark, late of St. Martin's-court, St. Martin's-lane, cane-merchant.—8. Thomas Antrum, of Maple Durham, in Oxfordshire, miller and mealman.—Edward Davis, of Bristol, hooper.—Lawes Carruthers, of St. Paul, Deptford, in Kent, stoffeller.—12. John Bullock, of Great Marlow, in Bucks, stationer to the Board of Ordnance (copartner with William Johnston, of Hampton-Court, in Middlesex, stationer).—John Brown, late of Oxford, dealer in spirituous liquors.—15. Robert West the younger, of Forncett, St. Peter, in Norfolk, grocer.—Providence Hanford, of Bristol, cornfactor and mealman.—Simon Pougher, formerly of Deal, in Kent, late of Southwark, and now of Swallow-street, Piccadilly, dealer in foreign spirituous liquors.—John Cauler, of Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, carpenter, joiner, and cabinet-maker.—Robert Hoakley, late of New-York, but now of Nottingham-street, St. Mary-la-bonne, merchant.—19. Abram Haim Franco, of America-square, London, merchant.—John Munns, late of Crayford, in Kent, calico-printer and gunpowder-maker.—James Shaw, late of Southgate, in Middlesex, dealer, since and now a prisoner in the Poultry-Compter, London.—Nicholas Perry, of Bristol, carrier.—Joseph Flincher, of St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, grocer.—John Dexter, late of Desborough, in Northamptonshire, money-scrivener.—John

Graham, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, maltster.—26. William Pratt, of Wantage, Berks, scrivener.—John Stokes, of Walfall, in Staffordshire, saddlers-ironmonger.—William Slocombe, of Bristol, linen-draper.—James Satten and James Bult, of Cheap-side, London, goldsmiths and partners.—John Hughes and Daniel Taylor, of New London-street, London, grocers and partners.—July 3. John Weldon, now or late of Bristol, merchant.—James Myatt, of Stoney-street, Southwark, brewer (surviving partner of Robert Nicholl, late of Stoney-street, aforesaid, brewer, deceased).—John Christopher Thomas, of Gerard-street, St. Anne, Soho, jeweller.—Thomas Headland, late of Norton-Falgate, coach-chandler.—John Cock, of Pitcomb, in Somersetshire, dealer.—6. John Knareborough Simpson, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in Northumberland, shopkeeper.—George Gibbons, of Black-Baven-court, Seething-lane, London, merchant.—Daniel Campbell, late of Calcutta, in Bengal, but now of Cleveland-row, St. James's, merchant and insurance-broker.—William Hornby Parker, late of Andover, in Hants, hosiery.—William Glover, now or late of Leebury, in Herefordshire, clock and watch-maker.—Isaac Hinckley, of Queen-street, Birmingham, plater.—John Davies, formerly of Birmingham, late of Woodhampton, Herefordshire, and now of Northwell, in Worcestershire, apothecary.—10. William Anderson, of Three Cranes, Queen-street, London, merchant.—Cater Rand, of Lewes, in Sussex, bookfeller and stationer.—John Haydock, of Liverpool, cooper.—William Milbourn, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, plumber.—William Thomson, of Woodford, in Essex, apothecary.—Robert Mitford, of Cornhill, London, woollen-draper.—John Dunn, late of Bath, brewer.—John Streeton, of Bath, and also of Southampton, haberdasher.—John Sanders, otherwise Tibbatts, commonly called John Sanders, now or late of Henley in Arden, in Warwickshire, money-scrivener and maltster.—George Wood, Gregory Grant, and Charlotte Wood, of Chandos-street, Covent-Garden, silk-weavers and copartners.—Samuel Bevington, of Gracechurch-street, London, merchant.—17. John Watts, of Barnage, in Lancashire, silk-manufacturer.—Henry Bicknell, of Bristol, James Sutton, of London, and Thomas Gillam, of Bristol, bankers and copartners.—Robert Ferryman, of Shoreditch, brewer.—20. Peter George Montiere the younger, late of Aldermanbury Postern, London, and of Clapham, in Surrey, merchant.—George Garman, now or late of Pointon, in Cheshire, carrier.—Joseph Jump, of Liverpool, wine-merchant.—William Haynes the younger, of Croydon, in Surrey, insurer.—22. Joseph Bowen, of New-Bond-street, bookfeller.—James Hickman, of Birmingham, button-maker.—George Lowe, late of New-York, but now of the King's-Bench prison, merchant.—Alexander Smith, of Hoxton, in Middlesex, saddler.—William Atkinson the younger, of Kingston-upon-Hull, hatter, hosiery, and glover.—Thomas Rushton, of Liverpool, beer-brewer.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in AUGUST, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

| Bank | Stock. | 3 per C. reduced | 3 per C. confs. | 3 per C. Scrip. | 4 p r C. Scrip. | 4 p r C. confs. | Long Ann. | Short Ann. | India Stock | India Ann. | India Bonds 6 dif. | S. Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | Navy Bills. | Exch. Bills. | Lottery Tickets. | Wind | Weather. |
|------|---------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| 1 | 116 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 120 1/2 | | 6 | 64 1/2 | 57 1/2 | | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | N E | Fair |
| 2 | Holiday | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 7 | 65 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | N E | Fair |
| 3 | Sunday | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 7 | | 57 1/2 | | 15 1/2 | 2 | 15 1/2 | S | Rain |
| 4 | 116 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 123 1/2 | | 7 | | | | 15 1/2 | 2 | 15 1/2 | S E | Rain |
| 5 | 116 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 127 1/2 | | 6 | | | 56 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 2 | 15 1/2 | S W | |
| 6 | 116 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 5 | | 57 | | 15 1/2 | | 15 1/2 | N W | |
| 7 | 116 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 127 1/2 | | 5 | | | | 14 1/2 | | 15 1/2 | S W | |
| 8 | Sunday | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | | | | | | | 15 1/2 | N E | |
| 9 | 116 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 128 1/2 | | 5 | 64 1/2 | 57 | 56 1/2 | 13 | | 15 1/2 | N W | Fair |
| 10 | 116 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | 53 1/2 | 4 | | | | 12 1/2 | 2 | 15 1/2 | S W | Rain |
| 11 | Holiday | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 6 | | | | | | 15 1/2 | N W | Fair |
| 12 | 116 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 128 1/2 | | 5 | | | 56 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | N E | |
| 13 | Sunday | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 5 | | 56 1/2 | | 12 1/2 | 2 | 15 1/2 | N E | |
| 14 | 116 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 5 | | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | N | Rain |
| 15 | Sunday | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 128 1/2 | | 5 | | 56 1/2 | | 12 1/2 | 2 | 15 1/2 | N | |
| 16 | 116 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | 53 1/2 | 5 | 64 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 2 | 15 1/2 | N | Rain |
| 17 | 116 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 5 | | 56 1/2 | | 12 1/2 | 2 | 15 1/2 | N | |
| 18 | 116 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 127 1/2 | | 6 | | | | 12 1/2 | 2 | 15 1/2 | N E | |
| 19 | Sunday | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 6 | | | | 12 1/2 | 2 | 15 1/2 | S E | |
| 20 | 116 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | | | | | | | 15 1/2 | S W | Fair |
| 21 | Sunday | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | | | | | | 2 | 15 1/2 | S W | Rain |
| 22 | 116 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | | | | | 19 1/2 | 2 | 15 1/2 | S W | |
| 23 | | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 a 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | | | | | 23 1/2 | | 15 1/2 | S W | |

N.B. In the new Cent Console, the highest allowed Price of each Day is given: in the other Stocks the highest Price only



W. J. Walker sculp.

*View of. A NATURAL ARCH in a Rock, at High Methop
in Westmoreland*

T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1784.

P A R L I A M E N T A R Y H I S T O R Y.

AS the report of the committee, though composed chiefly of members in the interest of the minister, differed materially from the statement of the directors, the debate now took a new turn. Though Mr. Francis and Mr. Scott represented the affairs of the Company in the very opposite points of view, it is to be observed, that where they traversed the same grounds they seldom contradicted each other, or only in things of little moment; but they exhibited the same facts in very different lights, and from circumstances nearly parallel drew very different conclusions.

Mr. Francis took the lead. He examined the report of the committee with great minuteness, contesting, as he went along, the statement of the directors, on which, he said, the committee had commented with great liberality and judgement; but he complained of the want of materials, which had not only misled the directors, but had also contracted the animadversions of the committee. As a proof of this, not a syllable had been mentioned, either by the directors or in the dispatches, respecting the receipts of the revenue of Bengal since the year 1781, though a very regular account had been transmitted of the disbursements down to October, 1783. He shewed that the expences of the Company, for the six years ensuing, would exceed the computation made by the directors, by more than nine millions sterling. These calculations he supported by arguments that seemed to be convincing, in as much as they were

not refuted, and a chain of information much more accurate than the directors had been able to obtain. The truth was, the people of this country knew the affairs of India but very imperfectly. It had long been his opinion, that there was no inclination in the Company's servants to give their masters any full information on the subject. Matters, perhaps, were so bad, so ruinous, and so involved, that those abroad durst not state them fairly to the directors. He objected to the estimates of the funds transmitted by Mr. Hastings, because they ought to have contained the produce of those funds for at least one year preceding, without which, it was impossible to judge whether they were founded on solid or chimerical grounds. But, admitting the estimates to be just and accurate, they were grounded on the supposition that we enjoyed a secure and a permanent peace, not only in Europe but in India, and on certain other speculations of Mr. Hastings, which, from a thorough knowledge of his disposition and character, he was not disposed to admit as certainties. Mr. Hastings possessed splendid talents, but his fancy often outstripped his judgement, and impeded the operation of his great abilities. His speculations were the offspring of a warm imagination, and his predictions mere phantoms of his own creation, neither founded on experience nor verified by events. The suggestions of his fancy he mistook for realities, and foresaw not what was probable, but what was desirable. For this reason, he had

always been on his guard against the assurances which the Governour-general seldom failed to transmit of our prosperity in India. He had known him for many years, and he had not even once found him right in his opinions about Indian politics. He had maintained a strict intimacy with the Rajah of Benares, and reposed the most implicit confidence in his friendship: nor was it possible to undeceive him, till the Rajah actually invaded the Company's territories, and was prevailed upon to withdraw his army for a large sum of money. Then, indeed, it was discovered, that this redoubted friend of the Company had been endeavouring, for three years before, to form a general confederacy of the native powers, to drive the English out of India. With equal discernment, he had ridiculed the idea of Hyder Ally's intending to invade the Carnatic; and so late as five months before the invasion took place, he had asserted it to be impossible, that Hyder should ever seriously undertake such an expedition. In various other instances, Mr. Hastings had fallen a dupe to men much less able than himself, and had been made the tool of the country princes. His great forte was the power of the pen, by dint of which, he could cover falsehood with plausibility, and almost lay suspicion itself asleep. Of this faculty his letter dated Bengal, Dec. 16, was a striking proof. In that letter, there was animated description, pleasing painting, and a captivating effect. But unfortunately, when examined, it turned out to be a work of imagination merely, and was filled with the most gross and palpable contradictions. In it he stated, that he had not drawn upon the Company for supplies, notwithstanding the immense expence incurred, by feeding the war in every quarter; yet, at that moment, there were bills unpaid, drawn by him upon the Company, to the amount of 4,416,000*l.* exclusive of what had been paid during the war. Again, he said he had provided for the other presidencies, by an anxious and liberal anticipation of their wants. Would not one, from this assertion, be led to

suppose, that the other presidencies had been supplied from Bengal, with all that was necessary for their support? Yet the bond-debt of Madras, contracted during the war, exceeded 2,000,000*l.* The flourishing state of the treasury at Bengal was also mentioned; yet, on examination, it appeared to contain only 50,000*l.* while the demands upon it exceeded three millions. He concluded with declaring, that he had said nothing in the absence of Mr. Hastings, which he would not have said in his presence; and that he had much rather have seen him in the House personally, than by representation, in the persons of his friends.

Mr. Scott replied to Mr. Francis. It had been asked by the honourable gentleman, what security there was, that the same prodigality and the same disobedience of orders, which had been practised in times past, would not be continued in future. But was the charge of prodigality and disobedience well founded? Was it not a fact, that from the year 1772 to the year 1780 not a single bill had been drawn from Bengal, except such as were authorized by the court of directors? Was it not equally true, that the bills drawn in 1781, and the following years, were for the express purpose of furnishing an investment, and that this was the only possible mode by which an investment could be furnished? And why? Because in the last five years, no less than six millions and a half sterling had been sent from Bengal to Madras and Bombay, for the support of the war. At such a period, when we were struggling for our existence as a nation in India; when there were opposed to us seventeen sail of the line, and six thousand of the troops of France; when we were at war with the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ally in possession of three-fourths of the Carnatic; when our armies were paid and fed from Bengal, was it extraordinary that Mr. Hastings should not be able to appropriate any portion of the revenues of Bengal to the purchase of an investment! The question, therefore, was simply this: Was it better to take up money in Bengal

gal for bills upon England, and to apply that money, wholly and exclusively, to the purchase of an investment, or that the investment for three years should be discontinued? It had always, he said, been Mr. Francis's custom to state the Company's affairs in the most unfavourable point of view. Mr. Hastings, on the other hand, might, perhaps, be too sanguine. But without disputing the calculations that had just been made, to prove that the Company were ruined past redemption, and that, at the end of six years, they would owe nine millions sterling, and upwards, he would briefly state the transactions in Bengal, for the last fourteen years. In 1770 bills were drawn upon the Company, to the amount of 1,100,000*l.* at the recommendation of General Smith. This unexpected draft was made at a season of profound peace, the state of affairs being such, that, after defraying the civil and military charges, there was not a sufficient surplus, at the end of six years, for the purchase of an investment in Bengal. This threw the Company upon parliament for relief. Relief and reformation went together. The regulating act of 1773 passed, to which were owing the services of Mr. Francis in India. In April 1772, Mr. Hastings became governor of Bengal, at which period, the bond debt was 100 lacks, and unavoidably increased soon after to 120. But what was the alteration produced in four years?—not only was an ample sum appropriated for the purchase of an investment, but there was actually a balance in the treasury at Bengal of 170 lacks. Would Mr. Francis say, that this state of prosperity was the consequence of measures adopted by Mr. Hastings, previous to his arrival in October, 1774, or to the economical retrenchments which took place, subsequent to that period. He denied that Mr. Hastings was the author of the Mahratta war, which he had uniformly condemned. It was to be imputed solely to the American war. This he was ready to prove, and he appealed to Lord North and Mr. Fox for the truth of what he asserted. He gave a splendid detail of Mr. Hastings's exertions in carrying on the war and

negotiating the peace, and the success with which they had been crowned. Let it be considered how the war had terminated in the different quarters of the globe. In Europe we had lost Minorca; in America thirteen provinces, and the two Pensacolas; in the West-Indies Tobago; and some settlements in Africa: we had contracted a debt of 100 millions and upwards, and had lost above a hundred thousand men. In India we had not only preserved all our former possessions, but had made such conquests, as had saved the public from further sacrifices, where they would have been more severely felt: we had contracted a debt, during this long and arduous war, not equal to one year of our net revenues; and ought the Company to be styled a burden to the state, or should its servants, who had exerted themselves so meritoriously, be calumniated, instead of receiving the praise due to their merit! If the charge of disobedience against the Company's servants was well founded, why, in the name of God, were not those men recalled who would not obey orders? Was Mr. Hastings in the way of any scheme of reformation? Had he not expressly and anxiously written to desire that a successor might be appointed? He appealed to Lord North, whether it had not invariably been the language of Mr. Hastings "Remove me or confirm me: the government of India should be supported by the government at home; and if you will not give me your confidence, recall me." At the same time, he challenged any man to point out a single order from this country, relative to economical retrenchments, that had been disobeyed in the last three years. He then pointed out the reductions that might be made, in the civil and military expences at Bengal, which, he said, it was the duty of the directors to enforce; and endeavoured to shew that from the net revenues, including the profit upon salt and opium, and the sale of our imports, there would be a surplus of 150 lacks of rupees, for paying the interest of the bonded debts of India, and for a gradual discharge of the principal.

Lord North denied that the American war was in any degree chargeable with the burthens and calamities of India. When the war began with France, long after the commencement of the American war, by the exertions of the British government, Pondicherry was taken and dismantled, Mahe was taken, Chandernagore was taken. The French were dispossessed of every settlement in India, and effectually driven out of that quarter of the globe. Afterwards, by the mismanagement of the Company's servants, the torch of war was lighted afresh. Peace was not kept with the Mahrattas. They quarrelled with the Nysam, then with the Nysam's brother, and afterwards with Hyder Ally, who invaded the Carnatic. This invited the Europeans to carry their arms to India: this brought back the French to the coasts of Coromandel, after they had been expelled from every part of the country: this brought the Dutch upon our backs in India; and hence all the expence, all the bloodshed, and all the disasters that had happened there. The damage, therefore, that the affairs of the Company had suffered, was owing solely to the rash, impolitic, imprudent, and mischievous management of their servants abroad. He acknowledged that Mr. Hastings, during his administration, had requested to be recalled. But it would hardly be imputed to him as a fault, that he had not done what the House of Commons, omnipotent as it was, had been unable to effect. True it was, Mr. Hastings had repeatedly desired to be recalled. Government had listened to his requisition. The House of Commons had resolved that he should be recalled, and the court of directors had agreed to it. But it so happened, that while the ministry, the House of Commons, and the court of directors were unanimous in wishing to gratify Mr. Hastings, his own friends and creatures among the proprietors constantly contrived, at the general courts, to deny the favour he requested, to disapprove government, to frustrate the resolutions of the House of Commons, to disannul the votes of the court of

directors, and effectually to prevent his recall.

Mr. Smith, the chairman of the Company, entered into a long and minute refutation of the report, in which, though he pointed out some mistakes, he was not, on the whole, very successful.

Mr. Eden, who had been chairman of the committee, declined involving the House in a detail of accounts. If, in so great a variety of matters as were comprehended in the report, any errors should be detected, he should neither be surprised nor mortified at the discovery. With respect to the particulars that had been mentioned, it was sufficient to observe, that if they were erroneous, which, however, he denied, they were immaterial to the public consideration, as none of them were brought into charge, in the general estimate of the Company's affairs. He had other reasons for declining this kind of contest. He waged no war with the directors, which the whole tenour of the report would prove, for it gave at least fifty flat contradictions to their accounts, without a single expression tending either to crimination or censure. He waged no war with Mr. Hastings, nor with his representatives, if there were any. Lastly, he waged no war with the India proprietors, to whose real and permanent advantage, every step he had taken in this business would, in due time, be acknowledged to have been most friendly. He had been actuated through the whole enquiry, by a fair solicitude to obtain lights, which might prevent a bankruptcy, that would first burst upon the commercial interest, and would afterwards overwhelm the landed interest of the kingdom. In this solicitude, there was no idea of despondency. He did not mean to intimate that the Company's affairs were irretrievable, if fully and fairly brought to view; but he would venture to assert, and would rest his character upon the assertion, that if mere palliatives were tried, if parliament declined the task of examining and probing the disorder to the bottom, if the present measures were merely to skin over the wound,

the consequences must be calamitous to the Company and to the public. In this temper, and in this persuasion, he had entered upon this enquiry, and he appealed to those who had assisted and instructed him in it, for the fairness with which it had been conducted. The majority of the Committee was composed of gentlemen, with whom he was utterly unconnected in public life; and yet he would venture to say, that no committee had ever acted with more complete cordiality and unanimity throughout. He could not, therefore, submit to the task of defending the report of such a committee. It was before the House and the public; let it be judged by the House and the public; and let it also stand the test of such events as it might be fairly construed to predict. Mr. Eden then proceeded to make some remarks on what had been suggested by Mr. Pitt. He enumerated various articles of charge, beyond what were stated by the directors, to the amount of eight millions; and observed how easy it would be to swell the catalogue still higher. He abstained from all discussion of the directors' plan of commercial resources, which the committee had shewn to be incompatible. Credit had been taken by the directors, for all the effects of a reform, from the date of their report; but the chairman of the Company had just assured the House, that the directors were "going to order retrenchments." Past experience had shewn, that the orders of the directors were invariably disregarded, except where they tended to promote expence, or protect speculation; but in the present instance, there was not even the decency of a vain endeavour. Lastly, this whole fabric of delusion was erected on the necessity of an uninterrupted peace in India and in Europe, to the year 1790, though it was not yet certain that it had taken place in India. He concluded with exposing the inconsistencies of Mr. Hastings's letter of Dec. 16, as one of the papers that had been moved for by Mr. Scott, to subvert the whole report of the committee. On these strange and multiplied incongruities, he would only ob-

serve, that they were a picture drawn from the painter's imagination, like the directors' first report, in a moment of sanguine speculation and wild enthusiasm, amidst increasing dangers and difficulties. The rest, though less open to observation, were equally destitute of weight, as to the consideration before the House.

Mr. Atkinson defended the statement of the directors, and combated the report of the committee. He was answered by Mr. Fox, who summed up the whole debate, and replied to every thing that had been advanced in favour of the Company. He complimented the friends of Mr. Hastings on having secured his interest so fully in the new parliament, his representatives in which, he perceived, would have great influence, if not from abilities, at least from their numbers. The original motion at length was put, and carried without a division.

July 5. The House of Commons agreed to the report of the resolutions of Friday, on the supply, and went through other miscellaneous business. In a committee on the bill to prevent smuggling, several objections were stated, and amendments proposed, the consideration of which was put off till Wednesday. The House being resumed, leave was given to bring in a bill, to continue the commissioners of public accounts, for another year. Mr. Dempster moved an humble address to his Majesty, to thank him for taking into consideration the petition of the inhabitants of Shetland distressed by famine, and to assure him that the House would co-operate in granting relief. Sir Thomas Dundas stated, that as their fisheries would soon be of use, and their harvest was approaching, 500 quarters of barley, at 4*l.* 6*s.* per quarter, and 40 ton of biscuit, at 7*l.* per quarter, would be sufficient to extricate them from their present misery.

July 6. The ordinary business of the day being over, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to open his new system for the government of India. Having indulged the flow of his oratory, in expatiating on the magnitude and importance of the object, the vast accession

accession of opulence and strength derived from India to this country, and the difficulty of devising such a plan as might at once enlarge and confirm those advantages, extend security and protection to the natives of India, and preserve inviolate the essence and spirit of our own constitution, he explained the ends which he proposed to accomplish—to secure to this country the wealth arising from the commerce of the Company; to the inhabitants of Hindostan peace and tranquillity; and to enforce obedience, on the part of the Company's servants, to the orders that should be sent from home. In framing such a system, he thought it his duty never to lose sight of this principle, that though no charter ought to supersede state necessity, still nothing but absolute necessity can justify a departure from charters. In the present case, no such necessity existed; and though, on a former occasion, he had been derided, for founding his measures on the consent of the Company, he still reflected with pleasure, that by the regulations which he should now propose, no violence would be done to them, since these regulations were sanctioned by their concurrence. He did not find it necessary to create any system absolutely new, for the government of our territories in India. A power of controul was already established, by subjecting the dispatches of the directors to the inspection of the secretary of state. Upon this power he meant to improve, but where to lodge it was the question. The idea that permanency was absolutely necessary to the good government of India, had induced many worthy men to consent to the establishment of a permanent board of commissioners, neither appointed nor removable by the crown, which, however, had been reprobated by the nation at large. When he compared the advantages with the disadvantages of such a board, and the dangers to be apprehended from such an innovation, he could by no means adopt it. He was clearly of opinion, that such a board ought to be dependent on the executive government of the country.

Stability in the executive government, without which this country could never prosper, would give permanency to the government of India, and permanency of any other kind was neither to be wished nor expected. For these reasons, he was resolved to vest the controuling power over the Company, in persons holding sinecure offices, of high honour and great emolument, under the crown, who should be responsible for their conduct in governing India, in like manner as his Majesty's other ministers are responsible for the government of the other possessions of the crown. Their offices being sinecure, would leave them full leisure to attend to the duties of their new department, and their emoluments being already sufficient, would exempt both the Company and the public, from the burthen of additional salaries. This board should not only have a negative on the dispatches prepared by the directors, but also a right to originate dispatches, and send them out to India, without the consent, but not without the privity of the court of directors. Its authority to be confined solely to the political government of India; the management of commercial affairs to remain exclusively with the directors and proprietors, which they had administered with no disgrace to themselves, till they were entangled with territorial possessions. The patronage of the Company to remain as it was, reserving only to the crown a negative on their choice of a governor-general, and the absolute appointment of the commander in chief. He thought it would also be proper, to empower the new board to recall the governor-general, without the interference of the Company. The inferior patronage in India to be left to the governor-general, and such other officers as now enjoy it, but to be rendered less dangerous, by being contracted within narrower bounds. When the board of supreme council, and the other presidencies should be reduced by recall, death, or resignation, to three members in each, that number should not be increased; and the governor-general should be bound to regulate promotions

promotions by seniority and gradation, except on very particular occasions, when he should be able to assign substantial reasons, for departing from the general rule. A system of peace and tranquillity should be laid down, which the Company's servants should be obliged to pursue. They should be enjoined not to make war or alliances, without directions from home, except on such emergencies as might call for sudden measures, of which they should send home immediate notice, and moreover, be obliged to justify their conduct, in departing from the letter of their instructions, which, to make them the more cautious, should always be considered as a presumption of their criminality. They should be restricted from taking presents from the natives, except such as are deemed mere matters of ceremony, and to prevent abuses under this indulgence, these presents should be registered, and if found to exceed what is usually given, they should be deemed to have been extorted, and the receivers punished as for extortion.

As to what related more immediately to the natives, it had been suggested, that all such should be restored to their lands as had been dispossessed within a given period; but, in many cases, indiscriminate restoration would be as improper as indiscriminate confiscation. All, therefore, that could be done at first, would be to institute an inquiry. Each case would then stand on its proper merits, and the claimants would recover their lands, or lose them for ever, as their claims should be founded in justice and equity. Stability and security of property, according to the laws of England, should then be imparted to our Indian subjects, in as great a degree as their manners and customs would permit. The tribute, which the zemindars and others are bound to pay, should be finally ascertained, and being regularly paid, they should have the most ample security for the tenure of their lands and property. The claims of the different princes on each other should be determined, and the respective parties informed that the decision must be conclusive.

To preserve the Company's affairs from future embarrassments, he conceived the most effectual means would be to lessen their expences, by lowering the different establishments, as far as could be done without cramping the service. For this purpose, it would be necessary to order lists of all the civil, military, and marine officers, in the Company's service in India, with an account of the salaries and expences of each, that parliament might see what retrenchments could be made with propriety; and care should be taken to restrain the Company from sending out persons in civil employments, or as cadets, till the establishments abroad should cease to be overburthened. They would thus be enabled to extend their commerce, and the natives of India, instead of being impoverished by our increase of wealth, would find themselves enriched by that very commerce, which, opening a market for the sale of their manufactures, would find employment for their labouring people.

But all the regulations which the wisdom of the legislature could dictate would be of little avail, if there were not means to bring delinquents to justice; and since the common law had no provision for many of the crimes, which the Company's servants might commit abroad, it would be necessary to establish some tribunal, to try offences committed in India, that should not be bound by the common forms of law. This tribunal, he proposed, should be appointed to sit by virtue of a special commission, to be composed of some of the judges of the land, some of the peers of parliament, and also some of the members of the House of Commons, and to give it some little resemblance to a jury, some of its members should be appointed by ballot, so that with the certainty of choice would be blended the impartiality of chance. Thus the trial would come before men remarkable for their integrity, their honour, their rank in the country, and their knowledge of law. They should be empowered to pronounce such judgement on the guilty, as the common law would pronounce,

in cases of misdemeanour, varying the punishment of fine and imprisonment according to the different degrees of criminality. And as the fine ought to bear a proportion to the wealth of the person convicted, such person should be bound to answer interrogatories as to the amount of his property, and be made liable to severe punishment, if he should conceal the truth in his answers. This latter clause he felt might be a hardship, and a great departure from the rules of common law; but he knew no other way of guarding against extortion in so remote a country as India, and defending from the rapacity of a few the millions who were subject to our dominion. In order still further to deter the Company's servants from giving a loose to their rapacious dispositions, persons convicted of misdemeanours before this tribunal might be disqualified from serving the Company again, in any capacity; and a clause might be introduced into the bill, forbidding the Company to send back to India any of their servants, who, after returning from that country, should have resided for a given time in England. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill, on these principles, for the better government of India.

Mr. Fox, from the frequent allusions made to the bill which had passed the House of Commons last year, conceived himself called upon, not only to oppose the very different plan that had been just opened, but to justify his own conduct in proposing that bill. This, however, he would defer, till a more advanced stage of the business. He presumed, from the manner of opening it, that Mr. Pitt intended to bring in three separate bills; one for the government of India; one for the security of the natives; and one for the punishment of delinquents. To the two last he had very little objection; but the first differed so much, from what he conceived to be the true principle, on which the reform of the government of India ought to be founded, that he thought it his duty to oppose it, to the utmost of his power.

Mr. Pitt replied, that his intention

was to comprize the whole in one bill.

July 7. The House of Commons divided on the third reading of the insolvent debtors bill, which was carried in the affirmative, and the bill passed.

A petition was presented from the Hon. St. Andrew St. John, against Lord Ongley, complaining of an undue election for the county of Bedford, upon which a motion was made, and seconded, for its being taken into consideration on the 12th of October next.

Mr. Fox stated that the peculiar case of the petitioner rendered an immediate attention to his situation a matter of justice; for it was singular, that the very circumstance of his being returned by a majority on the poll, precluded him from defending himself before the committee who had set aside the return. The committee came to a resolution, that no evidence should be admitted to prove, that a vote set down on the poll books for one candidate had been given to another, unless such circumstance had been mentioned to the sheriff before the return, so that Mr. St. John, who had the majority, did not see the necessity of making his objections to the sheriff, not supposing that a future resolution of the committee would prevent him from availing himself of such information as would be found necessary to establish his return before the committee. Mr. Fox, therefore, moved that the 22d instant be inserted, instead of the 22d of October. This was opposed by Mr. Pitt, on the propriety of the House's adhering to its former resolution, not to try any more petition this session, and the amendment was negatived without a division.

July 8. Mr. Hussey opposed the passing of Sir Ashton Lever's lottery bill on the same principle which rendered all lottery bills objectionable, that they encouraged gambling. After some desultory remarks, it was read a third time and passed.

Sir John Wrottesley presented a petition from the county of Stafford praying that the money levied on that county, in lieu of its quota of militia

in 1771 and 1775, which had lain in the hands of the receiver-general of the land-tax since the above period, might be appropriated to the building of a county jail. The Speaker explained, that the act which directed a fine to be levied on each county that failed in raising its quota of militia did not appoint to whom the money should be paid, nor to what purpose it should be applied. From this deficiency in the act, no Chancellor of the Exchequer could receive it from the receiver-general, in whose hands it had, therefore, necessarily remained. Several members objected to bestowing money that had been raised for the public service, as a premium to the county of Stafford, which, from its opulence, was above the necessity of such a request; and some thought, that it ought to be applied to ease the expences of those who had served in the militia. The petition was rejected, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer immediately moved for leave to bring in a bill, to compel all monies so levied, to be paid into the Exchequer.

Mr. Rose moved that the inland duties on cocoa, coffee, &c. be taken off, and laid on the importation of them. Mr. Eden asked if any commutation duties were intended in lieu of these, and what they produced; and observed that the exemption from inland duties would expose the revenue more to injury from smuggling. Mr. Rose replied, that no commutation taxes were intended; the amount of the inland duties was about 25,000*l.* a-year, and what was laid on the imports was meant only as an equivalent; but supposing the whole to be lost by an increase of smuggling, the Excise could not be a loser, as the collection and management of this duty alone cost 40,000*l.* annually.

Mr. Pitt then signified, that in consequence of the information which he had received from many gentlemen, relative to the intended duty on coals, it was not his intention to pursue it any farther this session, at the same time, he declared that he had not wholly abandoned the measure, which he was still convinced, under proper restric-

tions, would turn out an useful and efficient source of revenue.

Mr. Burke moved that the resolutions of the last parliament, for the recall of Mr. Hastings and Sir Elijah Impey, might be read. He understood that his absence had been lamented by Mr. Pitt some days ago, when he informed the House of the arrival of Sir Elijah Impey, in consequence of these resolutions, as if it was expected that he should pursue the business. But since the committee by whose orders the motion had been made, and the House of Commons who had addressed the King to recall the learned judge, were now no more, he did not conceive it to be his duty, merely for having been a member of that committee, to prosecute the charge against Sir Elijah Impey. The learned judge was an officer of the crown, who held his office during pleasure, he stood charged on the journals of the House with having illegally accepted a place under Mr. Hastings, and consequently it belonged to his Majesty's ministers to institute an enquiry into his conduct, that he might be honourably acquitted if innocent, and punished if guilty. From the contemptuous manner in which a noble lord (Lord Thurlow) now high in office, had treated the reports of the House of Commons, he certainly would not carry a cause before a tribunal where it was already prejudged. In imitation, therefore, of the example which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had just set him, in giving up his own opinion to expediency, he would give up a prosecution for which he still thought there were the best grounds, and put it into the hands of Mr. Pitt, whose duty it was, as prime minister, to enquire into the conduct of all the subordinate servants of the crown.

Mr. Pitt said that, because Mr. Burke seconded the motion for the recall, he imagined he would have pursued the business. Since, however, he declined it, it certainly became the business of his Majesty's ministers to consider what steps it would be proper to take respecting Sir Elijah.

The bill for continuing the commis-

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sioners of public accounts was then committed, and gone through without any alteration.

July 9. The Chancellor of the Ex-

chequer brought in his bill for the better government of India, &c. which was read a first time and ordered to be printed.

IRISH ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

Sligo, July 23.

THURSDAY the 22d inst. being appointed for the grand review of the northern division of the volunteer army of this province, the several corps of infantry of this town and county, with those of Killala, Ballina, Boyle, Strokestown, and Carrick, the county of Sligo and Strokestown corps of horse; the whole making upwards of 1800 effective men, paraded at eleven o'clock; at twelve marched off, and proceeded to the old review ground, three miles from town, except the county of Sligo light horse, who waited to attend the general. The line formed at two, just in time to receive the distinguished champion for the liberties of his country, the Right Hon. Henry Flood, reviewing-general, who appeared on the right, accompanied by Major-General Mahon, Major Conry, exercising officer, Colonel Brown, Captain D'Arcy, aides-du-camps to his Excellency; when having passed the line, he took post with his suite in the front; the usual compliments being over, the review commenced, and was gone through in a file of perfection that gratified the expectation of an amazing concourse of people, among whom were many of the first distinction. The latter part of the day was peculiarly favourable, for although it rained with little intermission the day before, and some hours that morning, it ceased just as the troops marched out to the field.

The General's head-quarters are at the house of John Fagan, Esq. by whom he was entertained at dinner on Monday; Tuesday by the county of Sligo light horse; Wednesday by the Strokestown horse; and the review-day by the officers of the several infantry corps. At night there was a public ball, most brilliantly crowded.

We hear that his Excellency is to

proceed this day to Major-General Mahon's seat in the county of Roscommon, and thence to Kilkenny, to review a number of the volunteer army of the province of Leinster.

Yesterday evening the following, among many other toasts, were drunk, at the infantry mess: the King; his Excellency General Flood; the volunteers of Ireland; the volunteers that composed the northern review of Connaught; the majority of the people; the real representatives of Ireland; the United States of America; sudden death to the man that may rise by his country's fall; may we have liberty in our hearts, as we have in our arms; may volunteers form till parliament reforms; Colonel Payton, chairman of the Leitrim Committee of Independence.

At a Meeting of the Temple Infantry, held at the Academy of Sligo, July 21, 1784.

Captain GREY in the chair,

Resolved, That the following address be presented to his Excellency General FLOOD:

“SIR,

“WE are happy in the opportunity which this day affords us, of paying our personal regards to a character of such distinguished worth as that of your Excellency.

“The substantial benefits, derived to this kingdom through your indefatigable endeavours, are too obvious to be overlooked even by boyish years: accept then, Sir, the tribute of our warmest acknowledgements.

“Animated by the purest principles of public virtue, we have formed this little corps, which, though light and inconsiderable in the scale of the volunteer cause, yet we flatter ourselves is fostered by your hand, and may speedily grow into maturity.

“At this early period of our age,
we

we are little skilled in political architecture, consequently but ill qualified to point out to your Excellency the repairs necessary to be made in this our once boasted constitution. May we then indulge the fond hope, that the same laudable zeal, which at first actuated you in promoting the emancipation of your country, will still be exerted in restoring it to a state of permanent safety and prosperity."

To the TEMPLE INFANTRY.

"*Young Fellow-Soldiers,*

"IT is related to the honour of the Spartan chief, that he was fond of superintending the sports of children. Your sports are superior to the sports even of the Spartan boys; but shall I call them sports? No. They are that exercise which makes youths men; and without which men are but children. Milton, in his Treatise on Education, has given precepts respecting military exercises, which your worthy teacher has drawn into example; and I look upon your early yet conspicuous exertions with the same pleasure with which the husbandman contemplates the promise of a benignant spring.—Go on, and supply the succession of those labourers for the public good whom time shall take away; and believe me to be your affectionate admirer,

"HENRY FLOOD."

At a late Meeting of the Lawyers Corps of Volunteers, they came to the following Resolution:

"*Dublin, July 15, 1784.*

"Resolved, That we consider the late outrages of some ill-advised and deluded people as likely to be highly injurious to the trade and manufactures, and subversive of the true liberties and civil rights of this country; and being decidedly of that opinion, we cannot but think ourselves bound, by the first and fundamental principle of our institution, to use our utmost endeavours to prevent, by all possible means, any such outrages in future; to convince our fellow-citizens, who may have been unhappily misled, that all their just claims will be best attained by a strict observance of the law, and steady adherence to the spirit of the constitution.

"Resolved, That we consider it as particularly incumbent on this corps to express its just abhorrence and indignation at the late lawless and violent attack on the person of the high sheriff of this city in the execution of his duty.

"By order,

"WM. GLASCOCK, Secretary."

In getting the above resolutions laid before the people of Great-Britain, we have done an act of justice to our fellow-subjects in Ireland, who have been grossly misrepresented, for the base purpose of serving private ends.

INTELLIGENCE.

THE peerage list of England has increased in the course of a century, during the reigns of six successive sovereigns, in the following manner:—At the death of King Charles the Second, the House of Lords consisted of 176 members.—At the death of King William the Third it consisted of 192 members.—At the death of Queen Anne they amounted to 209 members.—At the death of George the First the peerage was 216.—At the decease of George the Second it had increased to 229 members.—And at the present time (1784) it amounts to 252 peers (lords spiritual and temporal) and seems rapidly increasing.

Newbausen, Feb. 12. The new road making to facilitate a communication between Transylvania and the Buckowine will soon be finished, and government have taken this opportunity to make a new military enrolment on the mountains, which separate those provinces from Wallachia, by which it is found, that the population of those parts is such as to furnish 1046 men upwards of 15 and under 40 years of age, who are formed into two corps, fit to take up arms in case of need: they will be under command of the commandant of the second regiment in the nearest garrison. Those mountaineers, who have hitherto been but

little visited; on account of the difficulty of coming at their habitations, are very plain in their manners, and pure in their morals; they have several customs entirely new; some of them admit of polygamy, without any diminution from the innocency of their morals; others, under the name of Christian Schismatic Greeks, absolutely profess Judaism. One of the most remarkable things observed was, one family, consisting of 200 individuals, who all submitted to the great-grandfather as their chief; he is an old man of 109 years of age, but with the perfect use of all his intellects; he is both their high-priest and legislator, his name is Dodoika; he lost his sight about a year ago. This family is a complete picture of a patriarchal life; their flocks are their riches, and furnish them with both food and raiment; they also cultivate the ground, but with so much negligence and so little profit, that they seem rather to make it matter of exercise than emolument.

Stockholm, March 5. The Barons Cl. and Jean d'Alstromer, one a commander of the order of Vasa, and the other director, have caused a medal to be struck to the memory of Doctor Solander; on one side of which is represented the bust of that naturalist, with the flower *solandra*, the inscription Daniel Solander; the following legend is on the reverse, "*Josepho Banks, Effigiem Amici Merito, D. D. D. Cl. & Joh. Alstromer.*"

In the year 1724, Mr. Justice Norman, of Norwich, by his will directed that the sum of 4000l. should be given to build a charity-school *sixty years* after his decease; the school to contain 120 boys; and he directed that every boy should on Sunday have one pound of roast beef for his dinner, and 10 ounces of plumb-pudding for his supper—on Monday a pound of boiled beef for dinner, and 10 ounces of suet-pudding for supper—every Tuesday morning beef-broth for breakfast; and at dinner a pound of mutton or veal—every Wednesday pork and peas—every Thursday mutton or veal—every Friday beans or

peas—and every Saturday fish, well buttered, &c. There were also a number of curious items, and he appointed the bishop, the chancellor, the dean, the two members for the city, the two members for the county, and eight worthy churchmen besides, to be his perpetual trustees. The term of the donation expired in May last; and the original legacy, with simple and compound interest, amounts now to 74,000l.

M. Cassini, the French mathematician, having presented a memorial by the French ambassador in London, praying that some person would undertake to carry triangles from Greenwich to Dover, to meet the French at Calais, in order to determine the exact distance between the observatories of Paris and Greenwich, his Majesty, who is ever ready to patronise useful schemes, immediately granted a thousand pounds for carrying it on, and General Roy was, by his own consent, fixed upon for the undertaking.

A medal has lately been struck, to perpetuate the memory of Captain Cook, the execution of which is equal to the subject. On one side is a bold relief of Captain Cook, with this inscription, IAC. COOK, OCEANI INVESTIGATOR ACCERRIMVS: immediately under the head is expressed, in smaller characters, *Reg. Soc. Lond. Socio suo*. On the reverse appears an erect figure of Britannia standing on a plain. The left arm rests upon an hieroglyphick pillar. Her spear is in her hand, and her shield placed at the foot of the pillar. Her right arm is projected over a globe, and contains a symbol, expressive of the celebrated circum-navigator's enterprising genius. The inscription round the reverse is NIL INTENTATVM NOSTRI LIQVERE; and under the figure of Britannia—*Auspiciis Georgii III.*

The above medal was engraved at the expence of the Royal Society. Six impressions have been struck in gold, and two hundred and fifty in silver. The gold medals are disposed of as follows:

One to his Britannick Majesty, under whose

whose auspices Capt. Cook proceeded on his discoveries.

One to the King of France, for his great courtesy, in giving a specific charge to his naval commanders, to forbear showing hostility to the Resolution and Discovery, the two sloops under Capt. Cook's command, and to afford him every succour in their power, in case they fell in with him.

One to the Empress of Russia, for her great hospitality to Captain Cook, when he touched at Kamikatka.

One to Mrs. Cook, the Captain's relief.

One to be deposited in the British Museum; and,

One to remain in the college of the Royal Society.

The silver medals were distributed among the members of the Royal Society, some particular Lords of the Admiralty, and a few other distinguished persons.

Two acts of parliament have lately been transmitted here from Ireland, and submitted to the consideration of his Majesty's privy-council, one of which relates to the franking of letters, and the other to the erection of a jail, to each of which there is a clause that strikingly exemplifies the happy talent at discrimination generally attributed to that nation. By the first of these judicious regulations, "All members of parliament are permitted, in cases of sickness, &c. to empower a friend to frank letters for them, provided they mention on the other side of the paper, in their own hand-writing, the particular reason which prevented their doing it themselves, as a security against impositions upon the post-office." — The clause to the act respecting the jail is to the following effect: "That for the prudent administration of the

public money, the new building for the imprisonment of offenders shall be erected with the materials which compose the old one at present, which is ordered to be pulled down for that purpose; and that there may be no additional expence for removal, the prisoners are to be confined in the old jail till the new one shall be finished to receive them." To the honour of the Irish it ought to be remarked, that this last clause exhibits an example of public economy that will hardly be imitated by any nation under the sun.

Vienna, May 4. The following is an exact account of the crown of Hungary, and the other royal ornaments which have been brought lately from that kingdom to this capital:

This crown, which was sent in the year 1000 by Pope Sylvester II. to St. Stephen, King of Hungary, was made after that of the Greek Emperors; it is of solid gold, weighing nine marks and three ounces, ornamented with 53 saphirs, 50 rubies, one large emerald, and 338 pearls. Besides these jewels, are the images of the apostles and the patriarchs. The Pope added to this crown a silver patriarchal cross, which was afterwards inserted in the arms of Hungary. At the ceremony of the coronation a bishop carries it before the king. From the cross is derived the title of Apostolic king; the use of which was renewed under the reign of the Empress Queen Maria Theresa. The sceptre and globe of the kingdom are Arabian gold; the mantle, which is of fine linen, is the work of Gisele, spouse of St. Stephen, who embroidered in Gold the image of Jesus-Christ crucified, and many other images of the patriarchs and apostles, with a number of inscriptions. The sword is two-edged, and rounded at the point.

R E F L E C T I O N S.

IN universities we see the triumph of learning over wealth—in manufacturing towns, the triumph of wealth over literature.

No age ever gave stronger proofs of

the certainty of a future state than the present, by the triumph of vice over virtue and religion.

As religion rises in speculation, it will sink in practice.

BIOGRAPHY.

B I O G R A P H Y.

THE LIFE OF DR. THOMAS FRANKLIN, D.D.
LATE PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE.

(Concluded from our last, page 114.)

IN 1760, Mr. Franklin preached a sermon on the death of King George the Second, which was afterwards published. In the following year Churchill published his celebrated *Rosciad*, in which Mr. Franklin was thus characterised:

"Others for Franklin voted, but 'twas known,
"He sicken'd at all triumphs but his own."

In this year, also, Mr. Franklin lost his mother, who died on the thirtieth of August; and in 1761 also commenced a translation of the works of Voltaire, which was not completed till the year 1769. Dr. Smollet and Mr. Franklin permitted their names to appear in the title-page, though we have been informed that the portion which these gentlemen translated was very inconsiderable. In the same manner did Mr. Foote, some years before, suffer the *Comic Theatre*, which consisted of translations of French plays, in five volumes, to be published as his performance, although we are told by the author of the *Biographia Dramatica*, that the *Young Hypocrite* is the only one which ought to be ascribed to him in the whole collection. It is notorious also that Theophilus Cibber* received a sum of money to allow the prefixing of his name to *The Lives of the Poets*, although they were principally the labours of another writer.

Mr. Franklin seems now to have applied himself principally to pulpit composition. For in 1763 he was appointed to preach before the sons of the clergy. This discourse we find was printed; and in 1765 he gave to the world a volume of *Sermons, on the relative duties*.

These had been preached at Queen-street chapel, and St. Paul's, Covent-Garden. The subjects were the duty of children to parents: of parents to children: of servants to masters: of

masters to servants: of wives to husbands: and of husbands to wives. On each of these important duties our author gave a discourse, and introduced them by a sermon on domestic happiness.

Our author has not in these discourses entered into the minuter parts of these duties, which vary in every individual, according to their rank, and according to different circumstances. He has only sketched the outline: the picture he judiciously left to be filled up and completed by the reader.

Several of our ablest divines have written on these important duties. Those who peruse this volume, therefore, must not expect novelties. The discourses, as we observed before, contain only general views. This circumstance, however, does not render them so useful and captivating to common auditors as those sermons are which are confined to striking points and interesting situations. The language is easy and elegant, but not remarkably correct. In all this author's publications an inattention to grammatical purity is too observable. We do not make this remark through fastidiousness, but only from a desire to impress the necessity of accuracy.

We never heard with what success these sermons were published. It was probably not very extraordinary, as, if we except an occasional discourse or two, he was never afterwards tempted to publish his labours in this walk of literature.

On the 1st of February, 1765, died Mr. R. Franklin, the printer and bookseller. He had been in business for a long course of years, but never arrived at a state of independence. He had unfortunately incurred the censure of a public court by some of the political works which he published, and was

condemned

* See Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*.

condemned to suffer a long imprisonment, during which, as may easily be supposed, his affairs were neglected; nor were the difficulties and misfortunes of his situation sufficiently alleviated by those who had been the occasion of his sufferings.

Mr. Franklin now turned his thoughts to theatrical compositions. What induced him to apply his mind to this arduous species of writing we cannot pretend to determine. Had he written a play on the plan of the Grecian tragedy, we should not have been surprised, and especially as Mr. Mason had given him a splendid example in his *Elfrida* and *Caractacus*. Whatever his motive may have been, whether love of fame, or views of interest, certain it is, that on the 13th of December, 1766, a tragedy by Mr. Franklin, intitled *The Earl of Warwick*, appeared at the Theatre-royal in Drury-lane.

This piece was a translation from the French of M. De la Harpe, the story and name of whose play are the same with those of our author. This circumstance Mr. Franklin, however, did not think it necessary to acknowledge. His silence on this point was surely weak. The plagiarism was immediately discovered, for in the following year, Mr. Paul Hiffennan, a name well known to the booksellers, published a translation of De la Harpe's play, which the authors of the *Biographia Dramatica* justly term an *indifferent* performance.

This play was introduced to the public by an excellent prologue, which was the production of Mr. Colman. Among the performers were Mr. Holland, Mr. Powell, Mrs. Palmer, and Mrs. Yates, who displayed uncommon powers of acting in the performance of *Margaret of Anjou*.

On the whole, this play is not equal to the French tragedy of M. De la Harpe. There is a deficiency in the *aesthetic*, though some of the scenes are nervous, and indeed highly written. We remember part of an epigram on his play, which appeared in the pa-

pers of those days, and alluded to this want of tender and moving scenes:

"Fine language! fine sentiments! nothing of bathos!"

O what would I give, for a touch of the *pathos*?"

The last act is particularly languid, and would probably have condemned the play, if the audience had not been relieved by a most admirable epilogue of Mr. Garrick's, which was delivered with great humour and spirit by Mrs. Yates. So much, indeed, was it applauded, that an allusion was made to it in the epilogue to the *Perplexities*, which was acted about the same time at Covent-Garden theatre, and whenever the *Earl of Warwick* has been performed the epilogue has generally been revived with the play. These productions are commonly temporary, and have seldom boasted so much success. But the instance is not unique, for it must not be forgotten that Addison's epilogue to the *Distressed Mother*, and Colman's prologue to *Bon Ton* are still as highly relished by the audience as when they were first delivered*.

In the month of November, 1767, Mr. Franklin was appointed chaplain to his Majesty, and was so fortunate as to attract the notice of our sovereign and the Queen by his preaching. Nor were empty praises his only reward, as they led the way some years after this appointment to an excellent living.

On the 16th of May, 1768, his abilities in the pulpit were exerted to serve the charity for the support of female orphans at the Asylum. In the same year appeared "A Letter to a Bishop, on Lectureships," which, though it appeared as an anonymous publication, was universally attributed to the pen of Mr. Franklin.

We never heard that he refused to acknowledge this pamphlet, and, indeed, there are not many authors who would disclaim such a production. It is a spirited letter, and relates the hardships that attend a candidate for a lectureship with some humour. Yet it is spun out too much, and wants compression.

* The prologue and epilogue to the *Earl of Warwick*, and an account of that play, are to be found in the *London Magazine* for 1766, page 638 and 648. EDIT.

pression. But, perhaps, as Swift said at the conclusion of a *long* letter, he had not time to write a *shorter*. Upon the whole, it must be ranked among the best of our author's prose writings*.

Upon the institution of the Royal Academy, in the year 1769, Mr. Franklin wrote an ode which was set to music, and performed on the 1st of January at the meeting of the members. This piece of poetry was well adapted to the occasion.

We have already observed, that Mrs. Yates displayed great powers in her performance of Margaret of Anjou in the *Earl of Warwick*. The success of the play, indeed, was attributed in a great measure to the theatrical exertions of that great actress. Mr. Franklin was very sensible how much he was indebted to her abilities; and in order to repay the obligation, he presented her with a translation of Voltaire's *Orestes*, which was performed for her benefit, at the Theatre-royal in Covent-Garden, on the 13th of March, 1769.

Voltaire cannot be considered as an original writer in this performance, as not only the characters, but the plot, and the incidents of the play, are evidently borrowed from the Grecian stage. From the copy of an imitation much cannot be expected, and, indeed, we are not certain that a poetical translation of the *Electra* of Sophocles, if the choral odes were omitted, would not be better intitled to success†.

This tragedy was afterwards incorporated into the complete translation of the writings of Voltaire, of which we have already spoken. We are afraid that little more than this play was clothed in an English dress by Mr. Franklin.

On the 6th of July, 1770, our author took the degree of doctor in divinity. After the acquisition of these honours, he seems to have spent his time almost wholly in the calmer plea-

tures of domestic society, or in performing the important and necessary duties of his priesthood. Some hours, however, were still allotted to literary pursuits.

It was long before we find the Doctor stepping forward into public notice. The occasion, at last, was charitable and laudable: for in the month of March, 1774, he preached a sermon for the benefit of those unfortunate persons who were confined for small debts. He seems always to have cheerfully lent his assistance to plead the cause of the wretched, and to excite compassion in the bosoms of the humane towards the unhappy.

In the following winter, from some of those changes which so frequently take place in the theatrical world, Mrs. Yates removed from Covent-Garden to Drury-lane, and made her first appearance in the tragedy of *Electra*, which we believe was merely the *Orestes* of Voltaire that we have already mentioned.

The choice of this play was probably in compliment to its author. It was not, however, very successful. The original has been reckoned among the dramatic *chef d'œuvres* of Voltaire, but it appeared cold and inanimate to an English audience. The relation of Clytemnestra's death was not sufficiently striking. She should have died on the stage. The passions of the spectators would then have been roused, and the last act would have exhibited more incident, and less declamation. The story is singularly melancholy and affecting, which has rendered it, in different ages, so frequently the choice of dramatic writers. Both the prologue and epilogue to this play were well received. We must observe here, that the authors of the *Biographia Dramatica*, or the Companion to the Playhouse, seem to be mistaken, in considering the *Orestes* and *Electra* of Dr. Franklin as two distinct translations from Voltaire. They are certainly the same.

* Our readers may find this *Letter*, and the poem of *Translation*, in the second volume of "Davies's miscellaneous and fugitive Pieces."

† We shall have occasion to mention this piece again. The tragedies on this story are numerous: Thompion's *Agamemnon*, Shirley's *Electra*, an Italian opera called *Clytemnestra*, Longjumeau's *Electre*, and a play by Corneille, are all founded on this passage of ancient history, as well as the *Ursula* of Voltaire, the *Orestes* of Franklin, and some of the Greek tragedies which are still extant.

same play, under different titles, and derived from the same original. Voltaire, we believe, never wrote a play under the title of *Electre*.

In the beginning of the following year, Dr. Franklin brought out a tragedy at Drury-lane, intitled *Matilda*. It was first performed on January 21, 1775, and was received with great applause. It is, perhaps, the best and most pleasing of our author's dramatic pieces. The principal parts were acted by Mr. Smith, Mr. Reddish, Mr. Palmer, and Miss Younge.

This tragedy, as well as the former theatrical productions of Dr. Franklin, was of French original. *Matilda* was almost a literal translation from the *Duc de Foix* of Voltaire. We are sorry to add, that no acknowledgement of this circumstance was prefixed to *Matilda* at its publication.

In 1775 also appeared a translation of Cicero on the Nature of the Gods*, by Dr. Franklin. The title stiled it a new edition, which was only the manoeuvre of the bookseller, as that single page was probably the only part of the *noia* which was reprinted. As a proof of this assertion, we must refer the reader to the 113th page of this book, where he will find in a note the following reference: "See Mr. Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy, in a collection of pieces written by him, and printed for R. Franklin, in Covent-Garden." It is a strange instance of carelessness that *this leaf* was not cancelled as well as the *title*, for it has been already related that Dr. Franklin's father, the bookseller, died in 1765, which was full ten years before the appearance of this pretended republication. We have been informed that the same artifice was tried with regard to a pretended second edition of the poem of *Translation*.

To this work is added "An Enquiry into the Astronomy and Anatomy of the Ancients," in which the author displays much reading and knowledge. This treatise was followed by a chronological table of the Greek philosophers mentioned by Cicero, in this work, and a translation

LOND. MAG. Sept. 1784.

of Monsieur D'Olivet's Remarks on the Theology of the Greek Philosophers.

The notes on this treatise are principally selected from D'Olivet, Davis, and others, and interspersed with some original ones, by Dr. Franklin. On the whole, this book will prove useful and entertaining to speculative readers, who are unacquainted with the Latin language.

Dr. Franklin still retained his partiality for theatrical composition, and in 1776 produced a comedy in two acts, called *The Contract*. It appeared in June, at the little theatre in the Haymarket, which was then under the management of Mr. Foote. The plot was borrowed from *L'Amour Ugé*, a French play, by D'Estouche.

The *Contract* was not well received, and was performed only two evenings. A prologue, containing an account of the different species of *contracts*, with some compliments to Mr. Garrick, who had just then left the stage, was intended for Mr. Foote, but was never spoken, though it was published soon after the piece was withdrawn.

In the same year, by the interference of his Majesty, Dr. Franklin was presented to the living of Brasted, in Kent, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. We have already remarked, that their Majesties were pleased with the Doctor's preaching, when he was appointed one of the royal chaplains. The knowledge of this partiality had induced Mrs. Franklin to present a petition to the Queen, which was soon after followed by a second from the Doctor himself, in which he stated the largeness and expensiveness of his family, the narrowness of his income, and his inconsiderable preferences.

These petitions were graciously accepted. In process of time, Dr. Porteus vacated the living of Lambeth, which is in the gift of the King, by his being made a bishop. The Archbishop (Cornwallis) immediately asked it for his chaplain, the worthy and amiable Dr. Vyse, who was then rector of Brasted. "No (said his Majesty) Lambeth is *mine*—but, however, as Dr. Vyse cannot hold both that and

B b

Brasted,

Braided, you shall have your choice of them, upon condition that the *rejected one* is immediately given to Franklin." The issue of the conversation was that the royal chaplain obtained the rectory of Braided, and the Archbishop's removed to Lambeth.

Dr. Franklin, however, notwithstanding this addition to his income, did not forsake his literary pursuits. He had for some time been employed in translating the works of Lucian, and he now seems to have devoted his time and his attention almost solely to that laborious undertaking, which he completed and published in the year 1780, in two quarto volumes, and shortly afterwards it appeared in four volumes octavo.

This was one of the most difficult, and, perhaps, the best of Dr. Franklin's publications. He prefaced it with a dialogue between Lord Lyttelton and Lucian, written in professed imitation of the style and humour of the entertaining author whom he translated. This introductory piece has merit, and gives a very good account of the life and character of Lucian. But there is a want of gaiety and airiness, which those who are much conversant in the writings of his Grecian model will easily perceive.

The translation is generally just, and sufficiently literal. There is little or no alloy mixed with the sterling ore of Lucian. He seems to have studied the characteristic features of his author, of whom, however, on the whole, he presents rather a pleasing than a striking resemblance.

D'Ablancourt's Lucian has been frequently and much admired, but those who will compare the French with the

Greek, will find that he studiously endeavours to *improve* upon Lucian, and rather exhibits a paraphrase than a translation of his author. For this closeness Dr. Franklin deserves great commendation, and his work may justly be considered as an acquisition to those who have not studied the ancient languages.

We must not omit that he purposely omitted some of the pieces generally ascribed to Lucian, which, with great propriety, he thought his character as a clergyman would not permit him to translate. This was an instance of the *ταπεινη*, which reflects honour on his head and heart, as the indecency of the writings in question, and the doubts of the learned whether they are the genuine productions of Lucian, certainly render the suppression of them in a translation highly commendable.

This was the last work which Dr. Franklin lived to publish. His constitution seemed indeed to have promised a longer existence, but the expectations of his friends and relations were disappointed. He died on the 15th of March, 1784, at his house in Great Queen-street.

We shall not at present attempt to draw the character of Dr. Franklin. Let those who assume that province remember, that abilities should be measured according to their utility, as well as according to their greatness and their depth—that few know how to estimate their own talents—that the disappointments of our expectations will in time render us sour and peevish—that the success of our contemporaries commonly raises envy, and that perfection of character is not the lot of mortality.

O P T I C S.

IN our magazine for March, we inserted, from the Philosophical Transactions, an account of several Lunar Irides, extracted from two letters addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, by Mr. Tunstall. As phenomena of this sort are rather uncommon, we have not heard of any that have been observed

since that time; but we have met with an account of one seen in the year 1699, in a foreign journal, called *Nova Litteraria*, published at Lubeck, about the end of the same year, of which the following is a translation:

An Account of a Lunar Iris, from a letter of Dr. Samuel Schellvigiuss.

to M. Frederick Buthner, professor of mathematics.

As I was lately on a visit to my brother Daniel Schelgvigius, advocate of the supreme court of judicature at Königsberg, in Ducal Prussia, on the 11th of August I received an invitation from Lieutenant-Colonel Raphael de Boy, governor of Gramsau, whose seat is two miles from Königsberg. After ten o'clock at night, going out to view the heavens, we observed an Iris perfect in every circumstance, and not different in any respect from the usual appearance of the Iris in the day time, except indeed, that, instead of a red, it was of a whitish colour. We perceived it begin and increase, till it became complete.

This phenomenon lasted above an hour: afterwards, as it began from the left end to extend itself into a semi-circle, so it vanished slowly from the right end, that part which first was visible being the last to disappear. Our kind entertainer, although he had been in actual service more than twenty years, professed that he had never seen any thing like it either in camp, or during his nightly marches. But do you, my dear Sir, if you think this meteor of any consequence, explain from what cause it may be thought to arise, and what it portends, for the sake of the learned of Lübeck, and of your readers of whatsoever nation and condition, by doing which you will confer an obligation both on them and on me, &c.

24th Aug. 1699.

The answer of M. Frederick Buthner to Dr. Samuel Schelgvigius.

I received your letter, and read what happened, and what was observed in your walk in the manour of Gramsau. You conjecture rightly that it was an Iris, and the white colour shews that it was a lunar one, since the solar *irides*, on account of the shining brightness of the sun, are shaded with red, and the other colours, by refraction; but the lunar, by reason of the weakness of the moon's light, can only appear about full moon, and assume only a whitish

colour. The time of seeing the phenomenon was the 12th of August, at ten at night, nearly two days after the full moon. On that day the sun sets with us at 7^h 28', and the moon rises somewhat later.

The moon must, therefore, have been near the east side of the horizon, and the white iris in the west exactly opposite, so that the eye, the white iris, and the moon might make one straight line, in the same manner as similar solar *irides* are seen. You write also, my dear and worthy friend, that the phenomenon continued above an hour, and that afterwards it disappeared from the right end, as it had begun to form itself into a semi-circle from the left, and finally vanished as it had begun. The phenomenon and the observation of it are certainly worthy of being recorded, more especially when we consider that it was seen distinctly from the beginning to the end, and how very seldom such appearances in the heavens can be observed.

If the portent of the phenomenon be asked, I answer, 1st, an unsettled state of the air; for this lunar iris was an euphatic meteor generated in the air, whence, on the preceding 11th and 12th of August a clear and sultry sky, a bright sun, rain, thunder, lightning, and hail were observed. On the following day, cold winds, sunshine, rain, and hail were alternately felt.

2. Considered in a political light, I observe that a phenomenon seen on the 30th of March 1660 was followed by the peace of Olven Klost^r, which I now hope, by the blessing of God, will be established in all the Prussian territories without bloodshed or battle.

Dantzick, 26th Aug. 1699.

In translating Professor Buthner's answer, we have omitted a conjunction of the planets, which happened on the 11th of August, the day preceding the observation of the iris, upon which the learned professor lays some stress, as we did not think it material to the explanation of the phenomenon.

* Concluded between the Emperour and the Kings of Poland, Sweden, and Denmark.

THE MISCELLANY.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ORIGINAL LETTERS TO A LADY.

LETTER I.

I Hope your commendation will not make me vain. If it should, it will appear how little I deserve it. I do from my soul despise that weakness which grows giddy the moment it is lifted up a little. It is a certain sign that there is a vacuum somewhere in the brain, to which the wind of applause immediately rushes, and with such impetuosity as to destroy the equilibrium of the head. Now, in such a case, the effects for all the world are so like intoxication, that we make no scruple to say, the man is drunk. Now, though I look with all the disdain that can crowd itself into my eyes upon this *praise-valiant* hero of wind and froth, yet I am not indifferent to rational, well-timed, delicate applause. I feel it diffuse its animating glow over the heart, and the effect it hath upon me is to make me happy that I am not a mere cypher in the creation—that I have a power of communicating pleasure to others:—hence the desire of it is confirmed and increased; and to diffuse happiness around me, and bless the little circle of my friends, enters into the very first springs of action, and interweaves itself with the plans and pursuits of life.

This general principle admits of many particular divisions—each proportioned to the degrees of love and esteem which I bear towards particular objects. You know what seat you hold in my heart, and can from hence determine how strong the desire of pleasing you must be. And on the same principle you may also judge how satisfactory it is to find that all doth not vanish in a mere secret wish stifled in its birth for want of power to bring it forth to life and action. How happy I am made by the assurance I have of contributing in some degree to your entertainment! I do not pretend to any thing higher. You need no in-

struction from me. Your own fine understanding, cultivated by reading, and polished by observation, places you beyond the need of information from me. It is enough if I throw new light on subjects familiar to your own reflections, and put you in a track of thinking where you will make greater discoveries and a more rapid progress than I can pretend to. You may, indeed, my dear madam, take to yourself much of that philosophy with which you compliment your friend. He caught the very spring and spirit of it from you. It found indeed a heart prepared for its entertainment—congenial to its nature and tendency. But you set it a-going; and first taught me of what materials I was composed. The latent powers of my soul you explored, and drew them forth to action. All the pleasure they can give are due to you. And whilst the stream glides through the vale, I will teach it in gentle murmurings to sing of its fountain.—

I admire the ingenuity and delicacy of your reproof—and I feel the force of it too. Those gentle, oblique, equivocal strokes do much execution where direct home-blows would miss their aim, or not be perceived. But I have twenty things to say to you on that subject as well as others of more importance to yourself and to me.

I thank you for your friendly sympathy on another account of infinitely more concern to this confused head, and this torn, distracted, bleeding heart. Good Heaven!—but exclamations will not mend the matter. I wish sleep would. But of late it hath been the Alpha and Omega of my thoughts. Come, sweet Patience and philosophic Fortitude—come, ye soothing thoughts of sympathizing friendship, steel my breast against the cankered arrows of spite and envy! Let them rebound on those

those who send them—but not to give the pain they have given me—no—God forbid!—let them fall harmless

to the ground—and be buried in the cold and dark cavern whence they were drawn.

L. K.

LETTER II.

NO!—I do not think you selfish—at least, not more so than you ought to be to enjoy and to contribute enjoyment. Self-love that only serves to awake the social passions is a principle as essential to the happiness of others as our own. It is a point from which the mind sets out, first by benevolent wishes and then by benevolent actions to fill up the circle of social duties. Pleasure, to be sure, is linked with those duties—and so it should be, to excite us to them, and to render them as easy as they are necessary. To do a good action and not be pleased with it, when we see it hath been really conducive to the comfort and support of a fellow-creature, must, I should think, detract from the intrinsic merit of it. How otherwise can we shew the benevolent disposition of the mind? Without this relish and approbation of it, we shall perform it grudgingly. The heart must be interested in it and feel its influence, or it will be a forced, mechanical service, which cannot please the all-seeing Deity; and was its hidden ungenerous principle laid open to the view of man would be an offensive and disgusting object.—The strongest characteristic of sincerity—is not only to do good, but to take a pleasure in it. This is the sterling stamp of reflection. And if any thing is current in the court above it is this.—

Your expressions of friendship meet the most welcome reception in a heart most sincerely devoted to it. There they find a secure, settled residence: and with such delightful guests I can sit down in peace and comfort, though others withdraw their smiles, and load me with calumnies and reproach. They are welcome, if it will give them any satisfaction. Retired into that temple which friendship hath consecrated, I am secured from their attacks.

It was not till I returned from church

in the morning that I received your kind present.—They are very good; and I intend to distribute them tomorrow. I know the parson will relish them. But there was something sent with them that I relished more than an epicure could the richest dainty. I might return your compliment with more propriety than you bestowed it; for if any thing ever exceeded the command of words, it is the exquisite satisfaction I received from your most beautiful letter. “The sentiments were conceived by the warmth of a benevolent heart: a discerning understanding confirmed their truth: generosity, with the assistance of elegance, gave variety to beauty.”—Such was your letter—these its characteristics—and the best expression of its excellence must be borrowed from itself.—

I have just received a very courteous and *fatherly* letter from Dr. ——. He gives me advice in respect to my new office, and lays a strong emphasis on my preaching much on the great scheme of REDEMPTION. By marking it so peculiarly I was inclined to think that he suspected my sentiments to be rather lax and free on that subject. Perhaps he may think I have imbibed some of Bishop Hoadley’s principles with respect to the sacrament, which I know he greatly disapproves of, and thinks them very subversive of the true, original designs of the gospel. After all, I think that their sentiments are more nearly united than they may appear to be at first view. He must surely dislike the Calvinistic doctrine of Christ’s *satisfaction*. He must see how totally inconsistent it is with the mercy of God, which is always represented in scripture as the first and only spring of redemption. Now, I cannot well discern a middle path between that and the Bishop’s representation of the matter. If Christ fully satisfied divine justice, which (as

the Calvinists say) would be paid to the uttermost farthing; the unavoidable consequence is, that mercy on the father's part must be totally excluded, and all our obligations are due to the son. If a creditor is determined to arrest and throw me into prison, and another interposes, out of pure generosity, to rescue me, and get my discharge, by a full payment of the debt, can I thank the creditor? Certainly not. I owe nothing to him, because he was relentless, and would not discharge me till his claims were answered: and as long as they were answered, it matters not by whom in respect of him.—But if the pure and voluntary benevolence of the Father was, as the scripture constantly says, the original, impulsive cause of our redemption, then the obligation is to be referred principally to him. He works by secondary instruments in the economy of providence and grace. Christ was one great instrument of our redemption:—not by the *purchase* of it, but by the *revelation* of it. By him it was *sent* as a free gift: and though we are taught to love and admire secondary agents, yet the chief praise is to be attributed to the great first cause that is all in all.—This appears to be the genuine, original doctrine of the gospel. Reason approves and admires it: and gratitude hath the widest scope for the exercise of the finer passions of the human heart.—

I have not received even one gentle remonstrance for my freedom in a certain affair. I mentioned it immediately as I came home, scorning to cloke or hide what I had no reason to be ashamed of. I hope it is a good omen. They see my firmness and independence; and though many in private may complain, yet very few care to reveal their complaints to me.—There is nothing like giving folks a *consciousness* of what you are. This puts a restraint upon them, and though it doth not secure you from their secret jealousy and resentment yet it certainly doth from their open petulance.

I long to hear your sentiments of my rencounter with that little spiteful wasp of the north.—He hath the inclination to sting, and would do it to poison with some timorous, tender souls. But he cannot make me feel it. There are many guards upon my flesh.—If any thing can be done to make me feel, it must be a large collection of stings made into one, well pointed and poisoned.—And what then?—hath not friendship a lenient hand, and cannot she administer a remedy that can heal the deepest wounds that malice and zeal can make?—With this I rest in peace, and shall never want the consolation I wish whilst Mrs. — numbers with her friends her affectionate

L. K.

LETTER III.

WHY should you delight to torture my curiosity? The power which excited, can only gratify it. You are not a bankrupt in praise, and not like to be so; and, therefore, under no kind of necessity of borrowing it at any rate. If I was not well assured of this, I should have been apt to have suspected you had a design upon me on that head. Appearances are much against you, for writing so beautifully, and complaining so unjustly. “Had you the pen of a *Sterne* you would give me the story!” What an excuse for such an omission! when not only the materials were ready at hand, but every

ingredient to cement, every ornament to adorn, every instrument to mould, to polish, to complete. “But where was the skill to compose?” In YOURSELF. I would venture to rest the appeal with a stranger, with your last letter in his hand. Can that pen distort in description which gives us such exquisite touches of beauty and variety in reflection? Can the hand which hath unfolded all the brighter excellencies of the *moral* shade or disguise the *story*? It cannot be. The moral is the story's highest perfection. It sublimates it beyond its native pitch, extracts from it its finer qualities, or rather mingles with

With it that celestial fire which gives that animation, beauty, and expression to it which the soul does to the body.

I have paid this small and unequal tribute to your genius. To your humanity, let wretchedness, taught by its gentle influence to sing, pay a higher and nobler tribute than falls within the compass of language to express. How truly divine that melody which gratitude calls forth from strings before discordant! Benevolence attunes them, and as that breathes they vibrate the very "music of the spheres."

The account which you continue to give me of your uncle distresseth me greatly. I regard him in that high and distinguishing light you do. I esteem his virtues—which are of the greater kind—I revere his abilities—which really class him with the first rate geniuses of the age. I am happy that I knew him; and promised myself still greater pleasure and improvement from his acquaintance. How sincerely I shall lament his loss! and for you, my friend, I shall feel all that sympathy can excite. This is friendship's ultimate bond—it is the character of its reality on earth—the very rudiments of its high perfection in heaven—the first buddings of that celestial plant whose branches point to a more friendly soil, where no corroding insects prey upon its root—where no contagious blastings contract its lovely foliage, or nip its fair and opening blossoms. In that auspicious region, the proper clime of truth, virtue, and benevolence, and, therefore, the native country of the heaven born soul—every amiable principle will be cherished by that immortal dew which the fountain of love distills, and unfolded by the warmth of that all-animating sun, which knows no change, and sees no cloud. Thus, indeed, virtue will be "like the tree planted by the rivers of water, which bringeth forth its fruit in

its season, and whose leaf withereth not." Green in immortal youth, it will know no autumn—loaded with all the pride of plenty, it will experience no winter—strong with increasing vigour, unfading bloom will smile around it, and decay will not, as here, step close on the foot of age. It is a happiness to be able to enter into reflections, and to cherish those wishes which connect us with immortality. What will the transport of possession be!—The mind is lost in pursuing an object so immense and astonishing! words fail. The powers of imagination languish with their own efforts. Mortality drops its dark curtain—and heaven only can draw it back.

I think I need not ask your pardon for moralizing so very seriously. If I have not weakened the subject by expanding it, or flattered it by dull and trite remarks, I know it will not be disliked because it is moral and grave. Your letter inspired me with sentiments of the serious and plaintive kind, and other circumstances have concurred to strengthen their impression. It is necessary—I am sure I find it so!—to recal the roving excursions of giddy fancy, and check those wild and wanton flutterings which dissipate the very best powers of the mind, and in the gay rambles of loose imagination weaken and unfit them for solid pursuits. Be you, my dear Madam, my guide to restrain, as well as my friend to cheer and support my mind. Happy am I in a connection with one who unites each of these characters! I number it amongst the first blessings of indulgent heaven. It is the cordial drop which it mingles with the cup of life—and all its bitter draughts are sweetened by its influence. May nothing tinge or sour it. Ever clear, gentle, and prevailing, may it contribute, as to the past, so to the future happiness of

Your affectionate

L. K.

REFLECTION.

METAPHYSICS, however useful to detect the subtilty of the arguments of others, are often very detri-

mental to the proficients in them—Reason herself may be lost by refinement,

FOR

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
ON THE FOLLY OF NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S PAYING
THEIR DEBTS.

IT must give every Englishman infinite satisfaction, when he considers what a progress arts and sciences, and politeness of every kind, have made among us since the days of Queen Elizabeth, nay, it would not a little add to his satisfaction, to look back even upon the reign of King Charles II. which has been so much celebrated for one continued scene of wit and gaiety, and reflect how superior we are through every rank of men to our ancestors of the last century. But, among all the improvements we have made, there is one which, whilst it distinguishes our country from the rest of Europe, sets proper bounds at the same time between the well-bred patrician and the mechanic multitude; I mean, that admirable invention of being supplied with the necessaries and superfluities of life, without the expence of a single farthing. This is a thing which many a great man has long sighed after: for though it has been approved of in theory many ages, yet a certain obsolete custom, and prejudice of education, has, till within these few years, prevented so noble a scheme from being put in execution. But as all things, from the most essential to the most minute, are regulated by fashion, this admirable *art* is at length established by the general consent of the nobility and gentry; and that it may not be debased like other fashions, by descending to the mob, the legislature has very prudently taken care to reserve it as a peculiar privilege to themselves by parliamentary authority*. But as innovations of all kinds, let them be ever so productive of public utility, mostly meet with opposition, so there are at present a few among the quality, who either through a tenacious disposition of habit, a stubborn opposition to the court, or an unaccountable frenzy that has seized them, still persevere in the old road of *paying*, and annually fling away vast sums in the unnecessary dis-

charge of what is commonly called lawful debts; however, as the number of these is very small, and daily decreases, I hope no inconvenience will accrue from their obstinate dissension, yet, lest vulgar error should invest such people with characters to make them the objects of admiration, and consequently of imitation to the young nobility, I think it the duty of one who wishes well to that body to expose the absurdity of such a proceeding, and to warn the unexperienced against this enthusiasm—I call it enthusiasm, because these schismatics plead conscience, and an inward calling, that instigates them to these ungentleman-like, as well as unsociable actions.

In the first place, I must deviate a little from my subject, to make a proper distinction between two things, which have been confounded of late, on purpose, by this party, to advance their doctrine, viz. *honour* and *honesty*. Now, they have long argued in vain, and used many sophistical reasons, to prove that the punctual observance of the one constitutes the other; whereas a little insight into the present age will clearly demonstrate, that they not only can, but do actually exist separately and independent of each other: for instance, *honour* is not that little pitiful thing it has long been taken for, of servilely keeping a promise, paying debts, &c. — No—it is of a more high and aerial extraction. *Honour* runs in the blood, nods under the coronet, and is enrolled in the patent; and in that shape is transmitted unalienable down to posterity, from generation to generation. My Lord's ancestors had titles, and he and his offspring are persons of *honour*, in spite of any dirty mechanic's uncross'd shop-book among them. This is *honour*, and appears at court in the greatest lustre; whilst *honesty*, the paltry inhabitant of a cottage, has no manner of business in a palace; and if by chance any of the above-mentioned faction

inquire

invite her there, they are looked upon as men who delight in low company, and are stigmatised and avoided accordingly.

I would have, therefore, our young people of quality, who are desirous of being esteemed polite, persons of honour and high breeding, be particularly careful not to be influenced by the precepts or examples of such antiquated bigots; for paying debts now-a-days is looked upon as a great mark of *honesty*, which, I dare say, people of their rank and education would industriously fly from, if they knew it, as it is become in some measure incompatible with *honour*. Long bills and no receipts ought to be as inseparable a mark of a patrician, as the coronet upon the coach; and the different degrees of dignity should be distinguished by the number of duns at his lordship's doors, as they are by the spots in the ermine upon the parliamentary robes. But there is a further advantage accruing from this honourable art, more than ornamental, which has hitherto been entirely overlooked, that is, the vast power that it will by degrees place in the hands of the aristocracy, by making so many dependents upon them; for in case of an invasion, every baron may by this means be enabled to raise a regiment or two in four-and-twenty hours, by calling his creditors about him, which service they would not so willingly enter into, if they were made rich and faucy by frequent payments.

As I have already said enough for the instruction of these illustrious debtors, I think it is my duty to give a word or two of advice to the plebeian creditors; for I have been informed, that the progress of this art has lately been often obstructed by their ill-timed patience, ill-conducted manner of

dunning, and want of mercantile faith; and since they have so far forgot their duty, I shall take upon me to remind them of it, and prescribe proper rules for their behaviour in this respect for the future. Faith, silence, and patience should be the characteristics of a tradesman, and every one ought to write the names of these three virtues in golden letters over his counter; the one will dictate to him to give proper credit, the second will prevent him from making use of any impertinent expression when he attends the levee, and the third will inure him to the disappointments of, Mr. Such-a-one, I'll pay you to-morrow; for procrastination is now a constant attendant on the great, and with them, as Shakspeare says,

“To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
“Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;”

and tradesmen ought no more to expect their money, than my lord or lady intends to pay it. It is sufficient honour to be employed by them, and the name of a right honourable should stand for no more in their day-books than the arms upon the sign post, to draw in other customers. If shopkeepers and mechanics would practice this part of their duty, I dare say a perpetual harmony would be established between the court and city, and those opprobrious names with which they brand each other would be entirely abolished; but whilst the dirty shoes of Ludgate-hill and Covent-garden presume to pollute the stairs at St. James's, the citizens can never reasonably expect to be countenanced; nay, perhaps, if they carry their impertinence a little farther, that useless thing they live by, called trade, may in a second improvement of politeness be banished the kingdom.

O. N.

STORY OF TWO SISTERS.

A Noble and ancient family, in one of the interior provinces of France, had a great number of children. The daughters especially were a heavy burthen on the family income; which, though very decent, was inadequate to any design of giving them each a portion sufficiently considerable to procure them a settlement fit for their birth.

LOND. MAG. Sept. 1784.

The young ladies, as is too usual in France in these cases, were sent into convents, and only one reserved at home.

This was the eldest, for whom, it seems, they hoped to find a husband in a young count, whose estate lay contiguous to their's, and who was not only a near relation, but had often

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expressed a desire of being more nearly related.

He was very rich, and highly connected; one of his uncles had a considerable place at court, and, having no children, had declared the young count his heir.

These flattering prospects made him the idol of all the ambitious families where he was acquainted, and induced them of course to use all their endeavours to obtain him for a son-in-law.

One of the daughters above-mentioned, after a stay of some years in a convent, grew tired of her situation, and prevailed upon her parents to take her home.

She was an insinuating artful girl, and by her dexterity had gained an ascendancy over her mother, by whose persuasions the father consented that she should leave her confinement.

But the youngest was not so fortunate; she had often requested to be freed from the disagreeable abode she was in; but her letters, though full of the most pathetic entreaties, were always disregarded, and very seldom answered.

Worn out with impatience at such treatment, she ventured to utter some spirited complaints in a letter to one of her aunts; but this lady very injudiciously shewed it to her father, whom it exasperated much more than it could move.

He was a man of a morose and brutal disposition, intoxicated with ideas of his consequence, and that of his family, interested to the highest degree, and ready to sacrifice every consideration to its aggrandizement.

His wife was a woman of the same character, proud, haughty, unfeeling, and made up of ill-nature and vanity.

These were not persons from whom much was to be expected through pity and supplication. The poor young lady, accordingly, having continued to remonstrate in vain during a long space of time, lost her hopes and her health, and fell dangerously ill.

Louisa, that was her name, was at this period in the bloom of opening beauty; she was turned of sixteen, perfectly well made, and possessed an air of loveliness and dignity together,

that made her the favourite of all her acquaintance. Several gentlewomen had interceded in her behalf for a total release from the convent, and an introduction into the world; sure as they were that so handsome and accomplished a young lady would never want admirers.

But the obstinacy of the father was proof against all petitions in her favour. In this he was joined by the mother, who, with equal hardness of heart, rejected all expostulations, and insisted that a nunnery should be her portion.

Her illness, however, and the imminent danger they were informed she was in, obliged them at last to remove her home, and to treat her with some appearance of kindness.

As she was a girl of excellent temper, full of sweetness and good-nature, this seeming return of parental affection made so powerful an impression upon her, that she quickly recovered her health and spirits.

But the consequences of this recovery were far from favourable to her. Determined at all events to sacrifice her to their ambitious views, her parents again prepared to remand her back to her imprisonment. The first proposal they made to her on this subject affected her so much, that she fainted away, and was with much difficulty brought to her senses.

Convinced that to force her to return to that odious spot would be instant death to her, they desisted from the attempt, and took the resolution to prevail upon her to comply by other means than those they had used hitherto.

Deceit was now called in to their assistance; they pretended that the addresses of the young count to her eldest sister would not continue long, if he once perceived that her fortune was less than they had at first apprized him; that it was, therefore, necessary they should feign she was destined to pass her life in a convent, otherwise her sister would miss of a splendid settlement; which she certainly must lose all hopes of, if three daughters were to divide the fortune which the count had long been made to believe was only the property of one.

They

They promised most solemnly, at the same time, that as soon as the marriage had taken place she should be at liberty to quit her retirement, and should live at large, without any further restraint on her person, or her inclinations.

Won by these promises, and by a variety of presents, which they took care to make her on this occasion, she consented at length to repair to her former mansion. Both father and mother attended her thither; and behaved with so much outward tenderness at parting, that they left her fully convinced she might rely on all they had said.

In the mean time, Narcissa, that sister who had found means to deliver herself from her monastic fetters, began to appear a troublesome guest to her parents.

Whether the young count grew cool in his attendance on the eldest, or whether her father and mother were apprehensive of such an event, they had already cast a disapproving eye on her presence in the family; and would willingly have dispatched her to the same confinement with Louisa; had they not apprehended, that being more knowing, she would have not only refused compliance herself, but induced her sister to join in the refusal.

After consulting in what manner to proceed with Narcissa, they determined to attempt a plot with her, of a deeper, as well as of a blacker die than that which had succeeded with her sister.

After loading her with caresses, and persuading her that she was the confidential possessor of all their secrets, they told her, as a proof of the high trust which they reposed in her, that they proposed to make her the instrument of the design which they had resolved to carry into execution respecting her sister Louisa.

They represented to Narcissa, that the invincible obstinacy of that sister made it requisite to assail her by artifice, and to draw her imperceptibly into those measures, which otherwise it was clear she would never embrace.

The stratagem they proposed, was, that Narcissa should repair to the convent, on a visit, as it were, to Louisa; where, after two or three weeks or a month's stay, they would come down,

on a pretence to bring her home; but that in the mean time she should make it her business to converse as much as possible with Louisa on the count's courtship to their eldest sister, and convince her by every argument she could think of that his avaricious disposition hindered him from concluding the business, while he saw both her younger sisters in a way to claim a share of that fortune which he had been given to understand was to have been entirely settled upon her alone.

In order to make the stronger impression on the mind of Louisa, Narcissa was to tell her, that, in consequence of these considerations, she had taken the determination to absent herself from home, and to seign a liking to a monastic life, the sooner to bring her sister's marriage to a conclusion. That possibly, the count, on seeing both the youngest sisters withdrawn from the world, would hesitate no longer, and terminate the business which the family wished so ardently to see completed.

Fraught with these instructions, and prepared to execute them by every promisory view, which both her father and mother industriously held out on this occasion, she hastened to the convent; where she found Louisa beginning to tire of her situation, and panting for that liberty, of which the little she had tasted at home some months before had given her a very great relish.

Narcissa did not fail, according to the injunctions she had received, to behave with all the artifice of which she was mistress, and to work upon the mind of her artless sister with so much dexterity, as to persuade her it was for their interest, as well as that of their eldest sister, to remain in the nunnery until she was actually married.

On the father and mother's coming to fetch her home, according to appointment, she acted the part agreed upon to admiration; and brought her sister Louisa into her measures so completely, that their parents returned home, entirely satisfied with the success of their stratagem.

In the mean time, from whatever causes it might proceed, the marriage of the eldest sister was protracted from

day to day, and the count did not seem to betray the least impatience on that account.

But the young lady's parents began to lose all their patience, and were no longer able to refrain from carrying the design they had framed relative to the two other daughters into the speediest execution.

They went to the convent, and informed the two sisters, that it was absolutely necessary for the acceleration of their sister's marriage with the count to act a still more explicit part than they had done hitherto, and to close the comedy they had begun, by taking the veil, and pretending to become nuns in good earnest.

This, you will readily conceive, was no agreeable message to either of them. Louisa opposed it at first with great spirit and vehemence; but Narcissa offering to lead the way in this disagreeable business, she with much difficulty consented to the proposal made to them, after having received the most positive assurances that this should be the last act of the deceitful performance imposed upon them.

The task they were now put upon must certainly have been highly mortifying to young ladies in the prime of youth and beauty, and no ways inclined to the life they were now about to lead for perhaps a twelvemonth, or even more.

Such is the usual space allotted to that trial, which in convents is called the noviciate. On its expiration, it is expected that they who have gone through it should either enter into a solemn engagement for life, or else depart from the convent.

It is usual, at the same time, for those who become novices, whether men or women, to cut off their hair. This, you well know, is a great sacrifice to a French woman; who takes uncommon pride in that appendage of comeliness, and parts with it, therefore, with infinite reluctance.

This loss must have been particularly felt by the two young ladies; had their real intentions been what they outwardly appeared, the deprivation of that ornament would have been of no consequence to them, in a place where they

were to be hidden from the sight of men; but expecting to be delivered from the tribulations they were undergoing for the sake of their sister, as soon as the count had married her, the prospect of appearing in society without that necessary appurtenance to gaiety must have very much affected them.

Narcissa, you see, had gone great lengths in her endeavours to circumvent Louisa. Every motive that her parents could frame was adduced on this occasion; they assured her that a few months should terminate her captivity, and that on her feigning a fit of illness they would immediately recall her home.

Filled with these hopes, and with the expectation of that portion which was to go to Louisa, on her remaining a nun, Narcissa cheerfully co-operated with the views of her parents on her poor sister.

But, exclusive of Narcissa, another person was to be won over to assist in this affair. This was the lady abbess of the monastery in which they now were novices. She was accordingly made participant of the ultimate resolutions adopted by the parents of the young ladies.

This abbess, on the first opening of the business, was by no means inclined to second the intentions of these hard-hearted people. The enormity of the treatment they inflicted on their children was too visible to meet with her immediate concurrence; and it was not till they had assured her in the strongest terms that they were not in circumstances to provide otherwise for them that she consented to be accessory to their designs.

Near half the noviciate was expired, when Narcissa, vexed at seeing no end to the count's courtship, petitioned for a release from confinement, and feigned an illness, as she had been allowed.

But this answered no other purpose than to bring her parents to the convent to visit her, and to make fresh assurances of their favourable intentions relative to her.

On the expiration of the eleventh, and entrance into the twelfth month of their noviciate, Louisa began to be alarmed at her situation, and exclaimed

loudly

loudly against the barbarity of their treatment; threatening to endure it no longer, and to throw off the habit she had only assumed in compliance to her parents.

Narcissa herself was not pleased with these repeated delays; and could hardly contain her discontent within the bounds of the dissimulation she had hitherto preserved.

But the time was come that her parents had looked for to dissemble no longer themselves. They came to the convent, and told Louisa, that, after the maturest deliberation, they saw no other method of rendering the family happy, than by her embracing the monastic state, and continuing to wear the habit she had assumed; that she had better do it with a good grace, than adhere to a refusal, which they gave her to understand would be unavailing; that by complying cheerfully with their request, she would gain and experience their good-will in a manner that would render her situation pleasing and comfortable in the highest degree; that every accommodation suitable to her state should be found her with the utmost kindness and liberality; and that, in short, every favour and indulgence should be shewn her that she could ask or wish for.

Louisa was a girl of excellent sense, as well as of exquisite feelings. She had not lived so long in a convent, without being perfectly acquainted what sort of happiness and satisfaction is to be found in such places.

Nature had formed her for society and pleasure, and a monastery was the last thing in her thoughts. Her mind was full of that liveliness which keeps every passion on the wing, and her whole appearance shewed her born for every enjoyment of life.

To a young person of this frame, such a proposal was like a clap of thunder; it bereaved her for a while of sense and motion; she was carried to her cell, and confined to her bed several days.

This, however, had no effect on her parents; they left her to the care of Narcissa, fully resolved not to recede from their determinations.

As soon as they had heard that she

was recovered, and somewhat composed, they returned, and insisted peremptorily on her compliance.

She threw herself at their feet, and implored their commiseration in the most moving terms: she offered, in case they would relent, to give up all expectation of fortune, and to make her portion over to her other sisters: she required no more than a bare maintenance, and to be suffered to live in the plainest manner; promising faithfully to act with all deference to their commands in domestic matters.

Instead of being softened by the prayers and tears of a lovely daughter submissively prostrate at his feet, the brutal father spurned her from him with the most shocking sternness: he threw himself into the most furious passion; and threatened, in case of further disobedience, to send her to a penitential house of confinement, at four or five hundred miles distance, where she should be shut up all her days.

You will perhaps think it strange that any man should make such threats, or that having made, he should be able to execute them. But parental authority is sometimes in France, and in other countries abroad, carried to great extremities. It is a remnant of that dreadful power which parents formerly possessed over their children, even in the freest states. The youth of Greece and Rome were not free from this terrible bondage; much less were those of other countries, not so polite and civilized.

A menace of this nature silenced at once the unhappy Louisa, and left her no alternative between immediate obedience and the worst of misery.

After having disposed of Louisa in this manner, it was now Narcissa's turn to learn her own destiny.

Her parents began by expressing their regret at the behaviour of the count, who, notwithstanding his seeming attachment to their eldest sister, was perpetually enquiring whether her two sisters had made their vows, and bound themselves formally to a continuance of the profession they had embraced. They saw that nothing short of this would induce him ever to marry her; that it was much against their inclination

nation to part with so discreet and prudent a child; but they flattered themselves, from her moderation and good sense, that she would, as well as they, perceive the necessity of the measures they had planned for the general good of the family, and hoped, therefore, she would acquiesce, in conjunction with her sister Louisa, in the earnest desire and request of her parents, that they should both embrace a monastic life.

Such a speech struck Narcissa with the utmost astonishment; she remained some minutes confounded and speechless, and hardly mistress of her senses.

She now perceived how grossly she had been deceived: she saw the drift of all the pretended bounties and feigned caresses she had lately experienced; but what sunk deepest into her heart, she saw too plainly that she had entangled herself past all deliverance.

When she had recollected herself, finding that resistance would be vain, she promised implicit acquiescence; and only begged that she and her sister might be allowed a short space of time to compose their minds, and prepare themselves for the great and unexpected change they were now to undergo for the residue of their lives.

This was granted, and after making every promise of future indulgence and kindness consistent with the nature of a monastic life, their parents took leave of them, with every demonstration of tenderness they were able to feign.

As soon as they were gone, and the two unfortunate sisters retired to their cell, Narcissa fell on her knees before Louisa, and with a flood of tears acknowledged the part she had acted throughout the whole transaction, asking her forgiveness with every mark of the deepest contrition.

Louisa, whose soul was all tenderness and magnanimity, embraced Narcissa in the most affectionate manner, and gave her every assurance of an entire forgiveness and reconciliation.

Narcissa, though she had condescended to be an instrument of deceit, was not so far depraved, as to be insensible of her guilt. She now sincerely repented the baseness of her conduct; and took a resolution to exert herself to the

utmost, in order, if possible, to extricate her sister as well as herself.

Louisa, whose tender disposition had sunk her into the most violent grief and affliction, gave herself up to weeping and lamentation; and was so woefully dejected, as to reject all consolation.

But Narcissa, who felt no less the indignity of the treatment they both suffered, did not submit to the like degree of despondency. As she was older, and more conversant in the world, she had also acquired sagacity and resolution; and was determined to try all she could to defeat the purpose of her unnatural parents.

Instead of unavailingly deploring the severity of their fate, she advised her sister to collect her spirits, and prepare for an attempt to escape from the prison wherein they were so undeservedly confined.

Louisa was not backward in acceding to this proposal; and though not so fertile in expedients as her sister, shewed every readiness to concur in any scheme that might seem practicable.

After holding a variety of consultations in what manner to effect their escape, and whither to fly after effecting it, they agreed on the following:

Among the many intercessors in favour of Louisa's emancipation, there was a young cousin, the intimate friend and companion of her infancy, who had passed several years in that convent wherein she was now inclosed: that cousin had lately left it, in order to be married: her husband happened at this time to be absent with his regiment in Germany, in the army under the command of the Marshal Contayes; which, by the by, fixes the epocha of this transaction to the year 1759.

In the absence of her husband, this young lady was settled in the family of an aunt, a woman of great good nature and humanity, and who highly disapproved of the treatment of her other niece, Louisa.

Both these ladies had often hinted they would be happy in the company of Louisa, if she could prevail on her parents to permit her to live with them. The aunt, in particular, who was a widow, and had no children, had

always professed a remarkable partiality for her.

To this aunt and cousin Louisa proposed to her sister they should fly for refuge; not doubting they would either keep or conceal them from the resentment and rage of their father, of which they well knew they should experience the most outrageous degree, on his hearing of their flight.

Having thus concerted a place of retreat, the next point was to contrive how to make their way out of the convent.

It was a strong and ancient building: it had been constructed at the time when civil dissensions were frequent in France; and had been formerly surrounded with a broad moat, now converted into orchards and gardens, beyond which there was an outer wall, beside that which inclosed the convent itself.

The sight of these difficulties did not, however, discourage them. The greatest obstacle to surmount was a large mastiff, chained in the day, but let out during the night, and whose vigilance in the garden rendered it impassable without immediate notice.

It was, therefore, thought advisable to make their attempt before the close of the day, after the last evening song was over, when the nuns would be all retired to their cells, and no person would be stirring in any part of the house.

After having thrown off their monastic habit, and put on a convenient dress, they sallied forth accordingly in the dusk of the evening, and proceeded to the chapel, where, it seems, they had observed the windows were low enough to let themselves into that garden which had formerly been the moat.

When arrived there, the next business was to find a ladder, which they had some days before perceived to be used for the purpose of gathering fruit from the trees.

In the mean time, an elderly nun, whose office it was to walk the round of the dormitory, as it is called, and to knock at the door of every cell, coming to that of the two sisters, and receiving no answer, immediately alarmed the lady abbess, who repaired to their chamber.

No answer being returned to her;

any more than to the other, the door was opened by the common key that is always in that lady's possession, and by which she lets herself into every person's apartment whenever she pleases.

On finding them gone, she ordered the alarm bell to be rung, and dispatched all the lay sisters in quest of the fugitives.

These two unfortunate young ladies, after a long search, had at last found the ladder they had so much wanted; but several of the steps were missing, and they were obliged to make the best use of it they could in this imperfect condition, not however till they had lost time in seeking for them.

The delay occasioned by this search proved fatal: they were on the point of applying the ladder to the outer wall, when two of the most active of the lay-sisters came up with them.

These immediately seized and detained them, till the others came up; they were then brought back into the convent; and notwithstanding all their tears and lamentations, locked up in separate chambers during the ensuing night.

Next day the abbess sent their parents word of what had happened.

It is impossible to describe the savage fury of the father on this occasion. Had they been the most abandoned of wretches, his usage of them could not have been worse: he loaded them with all manner of abuse; and, without deigning to explain his intentions, he left them, with a solemn menace they should never see his face again.

Had the abbess retained the least spark of religion or honesty, she must undoubtedly have insisted on the restoration of liberty to these innocent young women, who had done nothing but what they were fully warranted in by the laws of God and man.

But, instead of hearkening to any suggestions of pity or duty, that worthless woman basely consented, from lucrative motives, as it afterwards appeared, to continue the vile instrument of barbarity which their inexorable parents had found in her.

In order to sanctify the farce she had projected, a solemn chapter was held of

all the nuns in the convent: both mothers and sisters, that is to say, both old and young were called together, and the two young ladies were produced before them like culprits, to receive their sentence.

Narcissa had courage enough to plead her cause before this assembly: she frankly acknowledged the duplicity of which she had been guilty, and declared that neither she nor Louisa had one moment entertained the least idea of becoming nuns; and that what they had both done was in pure compliance with the injunctions of their parents.

But this justification availed nothing: she was told, that, notwithstanding her intentions to the contrary, her exterior conduct made her liable to be considered as a member of the community of which she had so long worn the dress; that, having scandalized it in the grossest manner, she was, according to the statutes in force upon such cases, amenable to punishment.

In pursuance of this declaration, the abbess condemned them both to receive every morning a dozen of stripes with a discipline, to be daily repeated while they remained in the convent; telling them, at the same time, that they had rendered themselves unworthy of any mercy from their parents, who had delivered them up to her discretion, during the short stay they were to make in the convent; from whence they would soon be removed to a place of much severer confinement and harder living.

On the next morning the execution of this inhuman sentence took place: two lay-sisters inflicted it upon them, in the most unfeeling manner.

These lay-sisters are exactly the counterpart of the lay-brothers in the monasteries of Monks and Friars: they are generally, both men and women, people of low birth, low education, and consequently of coarse ideas.

They are employed in the menial offices of the houses they belong to, and undergo all the drudgery of the meanest domestics, being in fact no better than servants and labourers.

Into such hands it was the lot of Narcissa and Louisa now to fall.

Three mornings did the delicate frames of these two young ladies endure the infliction of this torture; which no doubt was by the direction of their cruel parents: the abbess durst never have proceeded to such extremities without their most positive injunctions: the father was a man of too much consequence for her to have adopted such measures without them.

The poor young ladies, however, not knowing where all this would end, and being debarred the use of pen, ink, and paper, as well as the sight of all visitors, began to view their condition with horror, and to entertain the most desperate ideas.

Narcissa, who was less patient than her sister, told the nun who presided at these executions, that if they did not cease speedily, she knew how to put an end to them herself.

This being reported to the abbess, she desisted from scourging them; but ordered that they should still continue under lock and key, and no person whatever be admitted to speak to them.

In this wretched condition they remained some days, when the abbess, thinking they were sufficiently prepared for what she proposed, sent an artful nun to converse with them, and sift their intentions, and to discover whether the sufferings they had gone through had disposed them to accept of any alternative, sooner than meet with a repetition.

This crafty woman found them just in the situation she could wish, drowned in tears, and bewailing themselves in the most piteous manner: affecting the sincerest sorrow for their misfortunes, she told them that a letter had that very day been remitted to the abbess from their father; wherein he signified, that she should not abate in the least of the rigorous usage of his unworthy daughters, as he styled them; that he insisted they should be kept apart from each other, fed on bread and water, and locked up in dungeons, if there were any in the convent.

Such excess of cruelty threw the unfortunate young ladies into a greater agony of despair than ever: they flung themselves on the ground before this nun, and besought her to intercede with the

the abbess in their behalf, offering to do implicitly whatever she should order them.

The nun withdrew, and gave an account to the abbess of the disposition she left them in, and of the facility there now was to mould them into any form she thought proper.

In truth the two sisters were now convinced that it was in vain to contend any longer with their destiny: cruel as it was, they both agreed to yield to it with as good a grace as they were able.

They sent their humble request to the abbess, that she would forgive what was past, and overlook a misdemeanour that was prompted by youth and folly, and which they would endeavour to atone for by a behaviour conformable to what should be required of them.

Thus did these unhappy young ladies bow themselves down before oppression, and make a seeming virtue of the dire necessity they were driven to, of either obeying the tyrannical mandates of their barbarous parents, or of, being imprisoned like felons all the rest of their lives.

The abbess now gloried in the victory she had obtained over these helpless young women: she informed their parents of the new turn things had taken: in consequence of which they desired her to inform their daughters, that when they had fulfilled their promises, then, but not before, they should be forgiven, and received again into favour.

The only remedy to the various evils they had been threatened with, was, therefore, adopted; they demanded readmittance into the state they had quitted, with a solemn assurance of making the usual vows, and consecrating themselves to a monastic life.

They were re-admitted accordingly, and in a few days took the irrevocable oath, and made their profession with the usual formalities.

Narcissa was at this time little more than twenty years of age, and though less beautiful than Louisa, was allowed to be very handsome.

Whether they were ever visited either

by their father or their mother, after this dreadful sacrifice, I never could learn. Possibly, the shame and remorse of having treated their children with so much inhumanity, may, when too late, have operated upon their consciences, and made them averse to behold the innocent and unfortunate objects of their criminal inflexibility.

If, on the contrary, the wishes of this wicked couple went to a total discharge of all sort of incumbrance upon account of these unhappy children, they were very speedily gratified.

Soon after their profession, Narcissa, overcome with grief and repentance at having deceived her sister, lost all peace of mind, and fell into a decline that carried her off about a twelvemonth after.

She died in the arms of Louisa, imploring her forgiveness with her last breath.

The tender-hearted and noble-minded Louisa had not only forgiven her, but, convinced of the sincerity of her contrition, she loved her with the warmest affection: she clasped her to her bosom in her dying moments; called her by every endearing name, and told her in the most moving and pathetic terms, that she felt an inward assurance she should not long survive her.

Her prediction was very soon verified: she sickened a few days after the death of Narcissa, for the loss of whom she became inconsolable: while she was alive, they were a comfort to each other; the deprivation of her was a blow which her sensibility could not brook: there now remained no individual in whom she could repose any confidence: the treatment she had met with in that house rendered it odious; and the necessity of passing her life in it aggravated the horrors of such a situation: she shunned all society, and became a prey to silence and melancholy: her beautiful form wasted gradually to a skeleton; and she died at last six or seven months after Narcissa, and was at her earnest desire buried in the same grave.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE papers having mentioned the death of Allan Ramsay, Esq. portrait-painter to his Majesty, it put me in mind of a letter in my possession, which was written by his father, the famous Scotch bard, to Mr. John Smibert, a portrait-painter, who left England with Dean Berkley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, to settle in Bermuda; that project miscarrying, Mr. Smibert went to Boston, married, and died. As the letter gives some account of Mr. Ramsay in his youth, it may serve to illustrate any future anecdotes of English artists, and not be unacceptable to both painters and poets.

I am, Sir,

Your most obliged servant,

JOHN GREENWOOGE.

Leicester-square, Aug. 24, 1784.

(C O P Y.)

To Mr. John Smibert, in Boston, New-England.

“ My dear old Friend,

“ Your health and happiness are ever an addition to my satisfaction. God make your life ever easy and pleasant—half a century of years have now row’d o’er my pow, that begins now to be lyart, yet, thanks to my author, I eat, drink, and sleep as sound as I did twenty years syne; yes, I laugh heartily too, and find as many subjects to employ that faculty upon as ever; fools, fops, and knaves grow as rank as formerly, yet here and there are to be found good and worthy men, who are an honour to humane life.

We have small hopes of seeing you again in our old world; then let us be virtuous, and hope to meet in heaven. My good auld wife is still my bedfellow; my son, Allan, has been pursuing your science since he was a dozen years auld—was with Mr. Hyffling, in London, for some time, about two years ago; has been since at home, painting here like a Raphael—sets out for the seat of the Beast, beyond the Alps, within a month hence—to be away about two years.—I’m sweer to part with him, but canna stem the current which flows from the advice of his patrons, and his own inclinations.—I have three daughters, one of 17, one of 16, one of 12 years old, and no re-wasy’d dragle among them, all fine girls. These six or seven years past I have wrote nae a line of poetry; I e’en gave o’er in good time, before the coolness of fancy that attends advanced years should make me risk the reputation I had acquired.

Fræ twenty-five to five-and-forty,
My muse was nowther sweer nor dorty;
My Pegasus wad break his tether,
E’en at the shagging of a feather,
And throw ideas scour like drift,
Screaking his wings up to the lift,
Then, then, my soul was in a low,
That gart my numbers safely row,
But cild and judgment gin to say,
Let be your fangs, and learn to pray.

I am, Sir, your friend and servant,
ALLAN RAMSAY.*Edinburgh, May 10, 1736.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Have observed with pleasure, that you sometimes write for the ladies, and admit their letters into your Miscellany. This has induced me to send you the following Hints, for the use of your young married readers of the fair sex. If you approve of them, I shall be happy to see them inserted—If you do not, I shall probably endeavour to heal my wounded vanity with the idea that you are deficient in taste and judgement.

But soft—this will, perhaps, appear treason in your eyes—so, for fear my papers should suffer the fate of other treasonable productions, and be com-
mitted

mitted to the flames, I had better conclude. Yours, as you use me, but at any rate a constant reader;

SOPHIA.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. HINTS FOR A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN.

IT has often been thought, that the first year after marriage is the happiest of a woman's life. We must first suppose that she marries from motives of affection, or what the world calls love; and even in this case the rule admits of many exceptions, and she encounters many difficulties. She has her husband's temper to study, his family to please, household cares to attend, and, what is worse than all, she must cease to command, and learn to obey. She must learn to submit, without repining, where she has been used to have even her looks studied.

Would the tender lover treat his adored mistress like a rational being rather than a goddess, a woman's task would be rendered much easier; and her life much happier. Would the flatterer pay his devoirs to her understanding, rather than her person, he would soon find his account in it. Would he consult her on his affairs, converse with her freely upon all subjects, and make her his companion and friend, instead of flattering her beauty, admiring her dress, and exalting her beyond what human nature merits, for what can at best be only called fashionable accomplishments, he would find himself less disappointed, and she would rattle the marriage chains with less impatience and difficulty. Now, can a sensible man expect that the poor vain trifler, to whom he pays so much court, should make an intelligent, agreeable companion, an assiduous and careful wife, a fond and anxious mother?

When a man pays court only to a woman's vanity he can expect nothing but a fashionable wife, who may shine as a fine lady, but never in the foster intercourse of domestic endearments. How often is it owing to these lords of the creation that the poor women become in reality what their ridiculous partiality made them suppose themselves? A pretty method truly this is

of improving the temper, informing the mind, engaging the affections, and exciting our esteem for those objects that we entrust with our future happiness.

I will now give my fair friends a few hints with regard to their conduct in the most respectable of all characters, a wife, a mother, and a friend. But first let me assert, and I do it with confidence, that nothing can be more false than the idea, that *a reformed rake makes the best husband!* This is a common opinion, but it is not mine, at least. There are too many chances against it.

A libertine, by the time he can bear to think of matrimony, has little left to boast, but a shattered constitution, empty pockets, tradesmen's bills, bad habits, and a taste for drefs, public places, and vices of every denomination. The poor wife's fortune will supply the rake with these fashionable follies a little longer. When money, the last resource, fails, he becomes peevish, sour, and discontented. Angry she can indulge him no longer, and ungrateful and regardless of her past favours. Disease, with all her miserable attendants, next steps in! Ill is he prepared, either in body or mind, to cope with pain, sickness, poverty, and wretchedness. The poor wife has spent her all in supporting his extravagancies. She may now pine for want, with a helpless infant crying for bread. Shunned and despised by her friends, and neglected by all her acquaintance.

This, my beloved fair, is too often the case with many of our sex. The talk of reforming a rake is much above our capacity. I wish our inclinations in this instance were as limited as our abilities. But, alas! we vainly imagine we shall be rewarded for our resolution in making such trial by the success that will attend our undertaking. If a young woman marries

an amiable and virtuous young man, she has nothing to fear, she may even glory in giving up her own wishes to his! Never marry a man whose understanding will not excite your esteem, and whose virtues will not engage your affections. If a woman once thinks herself superior to her husband, all authority ceases, and she cannot be brought to *obey* where she thinks she is so well enabled to *command*.

Sweetness and gentleness are all a woman's eloquence; and sometimes they are too powerful to be resisted, especially when accompanied with youth and beauty. They are then incentives to virtue, preventives from vice, and affection's security.

Never let your brow be clouded with resentment! Never triumph in revenge! Who is it that you afflict? the man upon earth that should be dearest to you! upon whom all your future hopes of happiness must depend—Poor the conqueror, when our dearest friend must suffer—And ungenerous must be the heart that can rejoice in such a victory.

Let your tears persuade: these speak the most irresistible language with which you can assail the heart of man. But even these sweet fountains of sensibility must not flow too often, lest they degenerate into weakness, and we lose our husband's esteem and affection by the very methods which were given us to ensure them.

Study every little attention in your person, manner, and dress that you find please. Never be negligent in your appearance, because you expect nobody but your husband. He is the first person whom you should endeavour

to oblige. Always make your home agreeable to him: receive him with ease, good humour, and cheerfulness—but be cautious how you inquire too minutely into his engagements abroad. Betray neither suspicion nor jealousy. Appear always gay and happy in his presence. Be particularly attentive to his favourite friends, even if they intrude upon you. A welcome reception will at all times counterbalance indifferent fare. Treat his relations with respect and affection: ask their advice in your household affairs, and always follow it when you can consistently with propriety.

Treat your husband with the most unreserved confidence in every thing that regards yourself, but never betray your friends letters or secrets to him. This he cannot, and, indeed, ought not to expect. If you do not use him to it, he will never desire it. Be careful never to intrude upon his studies or his pleasure: be always glad to see him, but do not be laughed at as a fond, foolish wife. Confine your endearments to your own fire-side. Do not let the young envy you, nor the old abuse you for a weakness which upon reflection you must yourself condemn.

These hints will I hope be of some service to my fair countrywomen.—They will perhaps have more weight when they know that the author of them has been married about a year, and has often with success practised those rules herself which she now recommends to others.

S. B.

August, 1784.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE. AN ACCOUNT OF A NATURAL ARCH IN WESTMORLAND.

S I R,

THE natural arch of which you will herewith receive a sketch is on the western side of a hill in Westmorland, called Methop or Medip Fell, and at a little distance from the village of that name. The singularity of this arch, and the circumstance of its not

having been hitherto described, at least by any author I have met with, may perhaps render it an object worthy the attention of such of your readers as pay regard to uncommon appearances in nature, and may tend to promote some enquiries, how the form of the

the several strata of which it is composed has been changed from the direction in which such strata usually lie.

High Methop or Medip is a small village, situated at the south-west corner of Westmorland, not far from the River Winster, which divides that county from Lancashire: the arch is by the side of the road leading from the market-town called Milthorp in Westmorland, to Cartmeal in Lancashire, and, as appears by the drawing, is formed of several layers or strata of the rock, which is lime-stone; the thickness of the arch is six feet four inches. The cavity, at the entrance, is five feet nine inches broad, and five feet six inches high, but diminishes so rapidly, that seven feet within the height it is no more than one foot six inches. About twelve or fourteen feet within the cavity is a spring, but the opening is at that part so small that it is impossible to determine which way the water is discharged, without examining the N. E. side of the hill, whence issues a pretty large current of excellent water. That a communication is open between these two sides of the hill, notwithstanding they are at a considerable distance from each other, is certain, for at high spring tides, especially in stormy weather, the sea wa-

ter is driven into the opening on the N. E. side, and rushes out of the cavity in the arched rock, with a force sufficient to drive a mill.

From the divisions or joints between the stones of which the arch is formed grow several ash trees, of considerable size, and a variety of smaller plants, particularly *harts-tongue*, of which the beautiful leaf, and agreeable colour, render the appearance of the whole rock highly picturesque.

The distance in a right line from this arch to the opening on the opposite side of the hill, whence issues the spring above-mentioned, has not that I know of been yet measured, but the arch-like form of the strata is there lost, and the stones lie there in nearly an horizontal direction.

If this account is satisfactory, I will at some future period cause a drawing of the N. E. opening to be made, with the exact measure of the distance between the two, and transmit it to you, with accounts of some other undescribed beauties in that part of the country, which merit the attention of the numerous parties who pass near them, in the fashionable and delightful tour to the lakes, although they have not been hitherto so much regarded as they deserve.

S. M.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE two following humorous papers, on the great evil of multiplying books, and accumulating them in libraries, are said to be the production of the Honourable Horace Walpole, Esq. They seem to have been written for the *World*, but were never published in that various, witty, elegant, and instructive picture of living manners, the plan of them not having been completed. The author is not the first who has touched upon this subject. The complaint is several thousand years older than the art of printing. "Of making many books there is no end," saith the sapient King, who preferred wisdom to riches, long life, or vengeance on his enemies, and who, if we may believe tradition, was himself no inconsiderable book-maker. "Μεγα βιβλίον μέγα κακόν. A great book is a great evil," saith the heathen sage, who also contributed his mite to increase the evil of which he complained.

THE WORLD. BY ADAM FITZ-ADAM.

"I cannot but think we should have more learning, if we had fewer books."

Preface to Baker's Reflections.

THE lovers of literature, whose passion for books is at least as great as it is laudable, lament the loss of the Alex-

andrian library, which is said to have contained seven hundred thousand volumes. Immeasurable as this loss was,

time and industry have prodigiously repaired it; and if I might escape being thought an absolute Goth, I would humbly be of opinion, that the destruction of that library was rather a blessing than a detriment to the commonwealth of letters. What may we suppose those many thousand volumes contained? Were seven hundred thousand volumes all worth reading? If they were, who would have leisure to read them? If they were not, at least as many as were good for nothing have happily met with their proper fate. These books, we may suppose, contained great treasures of philosophy, astronomy, geography, history, poetry, oratory, mathematics, &c. mighty entertaining novels, and a wonderful mass of knowledge relating to, and explanatory of, or perhaps more beautifully perplexing, the theory of Egyptian divinity and hieroglyphics. One cannot believe, though it contained greater quantities of ancient science and eloquence than what have reached our days, that this library was replenished with authors of superior knowledge, or with greater discoveries than we have received from our other venerable predecessors. And do we wish for more fabulous history, for more phantastic philosophy, for more imperfect astronomy, for more blundering geography, than we already possess under ancient names? I speak not in derogation of the ancients; but as their discoveries were very incomplete, and their traditions very inaccurate, why do we wish they were multiplied? When we reflect that half our present knowledge has sprung from discovering the errors of what had formerly been called by that name, we may comfort ourselves, that the investigation of truth is at least as easy, without so many false lights to misguide us, as if we knew how many more wrong conjectures had been made by our forefathers.

Not to mention how enormously this library would have procreated other libraries, what translations, commentaries, explanations, scholias, various readings, paraphrases, nay, what controversies would have been engendered by almost every volume in this capacious repository? Aristotle alone, whose works, or at least such as are called his,

are happily extant, was in so great repute about two centuries ago, that not less than twelve thousand authors are computed to have commented or written upon his works: and though the Alexandrian authors might none of them have founded such numerous sects, yet, considering the veneration paid to whatever is ancient, or to whatever is called learning, there can be no doubt but the existence of that departed library would have multiplied books to a degree which even the hardest students might have beheld with regret, as few are masters of such strength of eyes and constitution, or of such extended lives, as to be able to satiate their curiosity in such an ocean of literature, let in upon the already immense deluge of science. Some men, indeed, have been such giants in study, as to conquer Greece, Rome, Arabia, Persia, and even those impracticable strangers, the Copti. Some are renowned for reading sixteen or eighteen hours in the day; and one great hero of the republic of letters boasted, that he had so entirely exhausted all knowledge, that he was now reduced to read the history of the highwaymen. But few are now, alas, of such vigour! Few resemble the great Accursius, who boasted that he had corrected seven hundred errors in Claudian, as he rode post through Germany.

To say the truth, we have not only enough of ancient books, but are far over-stocked with both ancient and modern, considering either how little is read, or how impossible it is to read all that has already been written. In the latter respect, modern authors are far more excusable than modern readers. The authors write for the present hour, because they are not sure that to-morrow they shall be read. But as to readers, who are continually demanding new books, I should humbly suggest, that all books, however long ago they were written, are, to all intents and purposes, new books to such as never read them. People do not generally know what reservoirs of knowledge and pleasure are actually in being: there is no subject on which there are not already extant books enough to employ all the idle hours of those idle people who

who are in daily want of something new: perhaps it may not be exaggeration to say, that the only old books are such as are published every day. The mere catalogue of the Bodleian library composes four volumes in folio: the Vatican is still larger. The single Bannegorian controversy, at one, two shillings, or half a crown a pamphlet, cost upwards of thirty pounds: but these pieces, with others of the like nature, have, I believe, long ago been gathered to their forefathers, the Alexandrians. The journals of the war between the most Serene Princess Canning, and the Egyptian Sultana Mary Squires, makes no inconsiderable figure in modern libraries; and the important point of the restoration of judaism added considerable recruits to the classes of history and polemic divinity.

One Ferri wrote eleven hundred sermons on the Epistle to the Hebrews. Other laborious authors have been so puzzled to find out new subjects, or at least so determined to write new books, that they have composed catalogues of the different denominations of authors, or of such as have written under particular circumstances. Baillet not only published an account of *anti's*, that is, of such books as were written against others; but he undertook a work, in which he proposed to give a description of such books as had been intended to be written. Naudé collected a list of authors who had disguised their names; and another of great men who had been accused of magic. Decker composed an account of anonymous writings: Pierius Valerianus gave one catalogue of unfortunate learned men; and another of physicians who were poets; Kortholt, of bishops who had been poets; and Menage, of ecclesiasticks who had written bawdy poems. Ancillon was still more curious, for he made a catalogue of learned men who had written nothing at all. Hottinger, another grave trifler, has two whole pages filled only with the names of those who corresponded with him; and some years ago, there was a French *Abbé*, who commenced author upon a very new flock; by writing an account

of such authors as had presented him with their writings. The greatest wonder is, that none of these laborious compilers should have pretended to give a relation of such books as have long since perished, though their authors had, like Horace and Ovid, assured the world and themselves that their works would be immortal. But one need not go an hundred years back to give instances of the excessive increase of authors: the gazettes, novels, lives, dying speeches, magazines, dictionaries of our own days, are flagrant proofs of my assertion. Indeed, if the rage of publication continues in the same proportion, I do not see but all the world must be books; and that it will become as necessary to burn a field of books as a field of furze or stubble. The very means employed to lessen the abuse is an increase of it: I mean, all sciences are so over-written, that the very abridgements are an additional evil.

I can easily conceive, that a Chinese or Indian, hereafter visiting Europe, may acquaint one of his correspondents, in the hyperbolic style of the east, "That it is exceeding difficult to travel in these countries, by reason of vast waste tracts of land, which they call *Libraries*, which being very little frequented, and lying uncultivated, occasion a stagnation of bad and unwholesome air; that, nevertheless, the inhabitants, so far from destroying or rooting out what they so little either use or esteem, are continually extending these deserts; that even some of the natives, who have waded farther than ordinary into these forests, are fond and proud of transplanting them out of one part into another; and though they are sure that their own labours will be choaked up the next day by some of their neighbours, they go on in their idle toil, and flatter themselves with the hopes of immortality, for having contributed to extend a wilderness, into which nobody thinks it worth his while to penetrate. There are, indeed, some who, for fear of losing their way in the vast forest of learning, where it is pretended that every tree is a tree of knowledge, have endeavoured to per-

suade

* *Abbe de Marolles.*

suade their countrymen to pluck up all, root and branch, excepting one or two favourite trunks, from which they pretend all knowledge may be gathered, in which all arts and sciences are included. Indeed, they do not totally agree upon which are the authors who thus contain all erudition. One party pretend it is their Alcoran; the other an ancient poet called Homer: the former seem to study their religion with a poetic imagination; the latter are as willing to fight for their opinion, as if it was a religious enthusiasm." But not to dwell too long in the person of an imaginary future satirist, I shall revert to my first proposition, that there are already books enough, if the world is really disposed to read; and that both regret for old perished authors, which we do not know whether they were good or bad, and appetite for new books, which we do not care whether they are good or bad, are equally marks of a false, vitiated taste. The former

lamentation were agreeable to the pedantry of the last age, when, provided a man did but write pure classic Latin, it mattered not how trifling and ridiculous were the topics.

Scaliger and Cardan, two great potentates in the empire of learning, had a profound dispute whether parrots were ugly creatures or not; and both used in great abundance those anonymous weapons of abuse, which were so much in vogue with the literati of that age: I may, perhaps, have occasion, in another paper, to give some account of the scurrilous wars which were formerly waged by the gravest professors in most of the universities and schools from Sienna to Leyden. The fondness of the moderns for books, books, new books, puts me in mind of certain country gentlemen, neighbours of Balfac, who made him a visit, and after a thousand speeches, assured him, that it was incredible how great a veneration they had for him and *Messieurs ses Livres*.

THE WORLD. BY ADAM FITZ-ADAM.

IN my last, I hinted at some of the inconveniences attending the present inundation of books; and I have the satisfaction of hearing from all hands, that a reformation of this abuse would be universally acceptable. Some of the greatest devourers of books, from whom I expected most opposition, have exhorted me to proceed in the scheme I have conceived of lessening the number, assuring me that they have laid in such a stock of science, as will enable them to furnish the world with complete bodies of all useful knowledge, in a far less compass than it lies in at present. The illiterate part of my disciples protest, that it is nothing but the prodigious number of books which deters them from setting about to study in earnest; and they offer me, if I will reduce all literature to a few plays, poems, and novels, to make themselves perfect masters of all the knowledge that is requisite for gentlemen. I have long been sensible how great a discouragement the very sight of a large library must be to a young beginner. The Universities recom-

mend to me to abolish what is called *polite learning*. They observe, that the jesuits, who, among many pernicious arts, have sometimes been serviceable to the world, have already, as far as in them lay, annihilated one Roman author, Lucan, by omitting him, when they illustrated all the other classics for the use of the Dauphin; but I believe the objection lay not against his poetry, but his principles; the freedom of which I am sure must be very agreeable to each good lady *almater*. One of them, who formerly placed Mr. Locke's Essay on Human Understanding in her Index Expurgatorius, has very prudently recognized the merit of that treatise; and, I am persuaded, has such a veneration for the author, that she would highly condemn me if I were even to attempt destroying his essay on Government wherein he exposes the monkish doctrine of hereditary right.

Armed with all the above-mentioned authorities, I declare myself invested with a dignity, namely, *Inquisitor of the World of Books*: and, in imitation of

other great potentates, who, after establishing their dominion by force, have endeavoured to satisfy the world by some, however far-fetched, descent, I declare myself issued, in a right line, from the two peculiar monarchs, who, of all mankind, could derive to me the best title to the province I have undertaken, of pronouncing upon all books and sciences, and in consequence of that, of proceeding to burn and destroy such as I shall disapprove. The first of these princes was the very patriarch of my genealogy, even Adam, who, as Pineda, a very competent judge, assures us, understood all sciences but politics; and his deficiency in this branch of human learning was not to be ascribed to any imperfection in the universality of his genius, but merely because, in his time, there were no princes, no ambassadors, no Ratisbon. The other prince from whom I have the honour of being descended, was Chi Hoang Ti, Emperor of China, a much injured name; of whom Pere du Halde, in particular, forgetting the respect due to crowned heads, is so gross as to say, that a certain ordinance of his, which I am going to mention, *rendit son nom & sa memoire execrable a la posterité*. The venerable decree which this impertinent Jesuit anathematizes was—not, as one should think by his stile, an order like Herod's for the murder of the innocents; no, it was only a decree for burning all the books in China. But, before I enter upon the discussion of this decree, I shall, in a few words, recapitulate the chief events of my ancestor's reign, which will vindicate his memory, and prove him to have been as well qualified to sway a sceptre as any prince that ever sat on a throne. If unavoidable misfortunes should have reduced us to a less shining, less exalted rank, we flatter ourselves that the prudence and justice of our administration, in the universal monarchy which we have assumed over *follies* and *books*, will show that we have not degenerated from our great predecessor.

Chi Hoang Ti lived about two hundred and thirty-seven years before Christ, and, according to the genius of the age, committed great conquests, and

LOND. MAG. Sept. 1784.

rounded his dominions at the expence of his neighbours, with as much prudence as if he had studied politics in a French school. The only slip he seems to have made, was in listening to the project of a sea captain, the Columbus of his time, who advised his Chinese Majesty to send out a colony to some of the islands of Japan, not indeed to discover new worlds, but on a more important scent, a remedy for long life; a nostrum treasured up in one of those little islands. The Emperor, my great grand-father, had, as appears by other circumstances, a particular partiality for medicines, and readily gave ear to a scheme that was at once to prolong the blessings of his reign over his subjects, and to add so great a jewel to his dispensatory. He entrusted the captain with one or more ships, and three hundred persons of each sex, with whom the adventurer founded a little kingdom in one of the islands, and was so ungrateful as never to send his sovereign a single phial of the precious elixir. The Emperor, whose mind was always filled with great projects, soon turned his thoughts to establish the duration, if not of his reign, at least of his empire; and with a spirit which has seemed prophetic, apprehending incursions of the Tartars, he set about building that immense wall to divide the two nations, which was finished in five years, which exists to our days, and which did not, however, answer the purpose for which it was projected. The next great action of his reign was publishing the celebrated decree for burning all the books in China, excepting only such volumes as treated of architecture or physic, two sciences which the affair of the sea captain, and the erection of the great wall, prove to have been the predominant passions of his Imperial Majesty.

Some malevolent historians ascribe this sentence to his jealousy of the glory of his predecessors; a motive unworthy of the heroic virtue of a prince, who had out-conquered, out-built, and taken more physic than any of his ancestors. Such petty envy may rage in little souls. We read that Justin burnt all the authors from whom he compiled

his history; and that Trebonian, the lawyer, commissioned by Justinian to reduce the civil law to a practicability, that is, to a size capable of being studied by the professors, and understood by the sufferers, laid waste and demolished the volumes, tracts, charters, decrees, pleadings, reports, &c. from whence he extracted the body of the civil law as it now stands. But the reasons which our great ancestor himself vouchsafed to give are, I do not doubt, the truest, as they certainly are the noblest precedent to justify a parallel proceeding. He reduces them to these (for it must be observed that the Chinese are as laconic as the Lacedemonians themselves); "*Books (said Chi Hoang Ti) encourage idleness, cause neglect of agriculture, lay foundations of factions.*" These golden rules I will keep in my eye, to regulate my future conduct. I shall not allow people to think they are busy because they are reading: I shall not allow that there is any merit in having read a vast number of books; it is indifferent to me, whether a man's feet have travelled over so many miles of ground, or his eyes over so many acres of paper: I shall recommend it to several grave dignitaries, to lay aside all such reading as was never read, and to buy a plough and a team, and cultivate a piece of land, instead of labouring such barren soil as their own brains, or the works of obsolete authors; and I shall be for entirely abolishing all books whatever that treat of any kind of government, as, to be sure, no nation ought to know that there is any form preferable to what is established among themselves. A Russian that was to read Algernon Sidney might grow to fancy that there are milder systems than living under the jurisdiction of the knout!

The last instance I shall produce of the Chinese monarch's wisdom, was his refusing to quarter out his dominions among his sons. He died in peace, and master of immense treasures, having lived to see large crops of rice from vast tracts of land, which before his time had borne nothing but *libraries*.

In the havock I meditate, I shall confine myself to whole bodies of

science, not piddle with single authors, or separate treatises. As I have perused very few books myself, it would be an endless task, were I to set about the examination of what tracts do or do not deserve to be committed to the flames; and I have too little of the modern critic in me, to condemn any private work because I happen to dislike the name, person, or country of the author. However, not to proceed too rashly, I shall accept the assistance of a friend of mine, who is a prodigy of erudition, not only from the quantity he has read, but from his frankness in owning that he has read an infinite deal of trash: he is a near relation by the mother of the celebrated librarian, Magliabechi, who being asked to lend a certain book (it must be nameless) out of the Great Duke's library, replied, "That book! there is no such a book in our library; indeed, I know of but one copy of it, and that is in the Grand Signor's collection; it stands the sixth book on the fourth shelf of the left hand, near the window."

My friend's name is Christopher Polyglot; a man of extreme benevolence, and very useful to all that consult him, though, to say the truth, his knowledge is of little service to himself: for when he attempts to compose any work himself, the ideas of what he has read, transmitted through a very faithful memory, flow so fast upon him, that he blends every science and every language, and does not even distinguish in what tongue he designs to write. He, but two or three years ago, intending to write a pamphlet against the Jew bill, began with these words: Josephus says, that ΟΙ ΙΥΔΑΙΟΙ *ever urba PERIPHER* *outaient leurs*; and I saw him one morning extremely puzzled with not being able to understand a Greek author, whom he did not perceive that he was reading backward. He is very sensible of his misfortune, and says, he believes he might have made some figure in the republic of letters, if he had never read above twenty thousand books, and understood but six or seven languages. One great merit of my friend is, that he has a thorough contempt for conjectural antiquities; nobody honours more than he

he does, the elegance of the Greeks arts, the sumptuousness of Roman buildings, the valour and wisdom of our Gothic ancestors, and consequently nobody admires more any remnant of each nation, which is entire enough to disclose their taste, their magnificence, the strength of their fortifications, or the solemnity of their devotion. But Mr. Polyglot despises a platform, nay a Stone Henge, if it is uncertain whether its pedigree be Roman, Druid, or Saxon; whether in its state of existence it was an entrenchment, a temple, or a

* It was written at Christ-Church, Cambridge, by Richard West, Esq. a young gentleman of great genius, who died at the age of twenty-six. He was son to Mr. West, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, by Elizabeth, daughter of Bishop Burnet.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,
GIVE me leave to send an old problem, in hopes that the novelty of the solution, together with a new circumstance gained from thence, will recompence you for inserting it.

“When is that part of the equation of time which arises from the obliquity of the ecliptic a *maximum*?”

Let ABE be the equator, P its pole, ACD the ecliptic, PDE the solstitial colure, and PCB another secondary to the equator passing through C, the place of the sun at the time required. The question is to find the point C where the difference between AC and AB is the greatest. Now, since in the right angled triangle ACB, $\text{rad.} : \cos. \angle A :: \text{tang. AC} : \text{tang. AB}$, and the ratio of rad. to the $\cos. \angle A$ is given, because the $\angle A$ is constant, therefore the ratio of the tangent of AC to the tangent of AB is given; and also the ratio of the $\text{tang. AC} + \text{tang. AB}$ to the $\text{tang. AC} - \text{tang. AB}$; but this last ratio is shewn, by the writers on trigonometry to be the same with the ratio of $\sin. \frac{AC+AB}{2}$ to the $\sin. \frac{AC-AB}{2}$; consequently this ratio is also given, and the $\sin. \frac{AC-AB}{2}$ varies, as the $\sin. \frac{AC+AB}{2}$ does; and is, therefore, a *maximum* when $AC+AB=90^\circ$. Hence, we can now determine the point C. For, making the angle C the middle part, we have by *Napier's Theorem*, $\text{rad.} \times \cos. \angle A = \text{tang. AB} \times \cot. AC = (\text{because } AC+AB=90^\circ) \text{tang.}^2 \text{AB}^*$. The usual solution which is given to this question; namely, that the cosine of the declination is a mean proportional between the radius and the cosine of the obliquity of the ecliptic, is easily derived from the foregoing. The answer, therefore, is, that the equation is greatest when the longitude is the complement of the right ascension, which happens when the cosine of the declination is equal to the tangent of the right ascension, and each of them equal to a mean proportional between the radius and the cosine of the obliquity of the ecliptic.

I am astonished that the person who answered the 3d question in your Magazine for March, concerning Maclaurin's limit, did not give the true limit which serves for all

equations. It is $\frac{q^2-2pr+2s}{n.n+1} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$ instead of $\frac{q^2-2pr+2s}{n} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$, and seems to be one of those

E e 2

errors

* This conclusion has been exhibited long ago; but from different principles, and a very different mode of reasoning, by the late ingenious Mr. Thomas Allen, of Spalding in Lincolnshire. See *Lectures Divinæ* for 1766. A. 1.

errors to which posthumous books are extremely liable. The investigation may be this:

Take the general equation $x^n + qx^{n-1} + sx^{n-2} + \&c. = px^{n-1} + rx^{n-2} + tx^{n-3} + \&c.$ Square both sides of the equation, and $x^{2n} + q^2x^{2n-2} + s^2x^{2n-4} + \&c. = p^2x^{2n-2} + r^2x^{2n-4} + 2prx^{2n-4} + \&c.$ Arrange the terms, and make the whole $= 0$, and we have

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x^{2n} + 2qx^{2n-1} + q^2x^{2n-2} + \&c. \\ - p^2x^{2n-2} - 2prx^{2n-4} + \&c. \\ + 2sx^{2n-2} + \&c. \end{aligned} \right\} = 0.$$

Put now z for x^2 , and we get an equation the roots of which are the squares of the roots of the original equation; namely,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} z^n + 2qz^{n-1} + q^2z^{n-2} + \&c. \\ - p^2z^{n-1} - 2prz^{n-2} - \&c. \\ + 2sz^{n-2} + \&c. \end{aligned} \right\} = 0.$$

Therefore, if $a, b, c, d, \&c.$ be the roots of the original equation, it follows that $p^2 - 2q = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 \&c.$ and $q^2 - 2pr + 2s = a^2b^2 + a^2c^2 + \&c.$ And since there are $n \cdot \frac{n-1}{2}$ combinations, by two and two, in n quantities, it is evident, by following your correspondent's reasoning, that the theorem given above is the true one.

γ DRACONIS.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

35. QUESTION (V. April) answered by the proposer, CAPUT MORTUUM.

LET C be the center of the given circle touching the lines ES, ER , that form the given angle RES ; and let SR be another right line drawn to touch the circle in any point Q , and cut ES, ER in the points S and R .

Draw CT and CW parallel to ES and ER respectively; also let EB be drawn through the center C : draw, moreover, RO perpendicular to CB , meeting CW in O , and ST parallel to RO ; join also O and T . Then, because the parallels ES, CT, ER , and CW are equidistant, SR and OT will bisect each other in G . Join C and Q , draw DA parallel to RO or ST , join A and P , draw QB parallel to AP and let B and G be joined.

Because the angles CDA, CQP are right ones, the triangles CDA, CPQ are similar; and QB being parallel to AP , the triangles CPA, CBQ will also be similar; hence CD is to CQ as CA is to CP , as CQ is to CB . Now CI being equal to CQ , both of them being lines drawn from the center to the circumference of a circle, CD is to CI as CI is to CB ; that is, CI is a mean proportional between CD and CB : but this is the property of an hyperbola passing through the point G , the vertex of which is I , its axis CB , asymptotes CT and CW , and TO a tangent between the asymptotes, touching the hyperbola in the point G : GB is, therefore, an ordinate to the axis CB , and consequently perpendicular to it, as is proved by the writers on conic sections.

In like manner, it appears that the opposite hyperbola, which has its vertex in V , will bisect the intercepted segment (SR) when its inclination is such as to cut the lines SE, RE , (produced, if necessary) on the other side of the circle.

Q. E. I.

56. QUESTION (I. May) answered by TASSO, the proposer.

It is evident from the question that x is greater than $37x$ and less than $38x$: assume, therefore, $37x + b = x$; and, by substituting this quantity in the given equation, we have $41x^2 + 1 = 74bx + b^2$, where x is manifestly greater than b and less than $2b$. Make $b + c = x$, and the equation will be $34b^2 - 1 = 41c^2 + 8bc$, where b

is greater than c and less than $2c$. Put, therefore, $c+d=b$, and substitute it in the last equation; from which there will result $15c^2+1=60cd+34d^2$, in which it is evident that c is greater than $4d$ and less than $5d$. Substitute, therefore, $4d+c$ for c , and the equation will be $34d^2-1=60de+15e^2$; where it is manifest that if d be taken $=2e$, the values of each may be expressed in whole numbers, e^2 , and consequently e also being equal 1, d is therefore $=2$: hence, $c=9$, $b=11$; and therefore $x=20$; and, of course, $z=751$.

57. QUESTION (II. May) answered.

ANALYSIS.

Let ABC be the given triangle; and suppose that the point P in the side BC is that which is to be determined: suppose also that the lines CD and BE are drawn from the angular points C and B to make with the sides AB and AC , respectively, the angles CDB , CEB , equal to the angles which the lines drawn from the point P are to make with these sides. Now, if the point P were known, it is manifest that the lines PF and PG , drawn from that point parallel to the lines CD and BE would be known also; and, consequently, the squares on these lines. Let PH be drawn parallel to AB , and HD will be equal to PF , and consequently given: more over, if from H , HI be drawn perpendicular to HD and equal to PG , and D and I be joined; the lines HD , HI being given, their squares will be given; and, consequently, the square on DI , which is equal to the sum of them: DI is therefore itself known. Let DK be drawn parallel to HI ; and, through C and I , CI to meet it in K . Then, because of the similar triangles PCG and BCE , PCH and BCD , ICH and KCD , PG is to BE as PC is to BC , as HC to DC , as HI to DK . But PG is equal to HI ; consequently BE is equal to DK . Hence we have this

CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the lines CD and BE to make the given angles with the sides AB and AC . Draw DK perpendicular to CD , and equal to BE ; and join C and K . Apply from D to the line CK , DI , equal to the side of the given square; and draw IH parallel to KD , meeting CD in H , and HP parallel to AB , meeting the side BC of the given triangle in P , the point required.

DEMONSTRATION.

Draw PG parallel to BE , and PF parallel to CD . Then, by reason of the similar triangles PCG and BCE , PCH and BCD , ICH and KCB , we have PG to BE as PC to BC , as HC to DC , as HI to DK . But DF is, by construction, equal to BE , therefore PG must be equal to HI ; and, consequently, as PF is equal to HD , by Euc. I. 34, the squares on HI and HD are equal to the squares on PG and PF ; that is, by Euc. I. 47, as DHI is a right angle by construction, to the square on DI , the given square, by construction.

Q. E. D.

Mr. William Kay, of Wakefield, gave the preceding ANALYSIS: the COMPOSITION is by W. C.

58. QUESTION (III. May) answered by NUMERICUS.

To find the least multiple of 71 that exceeds a multiple of 47 by 19, put x for the multiple of the former, and y for that of the latter: then will $71x-19=47y$, and $\frac{71x-19}{47}=y$, a whole number by the nature of the question. But $\frac{71x-19}{47}=x+\frac{24x-19}{47}$; and as x is a whole number $\frac{24x-19}{47}$ must also be a whole number; and, consequently, $\frac{48x-38}{47}$, which is the double of it. But $\frac{48x-38}{47}$

$=x + \frac{x-38}{47}$, which being a whole number, and x a whole number by the question,

$\frac{x-38}{47}$ must be a whole number; which when x is the least possible will be $=0$,

for it cannot be a negative number, because 38 is less than 47, and x must be positive by the nature of the question. Consequently $x = 38$; and $38 \times 71 = 2678$, is the least multiple of 71 that exceeds a multiple of 47 by 19.

This method is general, let the given numbers be what they will: for, x being first taken from the value of y as often as may be, the remainder may be doubled and x taken from it continually, until the coefficient of x be either unity, or a common measure of the difference between the given difference of the two multiples and the coefficient of y . But it will frequently happen that this process may be much shortened by taking the sum or difference of some two of the remainders, after the unknown one has been taken away, as directed above: and this is exemplified in the following resolution of the other case of this problem. For, let x and

y be as before; then $47y - 19 = 71x$: consequently, $\frac{47y-19}{71} = x$, a whole number.

$\frac{94y-38}{71}$ must therefore be a whole number; but $\frac{94y-38}{71} = \frac{23y-38}{71} + y$: and as

y is a whole number, $\frac{23y-38}{71}$ must be a whole number, and therefore $\frac{46y-76}{71}$ will

be a whole number; which being taken from $\frac{47y-19}{71}$, a whole number, will leave

$\frac{y+57}{71}$ a whole number also; which, when y is the least possible, must be equal to 1;

for it cannot be $=0$, or a negative number, and therefore $y = 71 - 57 = 14$: and $14 \times 47 = 658$, the least multiple of 47 which exceeds a multiple of 71 by 19. Q. E. I.

This question was also answered by Taffo.

TO OUR MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENTS.

EVERY collection of Mathematical Questions which has hitherto been offered to the public have been proposed rather as challenges from one person to another, than as difficulties which the proposer would be glad to have explained; though this latter is, in our opinion, not only a more liberal, but a more natural way of conducting such a correspondence: and as such a plan has been lately proposed to us by a very eminent mathematician, as more eligible than the usual one, we shall, in future, adopt it. In which case it is to be understood that we require no answers from any person with the questions he may think proper to propose, unless he chooses to send them, and such questions as have answers sent with them shall be marked with an asterisk (*). The questions which have no answers sent to them, by the time they come in course to be answered, shall be passed by, until answers are sent; and notwithstanding answers may be sent and inserted, yet, if another person shall afterwards send a better, or even an answer founded on different principles, it shall be inserted also: but the editor will not hold himself obliged to answer any question, nor yet responsible for the propriety or possibility of them.

The following questions, though not intended by the proposers of them to be inserted under these regulations, are to be understood as being so, as well as all the questions which have been already proposed and remain unanswered.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

QUESTION 71, by Mr. R. CARLISLE.*

The solution given by Mr. Emerson to problem 32, p. 470 of his miscellanies, being I imagine not right, it may perhaps with propriety be repropounded. It is this, "If two bodies, p and q , be suspended by ropes on the axis in peritrochio; to find the pressure on the axis, when the bodies are left at liberty to descend."

QUESTION 72, by TASSO.*

In a plane triangle, there is given the difference of the sides, the difference of the segments of the base, made by the perpendicular, and the difference of the base and perpendicular, to determine the triangle.

QUESTION 73, by SENEX.*

Mr. Simpson, p. 38 of his *Dissertations*, proposes to determine the height of the tides at any planet: it is here proposed to examine whether his computation be true or false; and if false, to point out the error.

The answers to these questions may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin in Paternoster-row, London:

P O E T R Y.

P R O L O G U E

To Mr. HAYLEY'S *Tragedy of LORD RUSSEL*.

Written by Mr. COLMAN.

Spoken by Mr. PALMER.

THE bard, whose tragic strains we now rehearse,
Hath often charm'd you with his varied verities;
Beguiling o'er his lines the vacant hour,
Oft have you felt and own'd his muse's pow'r!
Now to this roof we bring his favour'd page,
And force him, half reluctant, to the stage;
The stage, where those who simple nature paint
Fear lest their strokes, too faithful, seem too faint.
For *here* the artist, with a desperate hand,
And broad pound brush, not pencil, takes his stand;
Anxious to make his cloth at *distance* strike,
Daubs, in distemper—rather *large* than *like*.
Thron'd in high car, and usher'd by loud drums,
From *Bedlam* some Great Alexander comes!
Appeals with noise, and labours to surprise,
“The very faculties of ears and eyes!”

Yet, Britons never have disdain'd to grace
The natural heroes of a milder race!
Cato's firm bosom, and expiring groan
For virtuous Liberty, they made their own.
Yet *Cato's* steel but sign'd his country's fate;
For with him died the freedom of the state!
Your own calm *Russel*, by his nobler end,
Freedom's mild martyr, prov'd her firmest friend;
Rous'd by his fate, a band of heroes rose,
To sovereign tyranny determin'd foes;
Champions of faith and law, their awful stand
Chac'd Bigotry and Slavery from the land.
To vindicate an injur'd nation's claims,
Nassau and Brunswick join'd their glorious names!
To Britain her dear liberty ensur'd,
Stamp'd her great charter, and her rights secur'd!
To guard those rights, old England's noblest pride,
To guard those rights, our gallant *Russel* died.
Britons attentively his tale shall hear,
Nor blush at patriot woe to drop a tear;
A tear they'd sanctify with streams of blood,
Dying, like *Russel*, for their country's good!

P R O L O G U E

To the new *Farce of HUNT THE SLIPPER*.

Spoken by Mr. BANNISTER, Jun.

TO *Hunt the Slipper!* 'tis a dangerous name;
At once that hunts the *jest*, and finds the
game,

A mere *drag scent* to pull on th' author's back
Each snarling *cur* of Criticism's pack.
Like the poor hare, his nerves with terror shake,
While, sportsmen-like, they kill for killing sake:
The loud and dread *vieu hollow* stops his breath,
And critic catcalls sound the note of death!
Yet, of the *sport* no true keen honest lover
Will, like a *poacher*, mob the game in cover.
Give him fair play—judge when *ŷ* chase is done!
He only begs you'd let him have a—*run*.

But, lest this *hunted* simile we tire,
If not one more *sublime*, we'll take one *bigger*.

Since 'tis the *ton* to travel to the moon,
Our author dares to launch his air-balloon.
He sends it off, the sport of wayward chance;
Yet boasts not one material brought from France;
No—his is true old English home-spun stuff,
Nor rais'd by one inflammatory puff!
Oh! may he find good-nature's milky way,
Nor near the critic's harsh *attraction* stray!
For the poor author, tho' up many a stair,
To garret mounted—yet can't live on *air*;
The Muses give, while half-starved poets write,
Ideal food—but real appetite.
His “airy nothing” don't presume to claim
“A local habitation and a name;”
May it be playful, round the fancy sport,
And let its *lightness* be its best support!
But, should soft Candour lend her genial breeze,
With spring elastic it will mount with ease;
Will gain new vigour each succeeding night,
And to the very gods* will wing its flight!—

P R O L O G U E.

Spoken at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-lane,
before the *Tragedy of LORD RUSSEL*, which
was performed on Friday, the 20th of August,
1784, by ladies and gentlemen who never
appeared on any stage.

Written by Dr. STRATFORD.

ONE hundred years since god-like RUSSEL
bled,
Since hoary time rain'd sorrows on the dead;
On RUSSEL rain'd the brightest boast of fame,
And lent eternity his glorious name.
Too proud for party, honour all his pride,
He lived for England, and for England died:
Thus CHATHAM, by no dog-star faction fir'd,
Triumphant, in his country's arms expir'd:

Our

* The upper gallery.

Our sun extinguish'd, terror shook the ball,
And heaven resounded at her hero's fall.
Tho' truth pour'd golden light along the years,
And crown'd her martyr high o'er all his peers;
Black Rancour burn'd, to blait each heaven-born bloom,

And Murder throw'd virtue in the tomb.
Then, like *Vesuvius*, blaz'd up honest rage!
Then Justice lighten'd from the impassion'd page:
Then Liberty, from her star-studded throne,
Down darting, mark'd the model all her own:
For liberty, like air, all unconfin'd,
Like reason, *Magna Charta* of mankind;
The mean, the partial purpose heaps with scorn,
But beams like gladness laughing from the morn;
Beams upon all, tho' at Heaven's high command
She pours her brighter blessings on our land;
Beams upon all, though nations prostrate lie;
Not owns one charer'd slave beneath the sky.
Nor less the *enthusiast* spurns her equal sway;
The screech-owl blind, amid the blaze of day;
Time yawn'd—and all was false fanatic light,
Mad meteor sweeping thro' the polar night;
Time woke—and ruin into Chaos hurl'd
The constitution, wonder of a world!
That sun round whom each stated planet turns,
When Majesty in all her glory burns,
Body and soul, are king and people—prove
Our sovereign lives but in his people's love;
His people, too, their father all adore;
For virtue never brighter blaz'd before.
Faction and falsehood to the venal slave,
Freedom to Britons, freedom to the brave.
“Come the four corners of the world in arms,”
Unshaken we, but by our own alarms:
For let but Britons, Heaven's heroic race,
Hush the hoarse war of faction into peace,
Britain herself a world—shall ever stand,
And dash the roaring billows from her land.
Yes! *RUSSEL*'s blood still reigns in honest veins,
For freedom—* look, immortal freedom reigns.

The OCCASIONAL ADDRESS

Written and spoken by Mr. LUCAS before Dr.
STRATFORD's *Tragedy of LORD RUSSEL*,
on Friday evening, Aug. 24.

[*The Prompter calls aloud in his place.*]

CALL, call'm, boy! where's he that's to begin?

[*The speaker enters on the opposite side, trembling.*]

I'M here, Sir *PROMPT*! tho' trembling in my skin.

† This awful sight! I never can proceed †—
Unless their plaudits aim me for the deed—
What magic in that sound! My fears disperse,
—An other cheer—and then—I *may* rehearse!
§ I bend in thanks. And tho' untrain'd by *ART*,
Tho' far unequal to one *SCENIC* part;
Tho', like to all who tread these boards to-night,
Unmerr'd, unhing'd, the victims of *afright*;
Yet by *YOUR* favour thus inspir'd, and bold,
A simple tale, as simply wrote as told,
To *YOUR* indulgent ears will I unfold.

Once on a *TIME*—the *PLACE* must sure be
HERE.

For who, like Britons, claim the Muse's care?—
A travell'd bard launch'd in an air-balloon,
From some poetic quarter of the *MOON*,

By great good-look of fortune, wind, and weather,
Was dropp'd (so says the tale) exactly *HITHER*.

Suppose him then all-anxious in his zeal
For *LITERATURE*, and the *DRAMATIC* wall
Suppose, thus eager, he unhappily prov'd
His finance injur'd for the Muse he lov'd!
For some there are—(but that is *entire noui*)
Who do not *always* give the bard his due;
And tho' he spurn at *WEALTH* court only *FAME*,
What other trade can stand a *losing game*?

On these two grounds, our voluntary troop,
(New-levied forces, an unpractic'd grouper)
Comes forth to-night, in *LITERATURE*'s *defence*;

And trusts an *AUTHOR* to your better sense;
Trusts *Y* your favour, prov'd in *RUSSEL*'s praise,
Their monument of honour will upraise;
Nay, trusts their *SPOUTING*—Oh, the *horrid*
shame!

Pray, damn it, and prevent their further blame!
No, they must speed, with souls so nobly kind
To every dawn of merit in the mind.
Propitious then, O aid the double cause!
Lo! *SCIENCE* smiles, secure of your applause.
And that the *MUSE* should suffer by her art,
Awakes each gen'rous feeling of your heart!
To these we trust, *Y* *HONEST VOTES* to give—
(And may no future *SCRUTINY* remain!)
So shall each *ACTOR*, in his proper sphere,
Record the partial praise indulged him *HERE*.

The ADDRESS

Spoken before the second and third representations
Dr. *STRATFORD*'s *Play of LORD RUSSEL*.

BEFORE this brilliant house once more we
bend,

From deep distress to save a sinking friend:
In friendship's cause to act a generous part,
And do *Y* good which warm'd his patron's heart.
For tho' unblest in these his tragic lays,
Bright genius crown'd his early youth with bays;
In Grecian strains he bade the Muses sing,
And urg'd his flight to heav'n on Homer's wing.
He taught the Nine in their lov'd sounds to speak
And our first father, e'en Adam, Greek.
He bade, thro' ages dark, remote, and far,
His British tree a Grecian scion bear;
And treading soft o'er all the classic dead,
Plac'd Homer's crown of bays on Milton's head.

But now around misfortunes, whirlwinds fly,
Obscure the day, and blot the light on high:
Fate threatens aloud, thro' all the Stygian dark,
To dash on Scylla's rocks his little bark.
Loud surges roar, once pleasing prospects frown,
And floods of trouble'd waters press him down;
Yet still our port, our hapless friend to save,
We brave each blast, and stem each stormy wave:
No vain contention brought us here to-night,
Or taught our bard, with other bards to write.
Too much we dread the night's approaching heat;
To risk, in Drury's plains, a mean defeat;
For who can see surrounding ruin hurl'd,
Or stand, unshock'd, amidst a bursting world?
Thro' all these scenes we've us'd *Y* pruning knife,
And each part breathes with renovated life.

Fresh flowers to your impatient eyes we bring.
And the soft Muse has prun'd each rust'd wing.

* Looking to the whole house.

† Looking round the house, frighted. ‡ Crouching back. § Bows to the audience.

To you she strives each beauty to adorn,
And culls the rose from ev'ry pedant thorn;
And now, methinks, soft beams of mercy rise,
To shed a rainbow in these stormy skies!
Oh! may no further ills assail us here,
And not a turtle's feather feel this air.
Oh! may we find some calm benignant ray,
Like Lethe's tide, to take all faults away;
So shall the fears which late perplex'd each breast,
By your kind smiles, be gently laid to rest.

EPILOGUE to the SAME.

Written and Spoken by Mrs. B. B. B. B. B.

AS one who 'scapes the horrors of a dream,
And hails the grateful joy of morning beam,
So have I 'scap'd the more than Stygian flood
Of tyrants scorn, and a lov'd husband's blood;
'Scap'd with delight from dark ideal pain,
To the true blessings of the present reign;
Where every virtue sparkles round the throne,
With native worth, and beauty all our own.
Thus, tho' my vessel was on danger's brink,
Bound for its Cape—Good Hope shall never sink.
And let creation's lords say what they will,
Thank Heaven! we have the odds of talking still;
Else how could I, the tragic business over,
So soon the power of utterance recover;
Like Milton, cast on evil times and tongues,
My part required prodigious strength of lungs;
One lonely female, thro' five acts to brave
On Sorrow's ocean each tempestuous wave,
With no kind pilot in the tragic storm,
Where grief assaulted me in every form,
Thrown by our author on that hectic age
Of lawless appetite, and bigot rage;
I freely own the melancholy part
Has left a mournful something at my heart;
A soft regretting languor, quite unfit
For this attempt, where chaste, yet ready wit,
Should, like the lightning of those radiant eyes,
Correct, delight, enliven, and surprise.
Wild are my numbers, and my feelings quick,
Nor have I yet acquired one play-house trick:
But sure the hearer will vouchsafe to blend,
Nay, lose the critic in the generous friend,
In Friendship's cause a volunteer I came,
Intreating pity, yet submit to blame;
And tho' a stranger to dramatic lore,
I but presume to tremble on this floor.
Yet the great motive which inspires my heart,
Might to a Siddons some new charms impart,
Extend her fame, if wider it can spread,
And add the fairest laurel to her head.
Away then, fear, despondency, and doubt,
My better angels drive such traitors out;
Command our labours, and let your desire
Forbid that Ruffel should again expire.
The dragon censure's wakeful eye-lids sleep,
Create and lengthen the dread monster's sleep,
While we the harvest of his slumbers reap;
So shall the author find this honour'd piece,
And your protection prove a golden fleece.

PROLOGUE

To Mr. HAYLEY'S Comedy in Rhyme, called
THE TWO CONNOISSEURS.

Written by Mr. COLMAN.

Spoken by Mr. Wilson, in the character of Bayes.

OUR manager, long since a *connoisseur*,
To gain full houses throws out many a lure.
LOND. MAG. Sept. 1784.

By novelty all rivalry to smother.
Play follows play—one just as good as t'other;
And now, to lull the dragons of the pit,
Two Connoisseurs take counsel, wit with wit.
As thieves catch thieves, so poet, convicted poet;
Their plan's all wrong—and I must overthrow it.

I am an author, too; my name is *Bayes*;
My trade is scribbling; my chief scribbling, plays.
Many I've written, clapp'd by houses cramm'd—
Acted with vast applause!—and some few *damn'd*:
But ne'er try'd aught so *low*, or so *sublime*,
As tragedy in prose, or comedy in rhyme.

A comedy in rhyme! the thought's not new:
'Twas try'd long since—and then it would not do.
What happy point the dialogue can crown,
Set to the hacknied tune of *Derry-down*?
What Pegasus in flight can reach the spheres,
With bells, like packhorse, ginging at his ears?
Smart prose gives hit for hit, and dash for dash,
Joke after joke, like lightening, flash on flash.
Retort so quick, and repartee so nimble,
'Tis all Prince Prettyman, and sharp Tom
Thimble!

As the piece stands, no critic could endure it.
'Twould die, but *Bayes* has a receipt to cure it.
And little *Bayes*, egad, has long been known
To make the works of others all his own.
Whate'er your piece—'tis mine if you rehearse it;
Verse I *transprose*; and if prose, I *transverse* it.
Say but the word, I'll pull this drama down,
And build it up again, to please the town.
The thing's unfashion'd—yet it has some soul;
The fable's neat—the character are droll;
The scope and moral has a right intention,
And asks no added labour of invention.
Rhyme's the mere superstructure; down it goes;
The old foundation shall support my prose.
If here and there some sparks of genius shine,
I will not drop a thought, nor lose a line—
So damn this play, that you may come to mine!

EPILOGUE

To THE TWO CONNOISSEURS.

Written by E. TOPHAM, Esq.

Spoken by Miss FARREN.

AS manners alter with the varying times,
To-night you've seen a Comedy in Rhymes;
Where wit—where moral, all in metre flows—
—Say, would you choose an epilogue in prose?
“Do, if you dare!”—you'll tell me—Ah! we
know it,
There's nought so damning as a prosing poet.
Besides, if, anxious for your country's good,
The *serniaty* hath fir'd your free-born blood;
If the cool vestry late hath been your care,
Perhaps you've had enough of *prosing* there;
Where the cramm'd poll, before so plump and gay,
Lessens, by law—at half a vote a-day—
And, on fair argument and sound pretence,
A member may be found—some ten years hence.
Prose then we drop: for in this stage-truck hour,
Much is the aid we want, and great the power;
For sure our little army soon must yield,
When Drury's mighty monarch takes the field,
When Ruffel's rival excellence gives birth
To patent tragedies, and mournful mirth:
Where one eternal handkerchief scarce dries
The exhaustless tears, that flow from Bedford's
eyes;
F i

Where crape and fables deaden all the scene,
Till Hubert pops his pleasant head between:
Till James, York, Russell, Peters, all engage,
And boxing Jetties clears the crowded stage.

Oh! had such mighty sorrows fill'd my mind!
Me—whom stage artifices and salary bind,
The weighty task had surely broke my heart—
“For I'm no volunteer, and can't depart!”*

If such of tragedy the pleasing pain,
Say—who would shut y' doors of Drury-lane?
“To act or not?—to let the house—that's all—
“To get a little cash—or none at all?”

Friends to the trade, and left the market drop,
As one shuts up another opens shop;
For now, releas'd from length of pantioil toil,
One house of greater actors sleeps awhile,

* The gentleman who performed the character of Hubert, in Dr. Stratford's *Lord Russell*, attempted to quiet the tumult of mirth which his appearance always excited, by the following address: “Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg leave to tell you that we are but volunteers in the service, and if you don't choose to hear us, we can depart.”

Where wit and argument for ever jar,
And “*Ayes and Nays*” keep up continual war.
Here India triumphs—there unmuffled tea—
And patronage is balanc'd—by bohea!
While commutation-window-tax between
Pays her ten-pounds—for ten-pence fav'd on green.
Nor these alone complete the general din:
Without we grumble, as we scold within—
The quicken'd post-office laments its cure,
And clerks still wish “*their posts*” were slow and sure.

Such are the novelties whose force engage,
With grief or joy, this tragi-comic age!
May we “the living manners” still pursue,
And find your approbation ever new!

L I T E R A R Y R E V I E W .

ARTICLE LXXX.

ANECDOTES of the Russian Empire; in a Series of Letters, written a few Years ago from St. Petersburg. 8vo. Cadell.

(Concluded from Vol. II. page 324.)

THE numerous classes of new publications, and the small portion of our magazine which is allotted to the Literary Review, has obliged us to defer the conclusion of our account of this entertaining volume to the present number. We shall now finish this article:

LETTER XX. Contains an account of the funeral of the Princess Kurakin, the ceremony of which Mr. Richardson represents as being very solemn, though the loudness of the lamentations was such as to destroy the pleasing melancholy which such sights ought to produce.

LETTER XXI. Exhibits a translation of the hymn chaunted at the asparagus, or last embrace of the princess. It was written originally in Greek, by the famous Joannes Damascenus, and translated from him, for the use of the Russian church, into the Slavonian dialect. It is curious, as, indeed, is every part of the description of the funeral ceremony.

LETTER XXII. Gives us an account of a poor library belonging to the Academy, and of some relics of Peter the Great.

LETTER XXIII. Contains an admirable translation of a German poem,

intituled *Abiran, or the Victim of sanctified Vice*, which our readers cannot but remember to have seen, in the poetical department of our magazine for February last, Vol. II. p. 127.

LETTER XXIV. Journal of the weather for fifty-five days during the winter 1769-70.

LETTER XXV. Account of a comet, which was seen in Russia, in the year 1769, with an account of some other comets. This is an ingenious and entertaining letter.

LETTER XXVI. Presents us with a description of the famous equestrian statue of Peter the Great, and of the rock intended for the pedestal.

LETTER XXVII. Imitations of some German fables, which will have a place in some future number of our magazine.

LETTER XXVIII. to Letter XXXIV. Contains some very curious and interesting accounts of the state of the Russians, as well peasants as men of rank, with reflections on their government, modes of punishment, and on their national character. In these seven letters our ingenious author has displayed great insight into the human heart, and evinced no common share of observation. We lament that our

confined limits will not permit us to transcribe the whole of them—we must content ourselves with referring our readers to the book.

LETTER XXXV. Contains some verses on the death of a nightingale.

LETTER XXXVI. Account of goods exported from St. Petersburg in 1769, by 326 English ships, and 247 of other nations. These commodities cost at first above 6,964,504 roubles.

LETTER XXXVII. Contains an account of the abdication of Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia, in the year 1730. This curious and interesting narrative was translated from the Italian, by a friend of Mr. Richardson.

LETTER XXXVIII. Description of the Hospodar or Prince of Wallachia, who was taken prisoner by the Russians, at the reduction of Chotzim. He was restored to his dominions at the peace, but as he was suspected of having proved false to the Sultan, our readers will not be surprised to hear that he was soon after assassinated in his palace.

LETTER XXXIX. Contains anecdotes of the battle of Kabul, and of the Count Romanzow, who defeated the Vizir and the grand Turkish army. The following anecdotes deserve transcription:

“The count's earliest passion was the love of military glory: his superior understanding soon convinced him, that improvement in his profession could not, at that time, be obtained in Russia; and his eagerness determined him to a measure which his perseverance and address enabled him to execute. He left his own country without the knowledge of his friends, and enlisted as a private soldier in the army of his Prussian Majesty. Here he continued for some time; was at length discovered; received promotion suited to his rank; and did not return to Russia but in obedience to the commands of his sovereign. This anecdote receives some confirmation from an expression in a letter from Romanzow to the British ambassador, delivered by a Scotch officer who had been recommended to him by his lordship, and who served with distinguished honour to himself as a volunteer in the Russian army. Of that letter, written originally in French, the following is an extract:—‘I confess I have always been ambitious of having the good opinion of your nation. I had much intercourse with the natives of your country in my youth; and I reckon among them many particular friends. Besides, the obligations I owe to the late Marechal Keith, that is to say, all the knowledge I have in my profession, and consequently all my fortune, shall make me, on all occasions, ardently desire to render justice to the

merit of Englishmen. It is a sort of retribution; and the worthiest incense I am capable of offering to the manes of that great man.’”

LETTER XLI. In this letter, we find the following description of his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, the famous brother of the present King, who was then on a visit to the Empress of Russia.

“Prince Henry of Prussia is one of the most celebrated generals of the present age. So great are his military talents, that his brother, who is not apt to pay compliments, says of him—that in commanding an army he was never known to commit a fault. This, however, is but a negative kind of praise. He reserves to himself the glory of superior genius, which, though capable of brilliant achievements, is yet liable to unwary mistakes; and allows him no other than the praise of correctness. To judge of him by his appearance, I should form no high estimation of his abilities. But the Scythian ambassadors judged in the same manner of Alexander the Great. He is under the middle size; very thin; he walks firmly enough, or rather struts, as if he wanted to walk firmly; and has little dignity in his air or gesture. He is dark-complexioned; and he wears his hair, which is remarkably thick, clubbed, and dressed with a high toupee. His forehead is high; his eyes large, with a little squint; and when he smiles, his upper lip is drawn up a little in the middle. His look expresses sagacity and observation; but nothing very amiable: and his manner is grave and stiff rather than affable. He was dressed, when I first saw him, in a light blue frock, with silver frogs; and wore a red waistcoat, and blue breeches. He is not very popular among the Russians; and accordingly, their wits are disposed to amuse themselves with his appearance, and particularly with his toupee. They say he resembles Sampson; that all his strength lies in his hair; and that, conscious of this, and recollecting the fate of the son of Manoa, he sufers not the nigh approaches of any deceitful Dalilah.”

The letter closes with a humorous description of a masquerade, and brilliant firework.

LETTER XLII. Presents us with an account of the consecration of the waters. This ceremony is as follows:

“A pavilion, supported by eight pillars, under which the chief part of the ceremony was performed, was erected on the Moika, a stream which enters the Neva between the winter palace and the Admiralty. On the top was a gilded figure of St. John; on the sides were pictures of our Saviour, represented in different situations; and within, immediately over the hole which was cut through the ice into the water, was suspended the figure of a dove. The pavilion was surrounded with a temporary fence of fir-branches; and a broad lane from the palace was defended on each side in a similar manner. This passage, by which the procession advanced, was covered with red cloth. The banks of the river,

and the adjoining streets, were lined with soldiers. The Moika, in honour of the event commemorated by this solemnity, is always dignified, on the 6th of January, with the name of the river Jordan.

"On the present occasion the Archbishop of Novogrod presided; and the first part of the service was performed in the Imperial chapel. The procession then advanced, by the passage above-mentioned, to the Jordan of the day. It consisted of musicians, inferior clergy, and dignified clergy, with all their usual parade of tapers, bannets, lofty mitres, and flowing robes. They ranged themselves within the pavilion, and were soon after joined by another procession of such of the Empress's court and family as chose to be present at this solemnity; for the Empress, owing to some indisposition, was absent. No parade of priests and levites, even in the days of Solomon, and by the banks of Shiloh, could be more magnificent. After the rite was performed with customary prayers and hymns, all who were present had the happiness of being sprinkled with the water thus consecrated and rendered holy. The standards of the army and the artillery received similar consecration; and the rite was concluded with a triple discharge of musquetry.

"The Russians conceive that the water, thus sanctified, possesses the most singular virtues. Accordingly, the multitude who were assembled on the outside of the fence, and the guard surrounding the pavilion, when the ceremony was over, rushed with ungoverned tumult to wash their hands and their faces in the hallowed orifice. What pushing and bawling, and scolding and swearing—to get rid of their sins! the priests of different churches, and many other persons, carried home with them large quantities of holy water; and believed themselves in possession of a most invaluable treasure."

The letter thus concludes:

"I have heard that a priest, in immersing a child, for baptism is performed here by the immersion of the whole body, let it slip, through inattention, into the water. The child was drowned; but the holy man suffered no consternation. 'Give me another (said he, with the utmost composure) for the Lord hath taken this to himself.' The Empress, however, having other uses for her subjects, and not desiring that the Lord should have any more, in that way at least, gave orders, that all children to be baptized in the Jordan should henceforth be let down in a basket."

LETTER XLIII. Contains very sensible reflections on the effect of pompous religious rites, on the devotion of the worshipper.

LETTER XLIV. Is written by a friend of Mr. Richardson, in answer to the thirty-second letter in this collection, the subject of which was, the administration of justice in Russia. The spirited remarks and acute observations on the punishment of crimes, of which this letter is full, are replete

with sense and ingenuity, and pronounce it the production of no common writer.

LETTER XLV. On the progress of the feudal system in Russia. This is an admirable letter, and we are sorry that its length will not allow its transcription.

LETTER XLVI. Concerning the causes that duelling and single combat have not been so usual in Russia as in other countries in Europe. The reasons assigned are ingenious and convincing.

LETTER XLVII. An account of the establishment of an English theatre at St. Petersburg, with the prologue spoken at the opening of it. The Empress, it seems, came in upon them without previous notice, and was so pleased with their performance, that she ordered a new playhouse to be prepared for their reception.

LETTER XLVIII. Contains a letter from Count Orloff, whom many of our readers may remember to have seen in England a few winters since, to Rousseau—and the Citizen of the World's answer. We shall transcribe them both:

COUNT ORLOFF TO ROUSSEAU.

"YOU will not be surpris'd at my writing to you; for you know men are apt to have singularities: you have your's, and I have mine: these are things of course. My motive for writing to you is not less so: I have observed you for some time going from place to place. I know the reasons of this by public rumour; and perhaps I am misinformed, as public rumour is not always true. I believe you are now in England with the Duke of Richmond; and I suppose that there you are happily situated. Nevertheless, I have taken it into my head to tell you, that I have an estate, distant sixty versts, that is, about ten German miles, from St. Petersburg, where the air is healthy, the water admirable, and the little hills surrounding the lakes form walks very well suited for contemplation. The inhabitants are ignorant both of English and French; and still more so of Greek and Latin. The curate can neither argue nor preach; and his sheep, in making the sign of the cross, are satisfied in good earnest that they have done all that is needful. Now, Sir, if ever this place suit your taste, you may come here and live. You shall have your wants supplied, if you chuse. If not, you shall have hunting and fishing. If you tire of solitude, and choose conversation, it is in your power. But in all, and above all, you shall suffer restraint in nothing, and have obligations to none. Besides, your retreat may be as secret as you incline: and, in that view, I would advise you, if you can bear the voyage, to come by sea. By taking that route, you will be less teased by inquisitive persons than if you came by land."

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"All this, Sir, I thought it my duty to tell you, out of gratitude for the instruction which your books, though they were not written on my account, have afforded me: and am, Sir, with much respect, &c."

ROUSSEAU's Answer.

"YOU would pass, Sir, for a person who has singularities. In truth, it is a singularity to be beneficent without self-interest. It is much more so to be beneficent from so great a distance, and towards a person with whom you are not acquainted. Your obliging offers, the manner in which they are made, and the description of the dwelling you intend for me, would be fully sufficient to draw me thither, were I less infirm, better able to travel, and younger than I am, and if you were situated nearer the sun. Besides, I would be afraid, lest, in seeing him whom you honour with an invitation, you should feel some regret. You expect a sort of learned man, a rare talker, who ought to repay your hospitality with wit and fine speeches; and instead, of this, you would have but a very plain and simple man, whose taste and misfortunes have rendered him very solitary; and who has no other amusement than to pass the day in herbalizing; but who finds, in conversing with plants, that peace, so pleasing to his heart, which men have refused him. I will not, therefore, go to live in the house you mention; but, Sir, I will always, with gratitude, remember the offer you have made me; and I shall sometimes regret that I am not there to enjoy the goodness and friendship of its owner."

"I intreat you, Sir, to accept of my sincerest thanks."

LETTER XLIX. Contains the translation of a Greek hymn.

LETTER L. Remarks on the great variety of strangers at St. Petersburg, with an account of the Seraskier of Bender, an Emir, and descendant of Mahomet, who was taken prisoner at Bender.

ART. LXXXI. *L'Ami des Enfants. The French of M. Berquin. Vol. VI. 12mo. Elmly. 1s.* *The Children's Friend. Translated from*

THIS volume contains, I. Old John. II. Dorinda and Antony. III. The Little Snarler. IV. The Instructive Disappointment. V. The Secret of Pleasure. VI. The Bird's Nest. VII. The Page, a drama in one act, imitated from the German of M. Engel.

This is a rich volume, but not the age of infancy alone must be benefitted by the perusal of these volumes—youth and manhood must submit to receive instruction, from the tales written to inculcate every amiable virtue into childhood! Let the perusal of the following stories defend our assertion.

THE LITTLE SNARLER.

OH, most unhappy children, who have had the misfortune to contract vicious habits! It is

LETTER LI. Abstract of a Russian catechism.

LETTER LII. Account of a Circassian princess, the widow of Donduc Ambo, Chan of the Calmuc Tartars.

LETTER LIII. A pestilential disorder in Russia, with a narrative of the massacre of the Archbishop of Moscow, who attempted to remove a picture of the Virgin Mary, to which the people flocked in crowds for relief, instigated by mercenary priests, who received rewards from the healthy as well as the sick to expose it publicly.

LETTER LIV. Answer to some objections to the remarks on the national character of the Russians, in a former letter.

LETTER LV. Contains some curious observations on the fate of the Jews, by a friend of the author.

LETTER LVI. And last, contains extracts from a journal of Mr. Richardson's voyage from Cronstadt to Copenhagen.

Thus concludes this volume, from which we have derived great entertainment. We have already bestowed our commendations on the plan, and the various parts of this work, and we are now happy to repeat them, and to add, that in general, the *easy style* of the letters cannot fail of pleasing the reader, while their *contents* interest him.

to reform, and to console you, that I relate the history which you have now to read. It will teach you, that it is always possible for you to amend yourselves, when you have the spirit and courage to resolve upon it from the bottom of your hearts.

Rosalmond, till she reached her seventh year, was the joy and delight of her parents. At that age, when the first dawning of opening reason ought to shew us the hideousness of our failings, Rosalmond, unhappily, only betrayed a new defect; which cannot better be described, than by comparing it with the perpetual growling of a little snarling cur, who runs yelping after every body he sees, and appears to make it his constant aim to snap at their legs, and bite them.

If, by any mistake or accident, one of her play-things happened to be touched, she frowned, and looked discontented, and muttered between her teeth for a quarter of an hour.

If she was reproved, however gently, she hastily arose, stamped with her feet, and threw

the chairs, tables, and furniture about the room.

By degrees, neither her father, her mother, nor any body in the house, could tell how to endure her.

It is true, she sometimes repented her misbehaviour, and shed tears in secret, at finding herself become an object of general aversion, even to her parents; but the bad habits into which she had fallen soon regained their full power, and her disposition grew every day more peevish and humourfome.

One night, which happened to be Christmas eve, she saw her mother going into her own room with a basket under her cloak.

Rosamond attempted to follow her; but Mrs. Freeman ordered her to return to the drawing-room. At this command, she looked more cross and pouting than ever, and shut the door with such violence, that she shook every window-frame in the house.

Half an hour after, her mother sent for her. What, then, was her surprise, to see the room illuminated with twenty wax-candles, and the table spread with the most beautiful toys! she could not utter a syllable, from her transports of pleasure and admiration.

Come hither, Rosamond, said her mother, and read, in this paper, for whom it is these things are designed. Rosamond approached, and perceived in the midst of the toys an open note. She took it, and saw, in capital letters, the following words:

FOR AN AMIABLE LITTLE GIRL, AS A REWARD FOR HER GOOD-NATURE.

Rosamond looked down, but said nothing. Well, Rosamond, said her mother, for whom do you think that is meant? Not for me, answered Rosamond, while the tears started into her eyes.

Here is another note, cried Mrs. Freeman: see if you have any better claim to that.

Rosamond took it, and read:

FOR A GRUMBLING LITTLE GIRL, WHEN SHE CONFESSES HER FAULTS, AND PROMISES, AT THE BEGINNING OF A NEW YEAR, TO CORRECT THEM

O, this is me, this is me! cried Rosamond, running up to her mother, and crying bitterly,

Mrs. Freeman wept too herself, from mingled concern at the bad temper of her daughter, and from joy at the repentance and shame which seemed now awakened in her.

Come, then, cried she, after a short silence, take what belongs to you; and may God, who has given you grace enough to see your failings, give you strength to reform them!

No, my dear mama, answered Rosamond: these things ought only to belong to the person who deserves the first note. Keep them until I am that person myself. You will tell me, I know, when you think me good enough.

This answer gave Mrs. Freeman much pleasure. She collected the play-things, and put them all into a cabinet, and then, presenting the key of it to Rosamond, said, Here, my dear child; you shall yourself open the cabinet, when you think you are entitled to what it contains.

Six whole weeks now passed, during which Rosamond was not once out of humour.

One day, about this time, she threw her arms

round her mother's neck, and, in a voice hardly loud enough to be heard, fearfully said: may I open the cabinet, mama? Yes, my love, answered Mrs. Freeman, kissing her with the utmost tenderness; but tell me, Rosamond, how is it you have managed to correct your disposition so well, and so speedily? By thinking of nothing else, mama, replied Rosamond; and indeed I must own it has sometimes cost me dear: but every morning, and every night, and a hundred times in the day besides, I prayed to God to give me grace to mend myself.

Mrs. Freeman wept over her with joy and fondness. Rosamond instantly took possession of her play-things, and, in a short time, of the hearts of all her friends.

Her mother, soon after, related this happy change in the presence of a little girl who was guilty of the same fault: and the little girl was so much struck by what she heard, that she immediately formed the resolution of copying Rosamond, and becoming equally amiable.

Her project had the same success: and thus Rosamond not only grew happier herself, but pointed out the road of happiness to all who were willing to follow her example.

And what sensible and well-brought-up child would not also endeavour to imitate a conduct, which both honour and felicity are ready to reward?

THE SECRET OF PLEASURE.

I wish I might do nothing but play all day long, mama, cried little Laura to Mrs. Draper, her mother.

Mrs. DRAPER. What! nothing else for the whole day?

LAU. Yes, mama, nothing else at all.

Mrs. DR. I have no desire but to make you happy, my love; but I am sure playing too long will only tire you.

LAU. Playing tire me, mama! O no, indeed! you shall see if it will.

Laura then, jumping at every other step, flew in search of all her play-things. She soon got them together: but she was quite alone, for her sisters were employed in studying with their several masters till dinner-time.

She enjoyed her liberty at first with all possible spirit, and, for one whole hour, was perfectly happy: but, after that, she began to grow weary, and every moment took from her some portion of her pleasure.

She had already looked at her play-things, once after another, an hundred times; and now she knew not what to do next. Even her favourite doll displeased and tired her.

She went to her mama, and begged she would tell her of some new amusement, and play with her a little herself; but, unfortunately, Mrs. Draper was engaged in settling some affairs of importance; and she was, therefore, forced to refuse Laura's request, however unwillingly.

The little girl then seated herself mournfully in a corner, where, uncomfortable and yawning, she waited till her sisters had finished their lessons, and were allowed to find entertainment for themselves.

This time at last arrived. Laura ran up to them, and, in a doleful voice, told them how

long the morning had seemed to her, and how impatient she had been for their coming.

They now made choice of their most favourite plays, in order to raise the spirits of their little sister, who was tenderly loved by them all.

But, alas! their kindness was in vain. Laura declared that she was quite sick of all these plays already, and that they did not give her the least pleasure; and added, she believed they were all in a plot against her, not to choose any game that she liked.

Adelaide, her eldest sister, who was a young lady of ten years of age, and very sensible and reasonable, now took her by the hand, and said to her, with great sweetness:

Look at us all, Laura, one after another, as we stand here together; and then I will tell you who among us it is that occasions your discontent.

LAU. And who is it, sister? for I am sure I can't find out.

ART. LXXX. *Observations on the Passage to India, through Egypt, and across the Great Desert, with occasional Remarks on the adjacent Countries, and also Sketches of the different Routes; by James Capper, Esq. Colonel in the Service of the East-India Company.* 4to. Robson.

THE information which this book contains will be of so much service to every traveller who proposes to visit India by land, that we shall transcribe the passages which may prove particularly useful, and give them the form of one continued narrative.

“The principal objections I have heard mentioned against a voyage to Europe by the way of Suez are the expence, the inconvenience, and the danger of it. The expence would be trifling to a man of fortune, or when divided between two or three persons would be less to each of them, than going round the Cape of Good Hope; the navigation of the Red Sea being now tolerably well known, can in a proper season no longer be deemed dangerous; and as to inconvenience, I know of none but what might be almost entirely removed by means of a little money properly applied.

“Those who undertake long journeys in Europe are obliged to furnish themselves with bills of exchange, but on this they are not indispensably necessary; a person of character may give credit to any amount the whole way for drafts upon England or India; but if you do not choose to be without a sufficient supply of ready money, you should take with you Venetian sequins, which are very portable, and at the same time current in all countries between India and England.

“I presume you will find no difficulty in getting an interpreter to attend you, who speaks both the Arabic and Turkish languages; the former is absolutely necessary from the entrance of the Red Sea to Suez, the latter is mostly used by all men of distinction in Egypt.

“During the month of November, at which time I should propose to you to leave Madras, the voyage round the island of Ceylon is extremely tedious; I should imagine, therefore, it would be more eligible for you to apply to the

ADM. That is only because you have not looked at yourself. Yes, my dear Laura, it is nobody but yourself; you see very well that these plays still amuse us, notwithstanding we have played at them so often, and that even before you were born. But we are just come from doing our tasks, which makes every thing seem new to us. If you had earned your pleasure, as we have done, by working, you would find it as sweet as we do.

Laura, who, child as she was, did not want for understanding, was much struck by her sister's discourse. It taught her that, to be really happy, it was necessary to mingle useful exercises with pleasant diversions. And I know not whether, since that time, she would not have conceived a greater dread of a whole day of mere pleasure, than of one filled up with every employment, such as was suited to her age.

government of Bombay, for one or more of the Company's cruisers, to be sent about the middle of November to Anjengo, the one for yourself, and another small one for a tender or pilot-vessel; the captain of the ship on which you embark, will of course take care to lay in a sufficient stock of every kind of provision for your table, but, above all, he should be directed to take plenty of water from Bombay, for that on the southern part of the Malabar coast is but indifferent, and the best to be got in the Red Sea is scarcely drinkable.

“It is usual for ships in the month of November to work up the Malabar coast by the assistance of the land and sea breezes as high as Porca or Cochin, and then with the N. E. wind to stretch over to the westward, and make Calpini and Schulipar, two of the Lacadivi's; after leaving these the next land you see is the island of Socotra, which is situated near the entrance of the streights of Babelmandel.

“You will lose very little time by stopping at Mocha, which is the first seaport town on the east coast of the Red Sea within the gate, where you may procure all kinds of refreshments, particularly plenty of most excellent grapes.

“The sheep at Mocha are very dear, being all brought over as an article of trade from the opposite shore of Abyssinia: it appears, however, very extraordinary, that the natives of the southern part of Arabia Felix, who breed the finest horses, mules, and asses in the world, should neglect to breed sheep, which doubtless would thrive very well in the same pastures; especially as mutton and lamb constitute a principal part of their own food.

“The view of Mocha from the sea will probably induce you to go on shore there; the houses, mosques, minarets, and even the walls of the place are white-washed, which at a distance gives an air of neatness to the town, but the inside of it you will find by no means correspond with its external appearance. The governor will certainly send you an invitation by the Company's broker to come on shore; and if you accept of it,

I am persuaded he will receive you with the utmost respect. We were introduced to him as common travellers going to Suez, on our way to Europe. After some general conversation about our intended journey, which continued about a quarter of an hour, pipes, sweetmeats, and coffee were then brought, and at last a censer to perfume the beard and clothes, the introduction of which, in all eastern countries, you know, Sir, is intended as a hint for taking leave. If you choose to sleep on shore, the broker will conduct you to a house belonging to the Company, built in the Arabian stile. The broker is a native of Guzerat, and speaks both English and Moors.

"It is at Gedda that the disagreeable part of the voyage commences, for within a degree or two at most north of this place you generally lose the monsoon, and meet the N. W. wind, which, as I have before observed, prevails above ten months of the year in this part of the Red Sea. The Gedda pilots, who make an annual voyage backwards and forwards to Suez, may probably shorten your voyage at least a fortnight, or perhaps three weeks.

"There are many large towns on the east side of the Red Sea between Gedda and Suez, but as one Arabian town differs very little from another, after having seen Mocha it would only be loss of time to stop either at Yambo or Tor; the former a place of great trade not far from Medina; and the latter a small port, inhabited principally by pilots, where there are wells of tolerable good water. Tor is about five-and-thirty miles from Mount Sinai, near to which there is a convent of Greek Christians, said to have been founded by the Empress Helena, and dedicated to St. Catharine. If you have any curiosity to see this convent, in all probability, by writing to the monks, permission might be obtained from the Arabs to pass unmolested from Tor; but the Arabs and monks are not always on good terms, as the rapacity of the former, the defenceless state of the latter, and the bigotry of both parties, occasion frequent disputes between them. The monks, to guard against any surprise, constantly keep their doors shut, and when they have occasion to go out or come in are drawn up in a balcony to one of the windows of their convent, which are not less than forty feet high; but they seldom however go out, having every article of provision for their table within their own walls, which are rather more than three quarters of a mile in extent.

"The voyage from Tor to Suez may easily be performed in one day with a fair wind, but at any rate in five. Immediately as a ship appears in sight of Suez, a boat is sent on board, to enquire the purpose of her coming; and the officer generally brings a present from the governor. As the messenger is a man of some rank, it is usual to salute him with three guns, and to entertain him with coffee, tobacco, sweetmeats, &c. When he returns on shore, he will carry a letter for you to any person at Cairo, and it will be forwarded by express the same evening, together with an account of your arrival, to the principal Bey of Cairo, who is called Sheikh Belled. It would not be prudent to write any secrets in the letter. Your rank you may conceal or mention, as you think proper. In my

opinion, supposing they have no reason to suspect you of carrying money or jewels to any great amount, it would be better to make yourself known. They may indeed expect presents accordingly, but then their attention to you will also be proportioned to your liberality to them, the difference of expence will be but trifling to a man of fortune; and the conveniences you will derive from being thought a person of high station will be very great. Lord Al. Percy, who was at Cairo in the year 1776, appeared there in his proper character, and was treated with great politeness, nor, if I was well informed, was there a great disproportion between the presents he gave, and those he received in return. A person who from necessity is obliged, or from disposition inclined to be a rigid economist, should not attempt to travel for curiosity or pleasure in the Levant; where the insolence and bigotry of the natives can only be got the better of by an appearance of wealth and liberality; should business oblige him to pass that way he must do the best he can. The governor of Suez is generally one of the Beys or Lords who compose the Aristocracy in Egypt; his rank of course entitles him to some attention.

"The most acceptable presents you can offer them are short double-barrelled silver mounted guns or pistols, if well mounted the better, china bowls, small French gold repeating watches, shawls, keemkaubs, or pieces of muslin. Any of these things given to the governor of Suez, and also some trifle of the same kind to the officer of the customs, who is a servant to the Grand Signor, and appointed by the Bathaw at Cairo, will ensure you great respect, and prevent your baggage from being searched and tumbled. A cautious man or an economist might object to a declaration of your rank, lest your supposed wealth being communicated to the Arabs, should tempt them to attack you in passing the desert; for my own part, I do not think there is any danger of it; and, indeed, I am convinced there is more risk in subjecting yourself to be discovered by accident, than by publicly avowing your rank, and that the purposes of your journey are curiosity and amusement. The present Duke de Lafoens, a Portuguese nobleman, was incognito at Alexandria nearly at the same time that Lord Percy appeared there in his proper character, and whilst the latter was allowed to ride on horseback, attended by guards, and received presents of horses, and other things, nearly equivalent to what he gave to the Beys, an order was issued to arrest the former, and it was with some difficulty, that, assisted by Mr. Baldwin, he made his escape on board a ship lying at Alexandria. The Sheikh Belled has great authority over both the Turks and Arabs, and, therefore, protected by his guards, which, probably, he would send to escort you as soon as he is informed who you are, you would pass the isthmus of Suez without any danger of being molested.

"The distance from Suez to Cairo is not more than seventy miles. The danger, with common discretion, appears to me perfectly imaginary; and as to fatigue, you may travel in a tukt-rawan, or litter carried by camels or mules; these machines are easily procured at Cairo, but it would be most advisable for you to get one

made at Bombay of bamboo, which would be both light and commodious, and serve you both as a travelling carriage and a tent.

"When the day of your departure from Suez is fixed, you should make a large provision of bread and ready dressed meat, fowls, mutton, &c. the season being cold, such things will keep good for three or four days, which is longer than you can well be on the road to Cairo. Your party will always halt at night, when you may dress any thing, if you prefer hot victuals to cold. There is no water on the desert, and, therefore, I would advise you to take a few dozen bottles in buckets from the ship; for that at Suez is rather brackish, and besides the Arabs carry their's in skins, which are not always very clean.

"Notwithstanding I think there is no danger of being molested by the Arabs, especially after having taken the precautions I have already mentioned; yet, to put it past a doubt, I would advise you, when the passport comes from Cairo, to send your baggage forwards a couple of days before you. The Arabs, unless tempted by the hopes of plunder, or provoked by some act of hostility, are never guilty of any violence to travellers of any denomination; therefore, if your baggage passes unmolested, which must ever be the sole object of their attack, your person will be perfectly safe. This journey might be performed with great ease in eighteen or twenty hours, but then your baggage must be left behind, nor will you easily persuade your escort to keep up with you at this rate of travelling.

"The face of the country nearly resembles that of the great desert, being barren, and entirely destitute of trees, excepting a few of the Egyptian thorn, bearing a yellow flower. Within about twenty miles of Cairo, you meet with rocks, amongst which you may find a stone that resembles petrified wood beautifully variegated.

"It is necessary to get to Cairo before sun-set, at which time the gates are shut; for if you arrive five minutes after they are closed, you will be obliged to pass the night very uncomfortably in the suburbs, amongst poor Arabian huts. But, independent of this inconvenience, it is very desirable to be near Cairo about the middle of the day, to enjoy a most pleasing prospect.

"When about three miles from Cairo, from the summit of one of these hills, you perceive the city situated in a fertile valley, and watered by the Nile, which meanders at the side of, and beyond its walls, through a rich country, as far as the eye can reach each way. To the S. W. is an immense high rock, at the foot of which, and adjoining to the town, is the citadel and palace; to the north and N. W. the buildings cover a space of at least ten or twelve miles in circumference, amongst which are many magnificent tombs or mosques, whose domes and adjoining columns give a variety to this view, surpassing even that of the best built towns in the Catholic countries, where the churches add greatly to the beauty of their external appearance. The weather was rather hazy the day we were on this hill, or I should suppose we must also have perceived the pyramids in the back ground of this charming landscape.

"Upon entering the gates of the city you are not stopp'd and interrogated, as you generally are
Lond. Mag. Sept. 1784

coming into the towns on the continent of Europe. but your guides conduct you immediately to the house of your European correspondent, and he the next day will settle with the officers of the customs about your baggage: if they have sealed up your trunks at Suez, as they usually do, you should not suffer those seals to be taken off, or broken, for they may be glad of such a pretence for threatening you with the displeasure of government, in order to demand a considerable bribe for hush money. After your arrival at Cairo, I would advise you, as well for health as for pleasure, almost immediately to repair to the hammam or bagnio.

"The day of your arrival at Cairo, you must determine whether or not you will visit the Sheikh Belled, and the Bashaw, which will, I suppose, in a great measure depend upon their own behaviour, or rather perhaps upon the character in which you choose to appear. If you travel incognito there will be no occasion for you to go near them; but in that case you must submit to the mortification of riding about on a jack-ass, as all Christians do, excepting those who have express permission to use a horse: but as Lord A. Percy, and also Lord Charlemont before him, were both allowed horses, your agent no doubt will be able to procure you the same indulgence; but then, as I have already observed, presents of some value will be necessary both to the Sheikh Belled and the Bashaw.

"Egypt is divided into twenty-four provinces, each of which is governed by a Sangiack or Bey: the major part of these twenty-four Beys reside at Cairo, where always once a week, and sometimes oftener, they sit in council, called by them the Divan: the Sheikh Belled is the president of the council, and executive member of the government; his office is somewhat similar to that of the Doge of Venice, with rather more authority, but that indeed depends upon a variety of circumstances, such as whether he is a man of great abilities and firmness himself; whether he is supported by a large party amongst his colleagues; and whether or not he is on good terms with the Bashaw. When I was at Cairo, the Sheikh Belled was rather a weak man, and owed his safety to the mutual jealousy of two rival Beys, nearly of equal power, who both aspired to his place. The Bashaw is sent from the Porte, as Viceroy on the part of the Grand Signor; if he can contrive to sow sedition amongst the Beys, and secretly attach himself to the strongest party, whilst he seems to observe a strict neutrality, he sometimes acquires more influence than even the Sheikh Belled himself; but then he must act with great care and circumspection, for should his intrigues be discovered, and the adverse party to his prevail, he certainly will be obliged to quit the country.

"The manner of his dismissal is characteristic of the gloomy and arbitrary proceedings of this oriental republic. The Beys having come to a resolution of sending him away, dispatch a Carracoulouk from the Divan or council to his house, who approaches the place where the Bashaw is seated, and having silently turned up the corner of the carpet, abruptly goes away; he is, however, obliged to carry an order with him, which he puts into his bosom, leaving out a
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corner of it so as to be plainly perceived. The name Carratoulouck signifies a black messenger, for he is dressed in black, with a sort of bonnet on his head, of the same colour.

"The Bahaw never pretends to oppose this mandate or rather hint from the divan, knowing that resistance would very probably cost him his life. He, therefore, as soon as possible, retires quietly to Boulako, situated about two miles and a half to the westward of Cairo; or when he suspects a violent degree of resentment against him, he proceeds to Rosetta, and thence by the first conveyance to Cyprus, where he remains untill he hears from Constantinople.

"The Divan or council of the Beys, to keep up appearances with the Porte, dispatch a special messenger to Constantinople, complaining of the misconduct of the Bahaw; but the Grand Signor, conscious of his inability to support his officer, takes no other notice of his dismissal than in sending another Bahaw to Cairo, and often imposing a fine on the one who has been disgraced.

"The children of the Beys cannot inherit either the rank or the property of their fathers, nor even be appointed to any office which it is deemed proper for a Bey to hold. It is true the Divan, after the death of a Bey, appropriates a part of his property to the maintenance of his family, but the remainder goes to his eldest lieutenant, who generally succeeds both to his office and estate. These lieutenants are Georgian or Circassian slaves, whom the Bey has bought and adopted when young, and of course educated with great care and tenderness, with a view of leaving them grateful guardians to their orphan children. This law was doubtless suggested to them by their dislike to monarchy and predilection for a republic; but surely it first took place during the administration of some childless person, or the voice of nature would have suppressed the dictates of policy.

"When you have sufficiently gratified your curiosity at Cairo, you may proceed thence to Alexandria by land; but you will go with much greater ease, expedition, and safety as far as Rosetta by water; there are two sorts of boats on the Nile; the one resembling a Bengal budgerow or barge, and the other somewhat like a Moor punky*, but the generality of Egyptian boats are inferior to those of Bengal, both with respect to elegance and accommodation. I took one at Cairo of eighteen oars, in which I arrived at Rosetta in thirty hours, about two thirds of the men constantly rowing whilst alternately the others slept; the banks of the river are covered with well inhabited towns and villages, but as the natives of this part of the country bear not the best of characters, and are particularly inimical to Europeans, it will not be prudent to trust yourself among them.

"The objection against going all the way to Alexandria by water is the fact at the Bogaz or mouth of the river at Rosetta, which renders this part of the voyage rather dangerous. It will,

therefore, be better to go on shore at Rosetta, and from thence proceed by land; the distance is about thirty-three miles: Christians are allowed to make this journey upon camels or mules, and even upon horses, if they will go to the expence of hiring them. If you set out from Rosetta about eight o'clock in the evening, you may arrive at Alexandria at day-break, which in a moon-light night is the most agreeable manner of travelling, for you would thereby avoid the heat of the sun, which in the middle of the day, even in the winter season, is very unpleasant.

"About half way between Rosetta and Alexandria you come to a place called Madhia, where at the flood tide you must cross over in a ferry boat, but at the ebb you easily pass over on horse-back: near the ferry is a serai or resting place, where you can sleep, but should it be necessary for you to pass a night on the road, you had better go to the town of Aboukeer, which is situated on the sea coast, about a mile and a half to the N. W. of the ferry, for the serai is open to the weather, and also extremely dirty: from Aboukeer or the ferry to Alexandria is about seventeen miles.

"The time and manner of your departure from Alexandria must entirely depend upon the plan which you have laid down; that is, whether you intend to go directly to England, or whether you purpose to travel leisurely, and make a tour of pleasure: you will hardly think of going to Europe all the way by land through Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, &c. I shall, therefore, mention what steps you are to take in going by sea.

"Your agent will easily procure you a vessel on freight to carry you to any of the ports in Europe, which you may have on reasonable terms if you will allow them also to put a cargo on board; and it will be no inconvenience to you, provided the vessel is afterwards put under your orders:

"Of all the nations that frequent this port, I should advise you to employ Ragusians. Their vessels are strong and well-bound; their seamen are sober, cleanly, and civil; and their republic is generally at peace with all the different states of Barbary. Next to these, in time of peace, I should prefer the French, who carry on a considerable trade here, and employ in a very large ships; there are but very few English vessels, and these are generally small, and in bad condition.

"If you are in haste to get home, it is best to freight the ship for two months, to carry you to any port in the Adriatic or the Mediterranean, and then it will be in your own power to choose one of those places where the quarantine is short, viz. Malta, Marseilles, Ragusa, or Trieste; at all these ports, with a patent *netra*, or clean bill of health, the confinement is only eighteen days. I would advise you to steer for Malta; but if the wind comes to the westward after you have passed Candia, and before you see Malta, you should then attempt to pass by the *Phare Madia*, in the way to Marseilles, or else to coast the Adriatic, and sail for Trieste. When you are advanced up the Adriatic, should the wind come round to the N. W.

* A Bengal budgerow resembles the barges of the city companies; a Moor punky is a long narrow boat to row with ten or twenty oars; the former is used for travelling up and down the great rivers in Bengal, and the provinces to the north of it; the latter is seldom used but in coming down with the current, with the assistance of which, when the river is full, they are supposed to go at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour.

N. W. the port of Ragusa will be under your lee; from whence, after performing quarantine, you may land in any part of Italy. Before you embark at Alexandria, the consul who acts as your agent, at the same time that he dispatches the ship, gives you a separate certificate or bill of health for yourself. If you propose making a voyage of pleasure without being restricted in time, and can depart from Alexandria in the month of February, you will of course first visit the Archipelago, where in the different islands you will find an inexhaustible fund of amusement. It will be very easy in the course of four months, to go to Constantinople, calling in the way at all the places on the east side of the Archipelago that are worth seeing, and afterwards, when you are going to Italy, to visit those on the west. In your return from Constantinople, after passing the N. W. end of Candia, if you wish to see the south part of Italy, and the island of Sicily, it will be necessary for you to perform your quarantine at Malta, but as the Sicilians suffered dreadfully from the plague in the year 1743, I am not certain that you can go from Malta to any part of that island, without being detained some days on board the ship. At Messina, where the plague raged with its greatest violence, they often impose a quarantine of seven days, even on those who come from the opposite coast of Calabria, but the Neapolitans are not so scrupulous, therefore, having got Pratique from Malta, you may land in that city.

"The time spent in visiting Constantinople

and the islands in the Archipelago, and also in performing quarantine, will bring you to Naples in July or August, which indeed is not the most favourable season; but that cannot be avoided, unless you prolong your stay at Constantinople or the islands, so as to arrive at Naples in September or October, which is exactly the plan I should most recommend, for by this little delay, you will have full time to examine countries which are in the highest degree worthy of your attention; you will be able to pass the winter most agreeably at Naples; and you will have all the following spring and summer for your journey through Italy and France to England; the warmth of the sun increasing, as you advance towards the north."

The letter from which this narrative is abstracted was written, it seems, in India, to a person of rank, who proposed to return to Europe by the way of Suez. So we are told in the introduction, in which the reader will find entertainment and instruction. After the letter, Col. Capper has inserted his journal, which was drawn up during his passage to India. This relation our author has rendered amusing, although he has confined himself principally "to a detail of his own proceedings."

ART. LXXXIII. *First Lines of the Practice of Physic. By William Cullen, M. D. A new Edition. Corrected, enlarged, and completed, in four Volumes. Edinburgh, 1784.*
(Concluded from our last p. 145.)

DR. Cullen's directions for the treatment of maniacs have been already laid before our readers; it will, therefore, be unnecessary to take any further notice of them here.

In the chapter which immediately follows that in which mania is considered, melancholy and other forms of insanity are treated of.

Formerly the author looked upon melancholy as a partial insanity, and as such defined it in his Nosology; but I now, says he, entertain doubts if this be altogether proper. Having made this, and a few other remarks concerning the *partiality* or *universality* of the disease, he next makes some observations upon a species of insanity, different, in his apprehension, from both Mania and Melancholia; and then proceeds to the consideration of the common melancholy, between which and hypochondriasis a distinction, he is of opinion, will be afforded by either the presence or absence of dyspeptic symptoms.

With regard to the proximate cause of melancholy, the author expresses himself in these words: "I will venture to say that it is probable, that the melancholic temperament of mind depends upon a drier and firmer texture in the medullary substance of the brain; and that this, perhaps, proceeds from a certain want of fluid in that substance, which appears from its being of a less specific gravity than usual." Notwithstanding we are told, however, that such a state of the brain has been discovered on dissection, we have reason to think, that the generality of physicians will not agree with Dr. Cullen here; and that the author will appear (as, indeed, he informs us he had fears lest he should) somewhat rash in the declaration of such an opinion. That every species of insanity does depend upon some peculiar state of the *sensorium commune*, there is not a person who can have a doubt; but what this peculiar condition is, it has hitherto been thought (and will perhaps even yet be thought,

notwithstanding this attempt which Dr. Cullen has made) that no man, however great his penetration, could possibly say. It is far more probable that the state of the brain which the author has mentioned is the effect, rather than the cause, of the disease.

The cure of melancholy is much the same with that of mania; the Doctor observes, however, that cold bathing, so useful in several cases of insanity, is hardly ever to be admitted in melancholy. On the contrary, warm bathing may, he thinks, be of use.

In the third part of this volume, the diseases of the class Cachexiæ are considered. They constitute three orders, viz. 1, marcres, or emaciations, 2, intumescentiæ, or general swellings, and 3, impetigines, or depraved habit, with affections of the skin.

In considering the several cases of emaciations, in which there is a deficiency of oil (or fat) he observes that "It is probable that one purpose of the accumulation of oil in the cellular texture of animals is, that it may, upon occasion, be again absorbed from thence, and carried into the mass of blood, for the purpose of enveloping and correcting any unusual acrimony arising and existing in the state of the fluids." If so, will it not be easy, by this means, to account for the lurking of poisons in the human body, for a considerable time before they produce any observable effects?

The several cases and causes of emaciation are not considered in the order in which they are set down in the author's Medical Nosology. In that work, says the Doctor, I was engaged chiefly in arranging the species of Sauvages; but it is my opinion now, that the arrangement there given is erroneous. In both combining and separating species improperly: and it seems to me more proper here to take notice of diseases, and to put them together, according to the affinity of their nature, rather than by that of their external appearances.

The order Intumescentiæ is divided into four sections, as the swelling happens to contain, 1st, oil; 2d, air; 3d, a watery fluid; or 4th, as the increased

bulk depends upon the enlargement of the whole substance of certain parts, and particularly of one or more of the abdominal viscera.

Adipose swellings (or what is commonly called corpulency, or obesity) are of the first kind, namely, such as contain oil. Speaking of the cure, the Doctor says, "What effects vinegar, soap, or other substances, employed, have had in reducing corpulency, there have not proper opportunities of observing occurred to me; but I am well persuaded, that the inducing a saline and acrid state of the blood may have worse consequences than the corpulency it was intended to correct; and that no person should hazard these, while he may have recourse to the more safe and certain means of abstinence and exercise."

Of the second kind are flatulencies, swellings; the chief of which is the tympanites. With regard to the operation of the paracentesis, which has been proposed in obstinate and desperate cases of tympanites; it is, he says, a very doubtful remedy; and there is hardly any testimony of its having been practised with success. It must be obvious, he observes, that this is a remedy suited especially, and almost only to the *tympanites abdominalis*, the existence of which, separately from the *intestinalis*, is very doubtful, at least not easily ascertained. "Even if its existence, he further adds, could be ascertained, yet it is not very likely to be cured by this remedy: and how far the operation might be safe in the *tympanites intestinalis* is not yet determined by any proper experience."

Of the third kind are watery swellings or dropsies; of which three different species are considered, viz. Anasarca, Hydrothorax, or dropsy of the breast, and Ascites, or dropsy of the lower belly.

Treating of the cure of the Anasarca, Dr. Cullen observes, that there is hardly any diuretic more certainly powerful than a large quantity of common water taken in by drinking; and is of opinion that Dr. Milman has been commendably employed in restoring the practice of giving large quantities of watery liquors for the cure of dropsy;

dropsy; and says that he has no doubt that such a practice is often extremely proper. He apprehends it to be especially adapted to those cases in which the cure is chiefly attempted by diuretics, thinking that the operation of such medicines is very considerably promoted thereby. He concludes this subject with observing, that if it appears that the water taken in increases the urine beyond the quantity of drink taken in, the practice may probably be continued with great advantage: but on the contrary, if the urine be not increased, or be not even in proportion to the drink taken in, it may be concluded that the water thrown in runs off by the exhalants, and will augment the disease.

The species of dropsy next taken notice of is Hydrothorax; of which a sudden waking, soon after the patient has fallen asleep, with a sense of anxiety and difficult breathing, and violent palpitation of the heart, is thought to be a certain characteristic. "This symptom," says the Doctor, "I have frequently found attending the disease; but I have also met with several instances in which it did not appear. I must remark further," he adds, "that I have not found this symptom attending the empyema, or any other disease of the thorax; and; therefore, when it attends a difficulty of breathing, accompanied with any the smallest symptom of dropsy, I have had no doubt in concluding the presence of water in the chest, and have always had my judgement confirmed by the symptoms which afterwards appeared."

Of the paracentesis of the thorax, as a remedy in cases of dropsy of the breast, the Doctor speaks with great uncertainty. There is no doubt, however, he says, that it may be executed with safety; but he has not, he informs us, been so fortunate as to have seen it practised with success, though to other practitioners it has happened otherwise.

The third species of dropsy considered by the Doctor is Ascites. On this affection we do not find many new observations; and we shall not, therefore, enter into a particular account of it.

Of the fourth kind of swellings, are

those arising from an increased bulk of the whole substance of particular parts. The rickets constitute the chief of these.

The opinion that the rickets did not appear till about 200 years ago, though maintained by persons of the most respectable authority, appears to the Doctor, from many considerations, improbable. He thinks the disease may be justly considered as proceeding from parents; he has not, however, in many cases been able to discern the condition of the parents, to which he could refer it. He is of opinion that a deficiency of that matter which should form the solid parts of the body is the proximate cause of the rickets. The supposition that a venereal taint has a share in the production of the disease he looks upon as altogether groundless.

Amongst the remedies for this disease cold-bathing holds the first place. As for milk, it should seem that it is, at least, not serviceable to rickety children. Frequently it has been found to do very great harm.

The last order of diseases treated of in this work are the Impetigines. Under this order are considered, first, the Scrophula, or King's Evil; 2, Syphilis, or the venereal disease; 3, the Scurvy, and 4, the jaundice.

The Doctor is of opinion that Scrophula depends upon a *peculiar constitution of the lymphatic system*. It has not, he thinks, any connexion with the venereal disease, as some physicians have supposed. After numerous trials he has not yet discovered that sea-water has any superior efficacy in this disease over the other mineral waters which are recommended; and he entertains a suspicion, that if ever these waters are successful, it is the elementary water that is the chief part of the remedy. He has never seen the Peruvian bark produce an immediate cure of Scrophula. From the decoction, and more especially from the expressed juice of the leaves of colts-foot, benefit has been derived in this complaint. Hemlock, though sometimes of some little service, has not hitherto answered his expectations. Neither mercury nor antimony, in any shape, did the Doctor

find to be of use in scrophulous cases. In some instances, where there were feverish symptoms, he observed the former to be manifestly hurtful. The several external remedies recommended by authors have, with the Doctor, turned out inefficacious. The application which he has found most serviceable, and very universally admissible, is, that of linen cloths wetted with cold water, and frequently changed when they are becoming dry, it being inconvenient to let them be glued to the sore. In this practice, says he, I have sometimes employed sea-water, but generally it proved too irritating; and neither that nor any mineral water has appeared to him to be of more service than common water.

The observations of Dr. Cullen upon the venereal disease are, like all his others, very judicious; but as we do not discover much novelty in them, we do not think there will be occasion to take particular notice of them. His remarks upon the use of injections in the Gonorrhoea cannot fail to be of use to practitioners in general.

When he treats of scurvy, he gives it as his opinion that salt concurs in producing the disease. After having considered the method of cure, he concludes the chapter set apart for scurvy, with a discussion concerning its proximate cause, which consists, he is induced to believe, in a præternaturally saline, and consequently dissolved state, of the blood. "If my opinion, says the author, in supposing the proximate cause of scurvy to be a præternaturally saline state of the blood be at all founded, it will be sufficiently obvious, that the throwing into the body along with the aliment an unusual quantity of salt, may have a great share in producing the disease: and he further adds, if I be at all right in concluding that meats, from being salted, contribute to the production of the scurvy, it will readily appear how dangerous it may be to admit the conclusion from another theory, that they are perfectly innocent.

Many objections have been already made to the supposition of a saline dissolution of the blood in the scurvy, by the ingenious Dr. Milman, in his essay

upon that disease; and many more, it is probable, will be brought against the opinion which Dr. Cullen has now maintained. It is rather surprising that, if there is such a quantity of salt in the blood, it should not be detected in it, when drawn out of the vessels. *Sed alii, non nos, hanc rem altius inquireant.*

The last disease of which the author treats is jaundice. He has passed over, he says, several of the tides in his Nosology, because they are not diseases of this island. In these, therefore, he observes, I have no experience; and without that, the compiling from other writers is always extremely fallacious. For these reasons I omit them, and shall now only offer some remarks upon the subject of jaundice, the last in order that I can possibly introduce into my course of lectures. With these remarks, since they agree pretty much with those which have been made by former writers, we think it not necessary to present to our readers. We shall only add what the doctor has said with regard to solvents of biliary concretions; and then conclude our account of the present work.

"It were much to be wished (says Dr. Cullen) that a solvent of biliary concretions, which might be applied to them in the gall-bladder or biliary ducts, was discovered: but none such, so far as I know, has yet been found; and the employment of soap in this disease (the jaundice) I consider as a frivolous attempt. Dr. White, of York, has found a solvent of biliary concretions, when these are out of the body; but there is not the least probability that it could reach them while lodged within."

From this account of "it which we have now laid before our readers, they will be enabled to perceive, we expect, in what this last differs from all the preceding editions of Dr. Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic. They will be immediately aware that the chief addition, as far as the third volume, is the Preface, a performance which they will peruse, no doubt, with very great pleasure. It may, perhaps, however, be thought, that the author has therein unnecessarily reconsidered

some

arguments, relative to the Humoral Pathology, as he terms it, which he has urged, to a greater extent, in the body of the work, when he treats of fever.

It will be seen that three parts of the fourth or last volume consist of matter never printed by the Doctor before. For the sake of those who are already in possession of the former edition, and who may not choose to purchase the first three volumes of this new edition, the fourth volume, we believe, is sold separately.

The alterations or corrections in this edition are not very considerable. Besides those which we have already mentioned in the account which we have given above, we may here take notice, that, the singular number of the pronoun personal is every where substituted, in this edition, for the plural number which was used in all the former ones. The article *an* is placed before compound words beginning with the Greek noun *alpha*, as in the instances of hemorrhage, hemoptysis, &c. Whereas the article *a* only stands before the same words, in all the preceding editions. Was it worth while to make this last alteration? Or is it, now that it has been made, a just alteration? *Sed hæc nugæ esse novimus.*

With regard to Dr. Cullen's style, it is to be remarked, that it is, for the most part, clear and correct. We now and then, however, meet with repetitions, and sometimes, though very rarely, with a grammatical inaccuracy.

As for the work, viewed in a general light, it may be truly said of it, that it is *proles sup̄ digna parente*. It will not be denied, indeed, that it may contain

some doctrines which, by many, will be deemed to be highly objectionable; nor will it be asserted that the author has not failed in some of his attempts to explain the manner in which the various phenomena in a state of disease are produced. Whilst this is allowed, however, it would be the highest injustice not to declare, at the same time, that Dr. Cullen, by these his labours, has purged the science of medicine of the errors and obscurities in which it had been involved by former professors, and which, had they not thus been happily removed, would, to the injury of every individual, have put a stop to the progress, and have prevented the perfection of the healing art. But Dr. Cullen has done more than this: he has not only exploded the absurd notions and wild conjectures of other physicians, but he has, moreover, by forming juster ideas concerning, and by taking a better view of, the animal economy, discovered and corrected many mistakes which were daily committed in the practice of the art, and he has thereby made very great improvements in the cure of diseases. When these things, therefore, are considered, we shall be easily convinced that Dr. Cullen's fame and estimation (as a teacher, an author, and a practitioner) are, however great they may be, not greater than he deserves; nor shall we, when we thus reflect upon what the Doctor has done, be at all surprised that the University of Edinburgh, where Dr. Cullen (together with so many other professors of the most distinguished abilities in their respective departments) continues to teach, should, as a school for physic, be in such high repute.

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ART. LXXXIV. *A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, undertaken by the Command of his Majesty, for making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere, to determine the Position and Extent of the West Side of North-America; its Distance from Asia; and the Practicability of a Northern Passage to Europe. Performed under the Direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, in his Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Discovery, in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780, in three Volumes. Vol. I. and II. written by Captain James Cook, F. R. S. Vol. III. by Captain James King, LL. D. and F. R. S. Illustrated with Maps and Charts from the original Drawings made by Lieut. Henry Roberts, under the Direction of Captain Cook; and with a great Variety of Portraits of Persons, Views of Places, and historical Representations of remarkable Incidents. Drawn by Mr. Webber, during the Voyage.*

and engraved by the most eminent Artists. Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d. Nicoll and Cadell.

(Continued from page 152.)

WE shall now present our readers with Captain Cook's remarks on the Inhabitants of the Friendly Islands, among which he continued between two and three months.

"After spending so long a time with these people, it may, perhaps, be expected, that I should be enabled to clear up every difficulty, and to give a tolerably satisfactory account of their customs, opinions, and institutions, both civil and religious; especially as we had a person on board, who might be supposed qualified to act the part of an interpreter, by understanding their language and our's. But poor Omai was very deficient. For unless the object or thing we wanted to enquire about was actually before us, we found it difficult to gain a tolerable knowledge of it, from information only, without falling into a hundred mistakes; and to such mistakes Omai was more liable than we were. For, having no curiosity, he never gave himself the trouble to make remarks for himself; and, when he was disposed to explain matters to us, his ideas appeared to be so limited, and, perhaps, so different from our's, that his accounts were often so confused, as to perplex, instead of instructing us. Add to this, that it was very rare that we found, amongst the natives, a person who united the ability and the inclination to give us the information we wanted; and we found that most of them hated to be troubled with what they probably thought idle questions. Our situation at Tongataboo, where we remained the longest, was likewise unfavourable. It was in a part of the country where there were few inhabitants, except fishers. It was always holiday with our visitors, as well as with those we visited; so that we had but few opportunities of observing what was really the domestic way of living of the natives. Under these disadvantages, it is not surprising that we should not be able to bring away with us satisfactory accounts of many things; but some of us endeavoured to remedy those disadvantages, by diligent observation; and I am indebted to Mr. Anderson for a considerable share of what follows in this and in the following chapter. In other matters, I have only expressed, nearly in his words, remarks that coincided with mine; but what relates to the religion and language of these people is entirely his own.

"The natives of the Friendly Islands seldom exceed the common stature (though we have measured some, who were above six feet;) but are very strong, and well made; especially as to their limbs. They are generally broad about the shoulders; and though the muscular disposition of the men, which seems a consequence of much action, rather conveys the appearance of strength than of beauty, there are several to be seen, who are really handsome. Their features are very various; inasmuch, that it is scarcely possible to fix on any general likeness, by which to characterize them, unless it be a likeness at

the point of the nose, which is very common. But, on the other hand, we met with hundreds of truly European faces, and many genuine Roman noses amongst them. Their eyes and teeth are good; but the last neither so remarkably white, nor so well set as is often found amongst Indian nations; though, to balance that, few of them have any uncommon thickness about the lips, a defect as frequent as the other perfection.

"The women are not so much distinguished from the men by their features as by their general form, which is, for the most part, destitute of that strong fleshy firmness that appears in the latter. Though the features of some are delicate, as not only to be a true index of their sex, but to claim a considerable share of beauty and expression, the rule is, by no means, so general as in many other countries. But, at the same time, this is frequently the most excusable part; for the bodies and limbs of most of the females are well proportioned; and some absolutely perfect models of a beautiful figure. But the most remarkable distinction in the women, is the uncommon smallness and delicacy of their fingers, which may be put in competition with the finest in Europe.

"The general colour is a cast deeper than the copper brown; but several of the men and women have a true olive complexion; and some of the last are even a great deal fairer; which is probably the effect of being less exposed to the sun, as a tendency to corpulence in a few of the principal people seems to be the consequence of a more indolent life. It is also amongst the last, that a soft clear skin is most frequently observed. Amongst the bulk of the people, the skin is more commonly of a dull hue, with some degree of roughness, especially the parts that are not covered; which, perhaps, may be occasioned by some cutaneous disease. We saw a man and boy at Hapace, and a child at Annamooka, perfectly white. Such have been found amongst all black nations; but I apprehend that their colour is rather a disease than a natural phenomenon.

"There are, nevertheless, upon the whole, few natural defects or deformities to be found amongst them; though we saw two or three with their feet bent inward; and some afflicted with a sort of blindness, occasioned by a disease of the eyes. Neither are they exempt from some other diseases. The most common of which is the tetter, or ringworm, that seems to affect almost one half of them, and leaves whitish serpentine marks every where behind it. But this is of less consequence than another disease, which is very frequent, and appears on every part of the body, in large broad ulcers with thick white edges, discharging a thin clear matter; some of which had a very virulent appearance, particularly those on the face, which were shocking to look at. And yet we met with some who seemed to be cured of it, and others in a fair way of being cured; but this was not effected without the loss of the nose, or of the best part of it. As we know

For a certainty* (and the fact is acknowledged by themselves) that the people of these islands were subject to this loathsome disease before the English first visited them, notwithstanding the similarity of symptoms, it cannot be the effect of the venereal contagion; unless we adopt a supposition, which I could wish had sufficient foundation in truth, that the venereal disorder was not introduced here from Europe by our ships in 1773. It, assuredly, was now found to exist amongst them; for we had not been long there, before some of our people received the infection; and I read the mortification to learn from thence, that all the care I took, when I first visited these islands, to prevent this dreadful disease from being communicated to their inhabitants had proved ineffectual. What is extraordinary, they do not seem to regard it much; and as we saw few signs of its destroying effects, probably the climate, and the way of living of these people, greatly abate its virulence. There are two other diseases frequent amongst them; one of which is an indolent firm swelling, which affects the legs and arms, and increases them to an extraordinary size in their whole length. The other is a tumour of the same sort in the testicles, which sometimes exceed the size of the two fists. But, in other respects, they may be considered as uncommonly healthy; not a single person having been seen, during our stay, confined to the house by sickness of any kind. On the contrary, their strength and activity are every way answerable to their muscular appearance; and they exert both, in their usual employments, and in their diversions, in such a manner, that there can be no doubt of their being as yet little debilitated by the numerous diseases that are the consequence of indolence, and an unnatural method of life.

"The graceful air and firm step with which these people walk are not the least obvious proof of their personal accomplishments. They consider this as a thing so natural, or so necessary to be acquired, that nothing used to excite their laughter sooner, than to see us frequently stumbling upon the roots of trees, or other inequalities of the ground.

"Their countenances very remarkably express the abundant mildness or good nature which they possess; and are entirely free from that savage keenness which marks nations in a barbarous state. One would, indeed, be apt to fancy that they had been bred up under the severest restrictions, to acquire an aspect so settled, and such a command over their passions, as well as steadiness in conduct. But they are, at the same time, frank, cheerful, and good-humoured; though, sometimes, in the presence of their chiefs, they put on a degree of gravity, and such a serious air becomes stiff and awkward, and has an appearance of reserve.

"Their peaceable disposition is sufficiently convinced, from the friendly reception all strangers have met with who have visited them. Instead of offering to attack them openly, or clandestinely, as has been the case with most of the inhabitants of these seas, they have never appeared, in the smallest degree, hostile; but,

LOND. MAG. Sept. 1784.

on the contrary, like the most civilized people, have courted an intercourse with their visitors, by bartering, which is the only medium that unites all nations in a sort of friendship. They understand barter (which they call *sukkarou*) so perfectly, that, at first, we imagined they might have acquired this knowledge of it, by commercial intercourse with the neighbouring islands; but we were afterwards assured that they had little or no traffic, except with Feejee, from which they get the red feathers, and the few other articles, mentioned before. Perhaps, no nation in the world traffic with more honesty and less distrust. We could always safely permit them to examine our goods, and to hand them about one to another; and they put the same confidence in us. If either party repented of the bargain, the goods were re-exchanged by mutual consent, and with good humour. Upon the whole, they seem possessed of many of the most excellent qualities that adorn the human mind; such as industry, ingenuity, perseverance, affability, and, perhaps, other virtues, which our short stay with them might prevent our observing.

"The only defect sullying their character, that we know of, is a propensity to thieving; to which we found those of all ages, and both sexes, addicted; and to an uncommon degree. It should, however, be considered, that this exceptionable part of their conduct seemed to exist merely with respect to us; for, in their general intercourse with one another, I had reason to be of opinion, that thefts do not happen more frequently (perhaps less so) than in other countries, the dishonest practices of whose worthless individuals are not supposed to authorize any indiscriminate censure on the whole body of the people. Great allowances should be made for the foibles of these poor natives of the Pacific Ocean, whose minds we overpowered with the glare of objects, equally new to them, as they were captivating. Stealing, amongst the civilized and enlightened nations of the world, may well be considered as denoting a character deeply stained with moral turpitude, with avarice unrestrained by the known rules of right, and with profligacy producing extreme indigence, and neglecting the means of relieving it. But, at the Friendly and other islands which we visited, the thefts so frequently committed by the natives of what we had brought along with us may be fairly traced to less culpable motives. They seemed to arise, solely, from an intense curiosity or desire to possess something which they had not been accustomed to before, and belonging to a sort of people so different from themselves. And, perhaps, if it were possible that a set of beings, seemingly as superior in our judgement as we are in theirs, should appear amongst us, it might be doubted whether our natural regard to justice would be able to refrain many from falling into the same error. That I have assigned the true motive for their propensity to this practice, appears from their stealing every thing indiscriminately at first sight, before they could have the least conception of converting their prize to any one useful purpose. But, I believe with us no

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person

* See Vol. II. p. 20. of Captain Cook's Voyage, where he gives a particular account of meeting with a person afflicted with this disease, at Annamooka, on his landing there in 1772.

person would forfeit his reputation, or expose himself to punishment, without knowing beforehand how to employ the stolen goods. Upon the whole, the pilfering disposition of these islanders, though certainly disagreeable and troublesome to strangers, was the means of affording us some information as to the quickness of their intellects. For their small thefts were committed with much dexterity; and those of greater consequence with a plan or scheme suited to the importance of the objects. An extraordinary instance of the last sort, their attempt to carry away one of the Discovery's anchors at mid-day, has been already related.

" Their hair is, in general, straight, thick, and strong; though a few have it bushy or frizzled. The natural colour, I believe, almost without exception, is black; but the greatest part of the men, and some of the women, have it stained of a brown or purple colour; and a few of an orange cast. The first colour is produced by applying a sort of plaster of burnt coral, mixed with water; the second by the raspings of a red-dish wood, which is made up with water into a poultice, and laid over the hair; and the third is, I believe, the effect of *turmeric* root.

" When I first visited these islands, I thought it had been an universal custom for both men and women to wear the hair short; but, during our present longer stay, we saw a great many exceptions. Indeed, they are so whimsical in their fashions of wearing it, that it is hard to tell which is most in vogue. Some have it cut off one side of the head, while that on the other side remains long; some have only a portion of it cut short, or perhaps shaved; others have it entirely cut off, except a single lock, which is left commonly on one side; or it is suffered to grow to its full length, without any of these mutilations. The women, in general, wear it short. The men have their beards cut short; and both men and women strip the hair from their arm-pits. The operation by which this is performed has been already described. The men are stained, from about the middle of the belly to about half way down the thighs, with a deep blue colour. This is done with a flat bone instrument, cut full of fine teeth, which, being dipped in the staining mixture prepared from the juice of the *dooc dooc*, is struck into the skin with a bit of stick; and, by that means, indelible marks are made. In this manner they trace lines and figures, which, in some, are very elegant, both from the variety, and from the arrangement. The women have only a few small lines or spots, thus imprinted, on the inside of their hands. Their kings, as a mark of distinction, are exempted from this custom, as also from inflicting on themselves any of those bloody marks of mourning which shall be mentioned in another place.

" The men are circumcised, or rather supercised; as the operation consists in cutting off only a small piece of the fore-skin, at the upper part; which, by that means, is rendered incapable, ever after, of covering the *glans*. This is all they aim at; as they say the operation is practised from a notion of cleanliness.

" The dress of both men and women is the same; and consists of a piece of cloth or matting (but mostly the former) about two yards wide,

and two and a half long; at least, so long as to go once and a half round the waist, to which it is confined by a girdle or cord. It is double before, and hangs down, like a petticoat, as low as the middle of the leg. The upper part of the garment, above the girdle, is plaited into several folds; so that when unfolded there is cloth sufficient to draw up and wrap round the shoulders; which is seldom done. This, as to form, is the general dress; but large pieces of cloth and fine matting are worn only by the superior people. The inferior sort are satisfied with small pieces; and, very often, wear nothing but a covering made of leaves of plants, or the *maro*, which is a narrow piece of cloth, or matting, like a sash. This they pass between the thighs, and wrap round the waste; but the use of it is chiefly confined to the men. In their great *barbas*, or entertainments, they have various dresses made for the purpose; but the form is always the same; and the richest dresses are covered, more or less, with red feathers. On what particular occasions their chiefs wear their large red feather-caps I could not learn. Both men and women sometimes shade their faces from the sun with little bonnets made of various materials.

" As the clothing, so are the ornaments worn by those of both sexes the same. The most common of these are necklaces made of the fruit of the *pandanus*, and various sweet-smelling flowers, which go under the general name of *kabella*. Others are composed of small shells, the wing and leg bones of birds, shark's-teeth, and other things; all which hang loose upon their breast. In the same manner, they often wear a mother-of-pearl shell, neatly polished, or a ring of the same substance carved, on the upper part of the arm; rings of tortoise-shell on the fingers; and a number of these joined together as bracelets on the wrists.

" The lobes of the ears (though most frequently only one) are perforated with two holes, in which they wear cylindrical bits of ivory, about three inches long, introduced at one hole, and brought out of the other; or bits of reeds of the same size, filled with a yellow pigment. This seems to be a fine powder of *turmeric*, with which the women rub themselves all over, in the same manner as our ladies use their dry rouge upon the cheeks.

" Nothing appears to give them greater pleasure than personal cleanliness; to produce which, they frequently bathe in the ponds, which seem to serve no other purpose. Though the water in most of them stinks intolerably, they prefer them to the sea; and they are so sensible that salt water hurts their skin, that, when necessity obliges them to bathe in the sea, they commonly have some cocoa-nut shells, filled with fresh water, poured over them, to wash it off. They are immoderately fond of cocoa-nut oil for the same reason; a great quantity of which they not only pour upon their head and shoulders, but rub the body all over briskly with a smaller quantity. And none but those who have seen this practice can easily conceive how the appearance of the skin is improved by it. This oil, however, is not to be procured by every one; and the inferior sort of people, doubtless, appear less smooth for want of it.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

WE shall now, according to our promise last month, lay before our readers the *Stories* of several new pieces which have appeared at Mr. Colman's theatre, and a further account of Dr. Stratford's tragedy.

STORY OF THE NOBLE PEASANT.

The following are the characters:

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Leonard | Mr. Palmer. |
| Earl Walter | Mr. Aickin. |
| Earl Egbert | Mr. Parsons. |
| Harold | Mr. Riley. |
| Anlaff | Mr. Gardner. |
| Adam Bell | Mr. Bannister. |
| Clym o' the Clough | Mr. Brett. |
| Will Cloudfleece | Mr. Davies. |
| Fool | Mr. Edwin. |
| Dwarf | Miss Brett. |
| Edwitha | Mrs. Bannister. |
| Adela | Miss George. |
| Alice | Miss Morris. |

Warriors, Archers, Peasants, &c. &c.

TABLE.

The piece is opened with a forest scene; Adam Bell, Will Cloudfleece, and other outlaws, are just returned from a battle, where they have been in the disguise of peasants, to assist Harold, a Saxon Lord, against Anlaff, a Danish Chief; who is stimulated to make war on Earl Walter, the father of Harold, on account of his refusing to give him his daughter Edwitha in marriage. Alric, brother to Anlaff, falls in the conflict by the arm of Leonard, the peasant, who is among the outlaws, and by his valour greatly contributes to the victory.—Adam Bell determines to make the part they have borne in the battle the means of procuring pardon for himself and companions for their various acts of outlawry, and for that purpose, goes in the disguise of a *friar* to the castle of Earl Walter.—The scene changing to a view of the castle, Edwitha and Adela enter; Edwitha, in suspense for her brother Harold's life, addresses *accho*, in a song, to relate tidings of Harold's safety, and is astonished to hear answers from a human voice. Leonard, the peasant, next appears, and informs them that Harold is victorious.—The peasant is overcome by the beauty of Edwitha, and the lady, in return, is captivated by his modesty and carriage.

The scene changes to the inside of the castle.—After a short interview between Adam Bell and the Fool, the warriors enter in procession, with young Harold and Earl Egbert, a cowardly knight, who boasts that it was by his sword the mighty Alric fell, and besides having his arms in his possession, produces his dwarf as a witness of the transaction. Adam Bell, in his *friar's* disguise, having related to Earl Walter, that Leonard the peasant slew Alric, and owned it to him at confession, meets with no credit from the earl, who is misled by Egbert's story.

Earl Walter, accordingly, at the beginning of the second act, prepares his daughter to receive Egbert's hand. Edwitha begs that she may not be

precipitated into an union with a man, of whose character she is doubtful. They retire, and the dwarf and fool come forward, from whom it appears that Harold and his friends are gone to hunt on *Cbeviot hills*, while Egbert remains bound to pay court to Edwitha.

The scene changes to the forest. Edwitha and Adela appear, and are presently joined by Earl Egbert and the Fool. The earl is terrified by Adela's account of the outlaws who infest the forest. They are interrupted by a cry of "*the wolf! the wolf!*"—The ladies run off, and Earl Egbert, in great terror, hides himself in a thicket. The Fool remains, and sees the wolf slain by the peasant, after which he precedes Egbert to go and view the monster.—Leonard appears in the next scene, supporting Edwitha, whom he had protected at the moment the wolf was going to seize her. His attachment to Leonard increases from this proof of his valour. The scene is next changed to the castle, and an interview between Adam Bell and Alice succeeds. She, not knowing her lover in his friar's habit, refuses to hear his addresses. They go off, and Earl Egbert, with the wolf's head under his arm, enters, having bribed the Fool to say that he had killed it. Earl Walter appears, and, deceived by Egbert's story, thanks him for his daughter's life. An account is now brought that Anlaff, having heard of the absence of Harold, means to besiege the castle. In the terror occasioned by this relation the 2d act ends.

The 3d act is opened by a scene between Earl Walter and Adam Bell, who discovers who he is, and undertakes to call in the aid of his forest comrades, the archers.—Earl Walter accepts his offer with acknowledgments. Some comic scenes follow respecting Egbert's cowardice, who conceals himself in the armory. Leonard discovering him, tells him "Anlaff has sent a challenge to the vanquisher of his brother."—Egbert, rather than meet him, confesses that he had no hand in killing Alric. Leonard tells him he is aware he had not, but for the present to abide by his former story, conceal himself from sight, and furnish him with proper arms to meet Anlaff in his stead—it being necessary, from the challenge of Anlaff, that his antagonist should be of high birth. The catastrophe is forwarded by subsequent scenes, in one of which an arrow, bearing a letter, drops at Edwitha's feet, by which she learns that Leonard, and not Egbert, is going to fight her combat. The next scene discovers the *lists*; Leonard, in the disguise of Egbert, addresses Anlaff, and being haughtily answered, throws up his beaver, and declares himself to be Leontine, a British prince. The combat begins, and Anlaff is disarmed.

In the *claircissement*, it appears that Leontine's motive for assuming a disguise was to gain the heart of Edwitha, without suffering any constraint to be laid upon her by her father, on account of his birth. Earl Walter presents the prince with his daughter's hand, and pardon being offered to the outlaws, the piece concludes

with the disgrace of Earl Egbert, and the general satisfaction of all the other parties.

The music of this opera is the production of Mr. Shield, and in our opinion will add much to the reputation he has already so justly acquired, as a judicious, pleasing, and ingenious composer. The first movement of the overture announced the hand of a master. It is finely written, and has every claim to originality. The other movements are pleasing, and afforded several beautiful solos for Mr. Mahon's clarinet, and Mr. Parkinson's bassoon.—Mr. Foster's performance on two flutes should not be forgotten. It was equally novel and correct.

The character of Adam Bell was extremely well supported by Mr. Bannister. The song "We are Archers so stout," is in that stile of composition which admirably suits Bannister's firm and manly tones. Each verse terminates in a chorus expressive of the bold hilarity of those happy freebooters. The song descriptive of the seasons has great merit as a poem; it abounds with pleasing and natural imagery. In adapting the music, Mr. Shield has ingeniously varied the accompaniments, so as to give a lively idea of the poet's meaning. The song "Inur'd to wars and rude alarms," is composed with much judgement and skill. Indeed, it is scarcely possible to conceive the power of imitation carried to greater perfection. We were particularly struck with the expression of this line

"The horrors death and danger know."

The introduction of a powerful chromatic discord is here masterly, and produces a great effect. "The hero conscious of his worth," is an animated and beautiful composition, and was sung by Miss George with great taste and execution. The air "Give me the man of simple soul" is delicately smooth, pleasing, and natural. It breaks into a rapid movement in the second part, which affords a fine contrast to the first. "When scorching suns" is a charming melody, and was sung by Miss George with much feeling.

Mrs. Bannister's song in the Scotch stile was given with her usual delicacy. The songs allotted to Edwin are extremely well adapted to his eccentric manner. The fair and the burlesque song "When swallows lay their eggs in snow," with the bassoon obligato, had a very ludicrous effect. The old glee was received with great applause. It owes much to Mr. Shield's judgement in the accompaniments. The finale of the second act deserves particular notice—it is a very elaborate and ingenious composition, and we think yields not to any production of the present age. It is finely expressive of the contending passions depicted by the poet, and concludes with a chorus that is truly sublime.

It may not be improper to remark that Mr. Shield has lately been found *guilty* of not having received a *regular* musical education. But as we apprehend that he has been convicted without evidence, till the charge be substantiated by proof, it cannot surely be expected that we should pay any attention to what, for ought we know, may be only the illiberal assertion of some envious contemporary. It is true, Mr. Shield sometimes takes a flight beyond the beaten track; but he does not soar superior to rule; on the

contrary, he is always correct, and never offends against the strictest rules of musical grammar. At any rate, he is not the first man of eminence, in any of the liberal arts, who has been his own instructor. It is the property of true genius, in whatever station it may be placed, to vindicate its claim to that rank which nature has assigned it. Nature is here superior to fortune. To this height it will certainly rise, and can neither be elevated by praise, nor depressed by detraction.

STORY OF HUNT THE SLIPPER.

The characters are as follow:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Winterbottom | <i>Mr. Wilson.</i> |
| Capt. Clements | <i>Mr. Bannister, Jun.</i> |
| Glib | <i>Mr. R. Palmer.</i> |
| Billy Briffle | <i>Mr. Edwin.</i> |
| Miss Winterbottom | <i>Miss Morris.</i> |
| Jenny | <i>Mrs. Lloyd.</i> |
| Old Miss Winterbottom | <i>Mrs. Webb.</i> |

Captain Clements, an officer in the militia, having conceived a passion for Miss Winterbottom, is at a loss how to get a letter conveyed to her. But finding that Billy Briffle, his landlord, a shoe-maker in Cranbourn-alley, works for the family, he prevails on him to put a letter into a slipper he has to carry home. This being accordingly done, when Jenny carries up the slipper to her mistress, Winterbottom lays hold of it, and after some observations on fashionable follies, putting his hand into it, discovers the letter. The chambermaid immediately intimates to the aunt it is for her, and she eagerly snatches it from her brother. Upon reading it, she finds some violent declarations of love, and that her lover will visit her in disguise.—The captain is immediately afterwards introduced as a painter, to take the likeness of the ladies, which gives the young lovers an opportunity of communicating, while the aunt is busied in answering a letter so agreeable to her wishes. Billy Briffle then comes to fit her with a slipper, whom she supposes to be her lover come according to appointment. To cover their own deception, the young folks inform Winterbottom of the scheme, who finding Billy on his knees, rallies his sister on the encouragement she is giving to a shoemaker to become her lover.—Mortified by this disappointment, she abuses both her brother and the shoemaker; and Captain Clements, encouraged by the young lady in his pretensions, declares himself; when his family being recognized by the old gentleman, he consents to their union; and the aunt retires, with a declaration, that she will leave her fortune to Bedlam and other hospitals.

Sept. 2. Mr. Hayley's *Two Connoisseurs*, a comedy in rhyme, was hazarded in representation, and the effect, which had excited general curiosity, in a great measure defeated general expectation, which, it must be owned, was rather unauuspicious; but the intrinsic merit of the piece, added to the uncommon exertions in the preparation and the performance, overcame all prejudices, and procured it a most favourable reception. We have seldom seen so slight a drama so artfully constructed, in which every scene, with a seeming carelessness, so studiously conduces to the general purpose. The audience at first seemed to attend with a kind of jealous curiosity

eluciate to the dialogue in couplets; but the delicate humour of the characters, the easy flow of the metre, and the propriety and neatness with which it was delivered, gradually surmounted their repugnance to comic scenes bordered with rhyme. It even sometimes happened that the rhyme gave a smartness and point to the passage, which it could not otherwise have boasted.

The elegant author, in this, as in the other compositions which he has given to the public under the name of plays, aims not at the regularity and strength of a legitimate drama. He has chosen a light timplé table for the purpose of pouring, in a dramatic shape, some fashionable likenesses, and of conveying a number of gay and delicate sentiments in polished verse. For the enjoyment of a select company his pieces were at first adapted; and they are exhibited on the public stage without the properties, which, in the rigour of criticism, we might require from the poet, if he stood forward as a candidate for theatrical fame.—Viewed in its simple and genuine aspect, *The Two Connoisseurs* has abundant merit. The versification is easy and harmonious—the ideas chaste and classical. He satyrizes the foible of connoisseurship with the tenderness which flows from good-nature, while he pays the respect which is due to the proper pursuits of taste. He never offends the ear with a vulgarism or an indecency; and in painting the weakness of Mrs. Bijou, he does not fall into the common error of stretching the likeness to a caricature: He reproves the folly without making the representative of it disgusting, and exposes the vanity and selfishness of an affected passion for the rarities of nature and the beauties of art, which, while it lavishes thousands on the relics of antiquity, withholds the reward of living genius, and shuts the heart against the feelings of benevolence and charity.

The play was preceded by a prologue well suited to the occasion; and an excellent epilogue, containing a number of most happy temporary allusions, was admirably spoken by Miss Farren*. The attractive power of the *Two Connoisseurs* did not cease with the first exhibition. It remained undiminished to the end of the season. Yet, notwithstanding its success in the present instance, we are still convinced of the impropriety of rhyme as the vehicle of comic dialogue. In a comedy of the usual length, and complete in the other dramatic requisites, it would not be endured. All the elegance and ease of the versification—all the art and assiduity of the performers, and no play was ever more carefully studied, could not conceal that they moved in trammels. Their fetters were of gold, and they wore them gracefully; but still they were fetters. Woe to the overweening bard, who in an evil hour shall imitate Mr. Hayley: let no one attempt to bend the bow of Ulysses but Ulysses himself.

Sept. 6. *PEEPIING TOM*, a musical farce by Mr. O'Keeffe, was performed for the first time. This farce is in the usual title of Mr. O'Keeffe's compositions, containing some gold and much dross. The author seems to trouble himself as little about the originality of his characters and incidents, as about their probability. Here is an old lecher caught in a hamper; an earl's

daughter going to be married against her will to a foolish knight; a peasant who rescues her from danger when deserted by her recreant lover, with whom of course she falls desperately in love, and who after all, like Mr. Puff's beef-eater, turns out to be no peasant; but the best joke of all is, a fancy of the Lady Godiva's, whose husband, the Earl of Mercia, incensed at the Mayor of Coventry, to whose charge his daughter had been entrusted, for suffering her to clope with the aforesaid peasant, who proves to be the proscribed son of Earl Goodwin, his mortal enemy, imposes a heavy fine on the city, the levying of which would have been its ruin, if the countess had not interposed. The Earl, pressed by her solicitations, aims to evade them, by proposing a condition to which he thought, as well he might, that she would not submit, that of riding naked through the town. The lady, not less to her husband's surprise than that of the audience, takes him at his word, and the mayor issues an order for all the inhabitants to keep within doors, and that none should view her upon pain of death. Peeping Tom, who, with Maud his wife, had been playing a pretty game of amorous cross purposes with the mayor and his lady, Mayor, *versus* Maud, and Mayorefs *versus* Tom, could not bridle his curiosity, and being caught in the fact by the Mayor, who had come to his peeping place on the same errand, is condemned. The return of the lovers, whom the offer of a pardon could not tempt him to betray, and some discoveries with regard to the Mayor, procure him his life and the Earl's favour. The lovers are forgiven, and all matters conclude happily, according to the farcical laws in that behalf made and provided.

The principal character in this piece is Peeping Tom, for which, indeed, the farce seems rather to have been made, than the character for the farce, the other personages having little else to do than to attend to his tricks, and listen to his adventures. It is a great happiness for the farce-makers of the age, that the principal performers in that line, when they find no character, can substitute something of their own that will amuse the galleries equally well. It would be hard indeed, if men who have spent their lives in the study of grimace, mimicry, and gesticulation, could not make the spectators laugh for half an hour; and he must be a testy creature, who will not laugh when every body laughs, without knowing or caring why.

The music, chiefly compiled, was by Dr. Arnold.

Sept. 15. Mr. Colman closed a most active, and we trust a profitable campaign, in the course of which he has brought out no less than eight new pieces. Go to, Go to, ye winter managers! let living poets have bread, and the lovers of the drama, now and then, some better novelty for their money than an opera, a farce, or a Christmas pantomime. At the end of the play, Mr. Palmer came forward, and addressed the audience in the following words:

“ Ladies and Gentlemen,

“ THE season closing this night, the manager and performers of the theatre humbly beg leave to make their most sincere acknowledgements

judgements for your kind protection, and generous encouragement; and at the same time to assure you of their future endeavours to testify their

gratitude, by redoubled efforts to render themselves more worthy of such distinguished favours!"

THEATRE-ROYAL DRURY-LANE.

August 25. DR. Stratford's Lord Russel, which we mentioned as having afforded so much entertainment on its first exhibition, though given out for Mouday, was not repeated till this day. During the interval, it had undergone considerable alterations and curtailments; and as two new performers were substituted in the room of the facetious gentleman who enacted Hubert, and the representative of Lord Howard, it excited no more laughter than was sufficient to keep the audience in good humour. It was tried a third time, when it died a natural death.

To speak of this tragedy in regular detail is extremely difficult: for what from the hisses of those who vented their displeasure in the usual note of theatrical criticism, the clapping of those who were so anxious for its success, that their plaudits were bestowed even on the scene shifters, and the laughter of the rest of the audience, it was heard but very indistinctly. Yet we heard enough to warrant us in pronouncing that in general it is nothing better than a mere jumble of tragedy common-places, declamatory patriotism, and puerile allusions to ancient names and places. Like Mr. Hayley's tragedy of the same name, it is founded on the death of Lord Russel. In the formation, however, it differs very essentially, Dr. Stratford having thought proper to omit the character of Lord Cavendish, and to introduce Lord Howard, Algernon Sidney, Sir G. Jeffreys, and, as the Doctor calls him, Father Peter. The plot, "if plot it might be called, which plot was none," is tedious and undramatic. The scene is filled with persons who come there to make speeches about liberty and *magna charta*. One poor wight is not even indulged with that favour, for he enters on one side, for no other purpose but that Jeffreys may kick him off on the other. In-

deed, the author having made no provision for clearing the stage, and not having thought proper, like Puff, in the Critick, to do it in person, seems wisely to have entrusted Jeffreys with that service, which he performed with wonderful applause. The language is various and unequal, yet in some scenes poetical beauties

Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto.

In others the stile either sinks into bathos, or swells into burlesque. The lady and gentlemen who undertook to represent the characters did so from the best of all motives;—from motives of friendship and benevolence. But their motives spoke not in their action. Like those who vanity or ambition impels to the stage, they were all on stilts. With different degrees of merit, they more or less substituted rant in passion, whining for sorrow, and grotesque attitudes and ludicrous postures for graceful action and propriety of deportment. Hence the laughter of the audience, and hence too the sole attraction of the piece; for when, by omitting the most bombastic passages, and softening the extravagance of the action, the representation was rendered less ridiculous, the nakedness of the drama became only more apparent, and the audience yawned where they laughed before. Such was the first attempt of an author who came from Ireland with a stock of tragedies, comedies, and farces, sufficient to supply the London theatres for three years. The play was preceded by an occasional address*, by one of the performers, and a prologue† by the author: an epilogue‡ was written and spoken by the lady who performed the part of Lady Russel. A new address§ was spoken before the second and third representation.

WINTER THEATRES.

Sept. 16. DRURY-LANE theatre opened with the comedy of the West-Indian.

Sept. 17. Covent-Garden theatre opened with the comedy of As You Like it.

These great events were announced without any attractive hints, and with the apparent indifference of a conscious claim on public attention and regard.

* p. 212. † 211. ‡ 213. § 212.

Extract from Mr. Erskine's Speech in Defence of the Rev. William Davies Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, who was tried for a Libel, August 6th, at Shrewsbury, before Judge Buller and a Special Jury †.*

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY,

YOU are now in possession of the whole of the evidence on which the prosecutor has ventured to charge my reverend friend

and client, the Dean of St. Asaph, with a seditious purpose to excite disloyalty and dissension to the person of his King, and an armed rebellion

against
* The publication which occasioned this prosecution was written by Sir William Jones, since appointed one of the judges in India, in the manner of a dialogue between a gentleman and a farmer, in which the former undertakes to instruct the latter in what is his birthright, the principles of government.

against the state and constitution of his country; which evidence is nothing more than his direction to another to publish this dialogue, containing in itself nothing seditious, with an advertisement prefixed to it, containing a solemn protest against all sedition.

The only difficulty which I feel in resisting so false and malevolent an accusation, is to be able to repress the feelings of my mind, excited by its wholly and unjust, within those bounds which leave its faculties their natural and unclouded operation; for I solemnly declare to you, that if he had been indicted as a libeller of our holy religion, only for publishing that the world was made by its Almighty Author, my astonishment could not have been greater than it is at this moment, to see this little book, which I hold in my hand, presented by a grand jury of English subjects as a libel upon the government of England.—Every sentence contained in it, if the interpretation of words is to be settled, not according to fancy, but by the common rules of language, is to be found in the brightest pages of English literature, and in the most sacred volumes of English laws: If any one sentence from the beginning to the end of it be seditious or libellous, the Bill of Rights was a seditious libel; the Revolution was a wicked rebellion; the existing government is a traitorous conspiracy against the hereditary monarchy of England; and our gracious sovereign, whose title I am persuaded we are all of us prepared to defend with our blood, is an usurper of the crown of these kingdoms.

That all these absurd, preposterous, and treasonable conclusions follow necessarily from a conclusion upon this evidence, that this Dialogue is a libel, I assert, upon my honour, to be my unalterable opinion, formed upon the most mature deliberation; and I choose to place that opinion in the very front of my address to you, that you may not, in the course of it, mistake the energy of truth and freedom for the zeal of professional duty.

For although, in ordinary cases, where the private right of the party accused is alone in discussion, and no general consequences can follow from the decision, the advocate and the private party ought, in sound discretion, to be kept asunder, yet there are occasions when such separation would be treachery and meanness. In a case where the dearest rights of society are involved in the resistance of a prosecution; where the party accused is but a mere name; where the whole community is wounded through his sides; and where the conviction of the private individual is the subversion or surrender of public privileges, the advocate has a more extensive charge. The duty of the patriot citizen then mixes itself with his obligation to his client, and he disgraces himself, dishonours his profession, and betrays his country, if he does not step forth in his genuine character, and vindicate the rights of all his fellow citizens, which are attacked through the medium of the man he is defending. Gentlemen,

Government, &c. It was first printed and circulated *gratis* by the Constitutional Society; but being reprinted by the Dean of St. Asaph, and distributed within the county in which he lived, the honourable Mr. Fitzmaurice, brother to the Earl of Shelburne, and high sheriff for the county, commenced the prosecution, but finding that he was not to be supported by the Treasury, he declined it. It was then taken up by Mr. Jones, on this ground, that the pamphlet was meant to inculcate principles of a seditious tendency.

I do not mean to shrink from that responsibility upon this occasion; I desire to be considered as the fellow-criminal of the defendant, if by your verdict he should be found criminal, by publishing my hearty approbation of every sentiment contained in this little book; promising, here in the face of the world, to publish them, upon every suitable occasion, amongst that part of the community within the reach of my precept, influence, and example.

When I reflect upon the danger which has often attended the liberty of the press in former times, from the arbitrary proceedings of abject, unprincipled, and dependent judges, raised to their situations without abilities or worth, in proportion to their servility to power, I cannot help congratulating both the public and my client, that you are to try this indictment with the assistance of the learned judge before you, too much instructed in the laws of this land to mislead you by mistake, and I hope too conscientious and independent to misinstruct you by design.

The days indeed are now long past, when, upon trials of this sort, judges and jurymen were constantly pulling in different directions; the court endeavouring to annihilate altogether the province of the jury, and the jury in return listening with disgust, jealousy, and alienation to the directions of the court. Now they are tried, and I hope ever will be tried, with that harmony which is the beauty of our legal constitution; the jury preserving their independence in judging of that *malus animus* which is the essence of every crime; but listening to the opinion of the judge upon the evidence, and upon the law, with that respect and attention which dignity, learning, and honest intention in a magistrate must and ought always to carry along with it.

My reverend friend stands before you under circumstances new and extraordinary, and I might add *barbarous and cruel!* For he is not tried in the *forum* where he lives, according to the wife and just provisions of our ancient laws; he is not tried by the vicinage, who, from their knowledge of general character and conduct, were held by our wise and humane ancestors to be the fittest, or rather the only judges of that *malus animus* which is the essence of every crime; he is deprived of that privilege by the arts of the prosecutor, and is called before you, who live in another part of the country, and who, except by vague reputation, are utter strangers to him.

But the prosecution itself, abandoned by the public, and left in the hands of an obdurate individual, is not less extraordinary and unjust, unless as it is a circumstance which palpably refutes the truth of the accusation; for, if this little book be a libel at all, it is a libel upon the state and constitution of the nation, and not upon any person under the protection of its laws: it attacks the character of no man in this or any other country: and, therefore, no man is individually or personally injured or offended by it.

If

If it contain matter dangerous or offensive, the state alone can be endangered or offended.

And are we then reduced to that miserable condition in this country, that, if discontent and sedition be publicly exciting amongst the people, the charge of suppressing it devolves upon Mr. Jones? My learned friend, if he would have you believe that this dialogue is seditious and dangerous, must be driven to acknowledge, that government has grossly neglected its trust; for if, as he says, it has an evident tendency in critical times to stir up alarming commotions, and to procure a reform in the representation of the people by violence and force of arms; and if, as he likewise says, a public prosecution is a proceeding calculated to prevent these probable consequences; what excuse is he prepared to make for that government, which, when according to the evidence of his own witness an application was made to it for that express purpose, positively and on deliberation refused to prosecute? What will he say for one learned gentleman* who, dead is lamented, and for another†, who living is honoured by the whole profession, both of whom, on the first appearance of this Dialogue, were charged with the duty of prosecuting all offenders against the state; yet who not only read it day after day in pamphlets and newspapers, without stirring against the publishers, but who, on receiving it from the Lords of the Treasury by official reference, opposed a prosecution at the national expence? What will he say of the successors of these gentlemen, who hold their offices at this moment, and who have ratified the opinions of their predecessors by their own conduct? And what, lastly, will he say in vindication of Majesty itself, to my knowledge not unacquainted with the subject, yet whence no orders issued to the inferior servants of the state?

So that, after Mr. Fitzmaurice, representing this dialogue as big with ruin to the public, has been laughed at by the King's ministers at the Treasury; by the King himself, of whom he had an audience; and by those appointed by his wisdom to conduct all prosecutions by the public; yet you are still called upon to believe that it is a libel dangerous and destructive to the state; and that while the state, neglected by those who are charged with its preservation, is tottering to its center, the falling constitution of this ancient nation is happily supported by Mr. Jones, who, like another Atlas, bears it upon his shoulders.

Mr. Jones then, who sits before you, is the only man in England who accuses the defendant; he alone takes upon himself the important office of dictating to his Majesty, of reprobating the proceedings of his ministers, and of superseding his Attorney and Solicitor-General; and shall I insult your understandings by supposing that this accusation proceeds either from patriotism and public spirit in himself, or in that other gentleman whose deputy he appears to be on this occasion.

Whether such a supposition would not indeed be an insult, his conduct as a public prosecutor will best illustrate.

He originally put the indictment in a regular course of trial in the very neighbourhood where

its operations must have been most felt, and where, if criminal in its objects, the criminality must have been most obvious. A jury of that country was assembled to try it; and the dean having required my assistance on the occasion, I travelled two hundred miles with great inconvenience to myself, to do him that justice which he was entitled to as my friend and fellow-citizen; and to pay to my country that tribute which was due from me when the liberty of the press was invaded.

The jury thus assembled was formed from the first characters in that country; men who would have willingly doomed to death the wretch who, in the language of the indictment, had sought to excite disaffection to the person of the King, and an armed rebellion against his government: yet, when such a jury was impanelled, this public-spirited prosecutor, who had no other object than public justice, was confounded and appalled. He said to himself, This will never do; for all these gentlemen know, not only that this paper is not in itself a libel; but that it neither was nor could be published by the dean with a libellous intention; and, what is worse than all, they are men of too proud an honour to act, upon any persuasion or authority, against the conviction of their own consciences. But how shall I get rid of them? They are already struck and impanelled, and neither integrity nor sense are challenges to jurors.

In this dilemma he produced an affidavit, which contained no other matter than that there had been published at Wrexham an extract from Dr. Towers's Biography, containing accounts of trials for libels published above a century ago, from which the jurors, if it had fallen in their way, might have been informed of their right to judge their fellow-citizens for crimes affecting their liberties or their lives; a doctrine not often disputed, and never without the vindication of it by the greatest and most illustrious names in the law. But, says this public-spirited prosecutor, if the jury are to try this, I must withdraw my prosecution; for they are men of honour and sense; they know the constitution of their country, and they know the Dean of St. Asaph; and I have nothing, therefore, left but to apply to the judges, suggesting that the minds of the special jury are so prejudiced by being told that they are Englishmen, and as such have the power of acquitting a defendant accused of a crime, if they think him innocent, that they are unfit to sit in judgment upon him. The scheme succeeded; and I returned with the matter in my pocket which had postponed the trial; matter which was to be found in every shop in London, and which had been equally within the reach of every jurymen who had fit in upon a jury since the times of King Charles the Second.

In this manner, above a year ago, Mr. Jones deprived my reverend friend of an honourable acquittal in his own country; and it is a circumstance material in the consideration of this indictment; because, in administering public justice, you will, I am persuaded, watch with jealousy to discover whether public justice is the end and object of the prosecution; and in trying whether my reverend client proceeded *made animo in the*

* Mr. Wallace, then attorney-general.

† Mr. Lee, late solicitor-general.

the publication of this Dialogue, you will certainly obtain some light from examining *quo animo* the prosecutor has arraigned him before you.

When the indictment was brought down again to trial at the next following assizes, there were no more pamphlets to form a pretext for procrastination. The prosecutor, therefore, secretly sued out a writ of *certiorari* from the Court of King's-Bench, the effect of which was to remove the indictment from the Court of Great Sessions in Wales, and bring it to trial as an English record in an English county. Armed with this secret weapon to defeat the honest and open arm of justice, he appeared at Wrexham, and gave notice of trial; saying to himself, "I will take no notice that I have the King's writ, till I see the complexion of the jury: if I find them men fit for my purpose, either as the prostitutes of power, or as men of little minds, or from their insignificance equally subject to the frown of authority, and the blandishments of corruption, so that I may reasonably look for a sacrifice, instead of a trial, I will then keep the *certiorari* in my pocket, and the proceedings will of course go forward; but if, on the contrary, I find such names as I found before; if the gentlemen of the county are to meet me; I will then, with his Majesty's writ in my hand, discharge them from giving that verdict of acquittal which their understandings would dictate, and their consciences impose."

Such, without any figure, may I assert to have
(*To be continued.*)

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

TUESDAY, Aug. 24.

THE following curious letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared in this night's Gazette:

"London, August 20, 1784.

"Right Honourable Sir,

"THE distresses of my country have awakened in my breast a monitor, which informs me, that in my younger days, when I followed the seas, and carried adventures, as most seamen do, and by which the revenue was injured, I acted wrong; in consequence of which conviction I have, Right Honourable Sir, inclosed three hundred pounds in Bank bills, which is a vast sum out of the small fortune I am possessed of, which I humbly request may be applied to the service of my country, humbly hoping, for the quiet of my conscience, that I may be included in the act of indemnity which is about to pass; and I take further the liberty of assuring you, that I have never acted with violence against the laws of my country, nor have been a common smuggler; that there is no process out against me, nor can any person whatever take one out against me. Humbly hoping that what I have done and said may meet with your and my country's approbation, and entitle me to be particularly mentioned in the act, I take the liberty of adding, that I am, with the utmost respect for your many virtues,

Right Honourable Sir,

Your most humble, most devoted,

And obedient servant, T. T.

LOND. MAG. Sept. 1784.

been the secret language of Mr. Jones to himself, unless he means to slander those gentlemen in the face of this court, by saying that the jurors, from whose jurisdiction he by his *certiorari* withdrew the indictment, were not impartial, intelligent, and independent men; a sentiment which he dares not presume even to whisper, because in public or in private he would be silenced by all who heard it.

From such a tribunal this public-spirited prosecutor shrunk a second time; and without any previous notice of an intention to postpone the trial, he himself in person, his counsel having, from a sense of honour and decency, refused it, presented the King's writ to the Chief Justice of Chester, which dismissed the Dean for ever from the judgment of his neighbours and countrymen, and which brings him before you to-day.

What opinion then must the prosecutor entertain of your honour, and your virtue, since he evidently expects from you a verdict, which it is manifest from his conduct he did not venture to hope from such a jury as I have described to you?

I observe an honest indignation rising in all your countenances on the subject, which, with the arts of an advocate, I might easily press into the service of my friend; but, as his defence does not require the support of your resentments, or even of those honest prejudices to which liberal minds are too open without excitation, I shall draw a veil over all that may seduce you from the correctest and the severest judgement.

I humbly desire, that on the receiving the aforementioned bills, it may be acknowledged in the Gazette, and the London Chronicle."

To the Right Hon. William Pitt,

Esq. &c. &c.

During the time of the race at Ludlow, the wife of John Green, mason, and parish clerk of Bromfield, near the race course, was found murdered in her cellar, and upon examining, it appeared that she had been shot, a ball having passed through her head, and entered a cask of beer. From the situation the woman was in when found, she must have been fired at while she was drawing some beer out of the said cask. It was observed that Green, her husband, had set out to go to the race, with a servant boy, but, before he reached the race-ground, turned back to do something he had forgotten. The town being alarmed, and the murderer not known, an advertisement was immediately published, at the request of the husband, offering fifty pounds reward for a discovery of the guilty wretch. The next day the coroner's inquest sat on the body, and from the foregoing circumstance of Green's turning back, and several boxes in the house being broke open, but nothing stolen, with a variety of other corroborating circumstances, together with his appearance on the race-ground very soon after, he was violently suspected to be the murderer, and was in consequence committed to Ludlow prison. On his examination at Ludlow, it appeared that a gun belonging to a gentleman who lodged

his house had been made use of since lately cleaned by a gunsmith, and the owner declaring that it had not been shot out of to his knowledge, strong suspicion arose that Green made use of it to shoot his wife; which was greatly corroborated by his brother-in-law, who, attending at his request to speak in his behalf, produced a letter, in which Green had desired him to say he had used the gun to kill a wood pigeon, upon which he was fully committed to Shrewsbury jail.

SATURDAY, 28.

This night's Gazette contains his Majesty's order in council, that all ships and vessels coming from any of the ports of Spain, within the Mediterranean, or from Minorca and Gibraltar, and all goods and merchandise on board the same that are already arrived, or that shall hereafter arrive in any of the ports of this kingdom, or the isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, do make their quarantine for 40 days.

Likewise his Majesty's order in council, that, until further orders, there shall be allowed and paid the same drawbacks upon the exportation of any sort of foreign hemp, or foreign iron, exported from Great-Britain into any British colony or plantation in America, or into the territories of the United States of America, or any of them, as are or may be allowed by law upon the exportation of the like sort of hemp or iron, and under the same rules, regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, in all respects, as such drawbacks are allowed and paid, or are subject and liable to by law, upon the exportation of such hemp and iron into foreign parts.

WEDNESDAY, September 1.

This morning the six following malefactors were executed before Newgate: John Codd, for returning from transportation; Robert, alias John Moore, Richard Edwards, and James Napier, for robberies; William Holmes, for a burglary; and John Shelly, alias Shirley, alias Sherlock, for aiding and assisting with others not taken in rescuing 350lb. of tea from the Custom-house officers who had seized it.

In behalf of Sherlock, the jury and their foreman who gave their verdict, death, against him, went to Windsor on the Sunday preceding, and presented to his Majesty the following petition, as he was going to the collegiate church to morning prayers:

To the KING's most Excellent MAJESTY.

"WE the jurors who tried John Sherlock, fully persuaded that it is one of your Majesty's first wishes to temper justice with mercy, humbly have presumed to approach your royal person: in a petition delivered from us by our foreman to Lord Sydney last Wednesday, to be presented to your Majesty, we stated the circumstances that induced us to recommend the above-named convict to your Majesty's royal clemency.

"Upon the fullest consideration of the two views in which this man appears most guilty, viz. his assault upon Simpson, and the rescue, we most humbly beg leave once more to represent to your Majesty, that the tint appears to us likely to have been dictated by that most natural impulse, the preservation of his own life, which he might conceive to have been in danger from Simpson's having given a blunderbuss to the soldier at one time, and at another time from Simpson's having pointed a pistol in the face of the prisoner,

"That, secondly, in the matter of the rescue his guilt appears in a diminished point of view, upon a reflection that the unhappy man was struggling to redeem that which but a little while before he considered as his own property, and perhaps all that he possessed in the world.

"We do not presume to arraign the law which condemned him, only to set forth to your Majesty the reasons that induce us to think that his crime does not argue that barefaced wickedness, that extreme depravity of mind, which justifies the doom of a fellow-creature to an ignominious death.

"The tenor of the evidence, and the imposition of our oaths, obliged us to pronounce this man guilty; in giving that verdict we discharged our duty as jurors, but we thought it equally incumbent upon us, if not paramount to all other duties, as men, as citizens, and Christians, to recommend a man to your royal clemency, who appears to us not positively deserving a capital death.

"In that light we recommended him in court; in that light we petitioned for him through Lord Sydney, and we have thus presumed to present ourselves before your Majesty in person, humbly to implore your Majesty in behalf of this unfortunate man, his wretched wife, and four children, most earnestly assuring your Majesty that we should not have left our several homes and avocations to trouble you with our prayer, if we were not most conscientiously of opinion, that this convict is an object really worthy of your Majesty's mercy.

"And we do most humbly request your Majesty will be graciously pleased to send us to our respective homes with quiet and peace of mind, for this unfortunate man's doom."

His Majesty with his usual condescension received it, and after prayers returned the following answer, by the groom of the bed-chamber in waiting—"I feel as a man, and as a Christian; my feelings are like your's: I have read his trial, and had you given a verdict otherwise than you have given, I should have thought your judgment had been misled."

FRIDAY, 3.

The remains of the late Sir Eyre Coote, commander in chief in India, were landed at Plymouth, from his Majesty's ship *Bombay-Cadiz*, under the discharge of minute guns, and conducted with great military pomp to the citadel, where the body was lodged in the chapel till the 7th, when it was carried to West Park, the family seat, in Hampshire, and was thence removed on the 14th for interment in the parish church of Rockburn. The East-India Company have ordered a monument to be raised to the General's memory in Westminster-Abbey, and as a further testimony of their gratitude, his statue is to be erected in Leadenhall-street.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

A few minutes past two o'clock Mr. Lunardi ascended in his air-balloon from the Artillery-ground, being the first bold adventurer who has soared into the English air. The acclamations on his ascent, which was gradual and majestic, were not so great as might have been expected, from perhaps the greatest concourse of people of all ranks and descriptions that ever assembled in this metropolis. The surprise of the spectators

repressed their voices, and they beheld his flight with a mixture of astonishment and fear. The machine at first took a westerly course, and having varied its direction several times, as it met with different currents of air, Mr. Lunard descended about a quarter past five, at a place called *Collier's End*, about five miles from Ware.

THURSDAY, 16.

The East-India Company's sale of tea commenced under the new regulation. Contrary to public expectation, teas sold at such a price, as, if continued, would have effectually defeated the minister's intention in lowering the duties. It quickly appeared that a combination had been entered into by the smugglers and the foreign companies, whose trade in that article is supported by them, to defeat the operation of the act of parliament, by buying up such quantities of tea at the English Company's sale as would keep up the prices, and enable them to dispose of a considerable part of their own stock in the usual manner. The Directors of the Company and the principal tea-dealers held several consultations, and finding their efforts to defeat the purposes of this combination ineffectual, they agreed that the sale should be adjourned; that the buyers should be permitted to return without loss all the teas that had been purchased at the enhanced price; and that the Company should early in November make a sale of as great a quantity of the different sorts of tea as they can bring to market. Should this last expedient fail of success, the interposition of parliament will again be necessary, and the Company may, perhaps, be obliged to buy up the large stock now at Odend and Dunkirk, in Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, which it is said was ordered them at prime cost, when Mr. Pitt's bill was first brought into parliament.

The following is an exact account of the different prices at which teas were sold yesterday, at the India-house:

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|----|---------|
| Common Green | - | 2 | 9 | per lb. |
| Middling Common | - | 3 | 6 | |
| Speck Leaf Single | - | 5 | 9 | |
| Ordinary Bloom | - | 4 | 0 | |
| Good ditto | - | 4 | 9 | |
| Fine ditto | - | 5 | 10 | |

All these must pay twelve and a half per cent. exclusive of the above prices.

FRIDAY, 17.

At the session at the Old-Bailey, which began on Wednesday, the Honourable Colonel Cosmo Gordon, accompanied by several respectable gentlemen, came into court, and surrendered himself to be tried on an indictment for the murder of Colonel Frederick Thomas, in a duel, on the 4th of September, 1783, in Hyde-Park, by wounding him in the body with a pistol ball; he was immediately put to the bar, and arraigned, when pleading not guilty to the charge, he was put on his trial. Counselor Graham, for the prosecution, opened the cause, and went very minutely into the origin of the quarrel between Colonel Gordon and Colonel Thomas in America; the conduct each of them had pursued from that time until the unfortunate moment that Col. Thomas fell, and expatiated on their different proceedings with a degree of candour which did him great honour, without losing sight of the object and cause of

his client, to prove the meeting in which Colonel Thomas received the wound which occasioned his death. Mr. Graham produced two letters signed Cosmo Gordon, and an answer to the first of them by the deceased; the first of them was sent in June 1783, and contained a direct challenge, which Colonel Thomas's answer declined accepting of; the last was dated in September, and was a repetition of the challenge in more peremptory terms, claiming his attendance with a friend, two brace of pistols, and a sword; in consequence of which, they met in Hyde-Park, very early in the morning, and every preliminary being adjusted, they fired or attempted at least to fire together, but Col. Thomas's pistol flashed in the pan; Col. Gordon thought at first that ought to be termed as having fired, but was soon over-ruled, and the deceased discharged his pistol, neither of them, however, taking any effect: the second discharge was widely different; the ball from Col. Thomas's pistol striking Col. Gordon on the thigh, and the ball from his entering Col. Thomas's body; upon which he fell, and of which wound he died. Having thus stated his charge, he proceeded to call witnesses to establish the facts. These were Mr. Merrick, who had been Col. Gordon's agent, and proved his hand-writing; Col. Thomas's servant, who had seen the whole transaction from the garret-window of his master's house; Mr. Graham, surgeon; and Captain Hill, Col. Thomas's second. Captain Hill, by the advice of the court, declined answering, as his evidence against Col. Gordon must have equally criminated himself.

The evidence for the prosecution being closed, Baron Eyre informed Colonel Gordon that was the time on which he must enter on his defence. The Colonel said, "He humbly submitted his case to the good sense, candour, and humanity of that respectable court." A great number of gentlemen of the first rank and character were called to speak in his behalf, among whom were Sir Henry Clinton, Gen. Patterson, Lord Dunmore, Colonels Marsh, Lascelles, Fox, Keith Stuart, Robinson, Fraser, Seaton, Gen. Birch, Mr. Bengwell, and Mr. Seaton, who had known him for a number of years, most of them for upwards of twenty, during which space they had ever respected him as an amiable, peaceable character, frequently preventing disagreements, and not likely to enter into them himself.

Baron Eyre then delivered his charge to the grand jury commenting upon the different parts of the evidence in a candid, humane, and liberal manner; lamenting that he and the jury should have so unfortunate a case brought before them; it was, however, his duty to explain to them the law on such cases, in its different points of view; and it was their duty to determine upon that matter before them, according to the best of their judgements; having done this, they would have nothing to upbraid themselves with, although similar cases should again be brought before them; for he very much apprehended, that, whatever might be the decision that day, or however severe the law might be made against such a practice, it would still continue, until those who maintained such a false idea of satisfying the calls of honour should

should be convinced of its absurdity and the fallacy of such decisions. He recommended them to consider well the evidence they had heard; explained under what circumstances they must consider the crime as murder, and what manslaughter; and not doubting they would bring in their verdict according to their conscience, he left it for their determination.

The jury, without going out of court, declared the prisoner, NOT GUILTY.

MONDAY, 20.

This morning Henry Morgan, convicted on Friday last, for the wilful murder of Mr. Linton, on the 7th of July, near St. Martin's-lane, by stabbing him in the belly with a large case knife, was executed on the scaffold erected before Newgate. The behaviour of this atrocious offender was singularly inconsistent. He acknowledged his concern in the robbery and murder, with much seeming contrition, both before and after his being convicted, and as often retracted his confession. On his trial he pleaded not guilty, and at the place of execution he persisted to the last in denying the fact for which he suffered, though he expressed great penitence for his other crimes.

THURSDAY, 23.

The session ended at the Old-Bailey, at which 25 prisoners were capitally convicted, and received judgment of death, 32 were sentenced to be transported; one burnt in the hand; 33 ordered to be kept to hard labour in the house of correction, of whom several were ordered to be whipped; nine to be whipped and discharged; eight imprisoned in Newgate, and 65 discharged by proclamation.

SCOTLAND.

WE are sorry to hear, by recent advices, that in consequence of the distresses brought upon the inhabitants of the Highlands from the bad crops, the failure of the fisheries, and the hurricanes in the year 1782, it has been found, upon a candid enquiry, that they and their families have emigrated from the north and west parts to America in great and alarming numbers. Many of the inhabitants of Shetland have sought the same refuge from their miseries. The visitation of heaven will undoubtedly much increase this evil, but while the landlords in those parts continue the same absurd and unfeeling policy which they have pursued for some years past, emigration will never cease altogether. Who that can quit it will adhere to a soil, that in years of plenty affords him only a scanty subsistence, and in scarcity suffers him to starve?

The voice of parliamentary reform is now but feebly heard even in England. It can hardly be expected to be stronger in Scotland. A defect in the representation seems rather to be a grievance of which the people are told than one that they feel. As such, it may engage their attention for a time, and they may call for redress with unanimity and earnestness; but if their first warmth is permitted to cool, it is not easily excited a second time. In Scotland, the crop, though promising enough in other respects, is in most places very backward, and if, from the lateness of the harvest, it should not be well got in, such is the present exhausted state of the country, that

great part of it must be absolutely ruined. People will then be too much occupied by their private distresses to bestow much attention on political grievances.

IRELAND.

THE disorders in Dublin do not subside. It is even said that weekly meetings are held, under the name of *Tar and Feather Committee*. Such is the rage of non-importation, that an elegant coach, made in London for a nobleman, was seized, on its way to the proprietor's house, by a numerous mob, who conducted it through the streets, with the opprobrious decorations of tar and feathers, and finally tore it in pieces.

The magistrates exert themselves, but without much effect. On the 23d of August, Mr. Dignam was tried before the recorder and aldermen, for a riot and assault, aggravated by the abuse of tarring and feathering a butcher. The jury returned their verdict, "Guilty," and the court sentenced him to be publicly whipped. Next day the sheriffs and aldermen, escorted by all the peace officers, and a strong military guard, attended to see the punishment duly inflicted. Some stones were thrown by the mob, and some of the soldiers, it is said, without any orders, but from the sudden impulse of resentment, fired upon them, by which one man was killed, and three or four wounded. The interposition of the magistrates prevented further mischief.

It generally happens, that when the military is called to the assistance of the civil power, a degree of animosity is engendered between the soldiers and the populace, as separate and distinct classes of men. In the present situation of Ireland, this is hardly to be prevented, and in Dublin especially many circumstances have tended to exasperate it. On several occasions it has broken out in acts of petty hostility, considerable in themselves, but of bad consequence, as they add to the general confusion. On the 17th ult. a very flagrant outrage was committed by some soldiers, who attacked a bailiff's house, in order to rescue an officer who had been arrested for debt. They were fired upon from the house. One was killed on the spot, and two died of their wounds.

The spirit of volunteering continues unabated, and new corps are daily forming, although it is probable that their numbers on the whole do not increase. The question of admitting Roman Catholics to the right of suffrage occasions divisions among them, and other differences of opinion begin to appear. Their unanimity once lost, the energy of their operations will perish with it. The National Congress is to be held in October, and from the late disturbances at Dublin, it is probable that some other place will be fixed on for the meeting.

The friends of the present system have not been idle. As yet the only marks of their success are addresses to the King from the counties of Carrickfergus and Meath, expressing, besides the usual sentiments of loyalty, their acknowledgements for the rights and privileges lately restored to the country, their concern and indignation at seeing the public peace disturbed, and the government insulted, by the intemperance of some misguided persons in the city of

Dublin, and their resolution to maintain obedience to the laws, and respect for the legislature. Parliament stands further prorogued to the 2d of November. Before that time, they will be able to sound the temper of the Congress, and to judge of the efficacy of their resolutions.

The Lord Lieutenant having refused to transmit the petition of the town of Belfast to the King, assigning as reasons that the meeting was illegal; the petition signed but by one person; its prayer having a direct tendency to annihilate the constitution of parliament; and, did no other objectionable passage appear in it, that alarming proposition of adopting the plan of reform which may be concluded upon by a national Congress to be assembled at Dublin in October next was alone sufficient to sanction his entire disapprobation of it, the petition was sent over to Mr. Pitt, to be by him presented to his Majesty. The following is a copy of Mr. Pitt's answer, in a letter to John Campbell White, Esq. chairman of the Belfast meeting:

"SIR, *Brigtelmsfon, Sept. 6, 1784.*

"I received some time since a letter from you, as chairman of a meeting of the inhabitants of Belfast, accompanying a petition, which they were desirous that I should present to his Majesty.

"I am extremely sorry that the variety of business in which I was at that time engaged has prevented my returning you a more immediate answer. As my presenting the petition might be supposed to imply that I approved of its contents, I am under the necessity of declining it, and of explaining my reason for doing so. The prayer of the petition seems to me to proceed upon the supposition of the present constitution being actually dissolved, and calls upon the King to exercise a discretionary power of new modelling the frame of parliament, which I think totally inconsistent with the security of public liberty.

"I have undoubtedly been, and still continue a zealous friend to a reform of parliament; but I must beg leave to say, that I have been so on grounds very different from those adopted in this petition. What is there proposed I consider as tending to produce still greater evils than any which the friends of reform are desirous to remedy or prevent. I have great concern in differing so widely on this subject from a body of men who profess to be guided by motives of loyalty, and of reverence of the constitution. But, guided by the same motives, and sincerely anxious for the prosperity and freedom of every part of the British empire, I have thought it my duty to state to you my sentiments fully and explicitly; and I must beg the favour of you, Sir, to communicate them to the gentlemen by whose desire you wrote. I am, Sir, &c."

EAST-INDIES.

ON the 4th of December, Sir William Jones gave an ultimate decision on the great question between the Company and their army, with regard to the plunder of Cheyt Sing, by which it is declared that the plunder belongs to the Company, and not to the army. In this instance, the decision is only meant to determine the question of right, as it is generally understood that part, if not the whole, of the plunder will be

given to the army. This was strongly recommended by the judge in his charge to the jury.

By letters received by the Warren Hastings, dated March the 4th, we are informed that the governor-general left Calcutta, to proceed to Linknow, and that the Visier had paid above eight lacks of his balance, which cleared the arrears of the Company's troops in Oude to the month of January. That the army which served during the war in Guzerat, under the command of Col. Morgan and Col. Forbes, had returned to Bengal, and with such exemplary discipline, that in a march of 1100 miles, no complaint was made by the inhabitants of any depredations committed by the soldiery, a circumstance highly creditable, because very uncommon. This army is reduced, and six regiments of sepoy's besides.

In December, a mutiny of a very alarming nature broke out among the garrison of St. Helena. It appeared first on the 24th, when the soldiers refused to take their provisions from the stores, unless their allowance of flour and liquor was increased. Their demand was granted. On the 26th and 27th, they again became riotous, assembled in arms, possessed themselves of some field-pieces and ammunition, and took the governor prisoner. They were again appeased by concessions. On the 29th, in the afternoon, they again flew to arms, and took possession of the Alarm-house and two field-pieces. By the assistance of the soldiers who continued firm in their duty, part of the militia, and some of the Company's civil servants, they were overpowered and taken prisoners the same night, after a sharp action, in which two men were killed, and several wounded. The mutineers, to the number of 103, were brought to a court martial, and all except three condemned. On new year's day, 1784, ten of the ringleaders were shot, and the rest pardoned. A few days after, a corporal who had attempted to seduce his guard from their duty on the night of the 29th was found guilty, and hanged. Tranquillity was thus restored to the island.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Spaniards resenting the failure of their former attempt on Algiers, and provoked by the continued insults of the Algerine corsairs, have made a second attack with no better success. They even acknowledge that they left the enemy superior in force.

No sooner are the differences between Russia and the Porte adjusted, than the attention of Europe is engaged by disputes between the Emperor and the Dutch. The war of memorials seems to be drawing to a crisis, and a little time must determine whether matters can be accommodated without an appeal to the sword. In our next we mean to enter more particularly into the origin and progress of these disputes.

BIRTHS.

Aug. LADY of Sir James Grant, a son.—25.
21. Lady of William Middleton, Esq. of Crawfield-hall, in Suffolk, a son and heir.—
Lady of Sir James Ibberton, a son.—*Sept.* 1.
Lady Augusta Lowther, a daughter.—2. Dukes

of Bearfort, a son.—3. Lady of Sir William Lemon, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. **T**HE Hon. George Cranfield Berkeley, Esq. one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Gloucester, to the Hon. Miss Charlotte Lennox, daughter of Lord George Lennox, brother to the Duke of Richmond.—23. John Matthew Grimwood, Esq. of Gray's Inn, barrister at law, to Miss Cook, of Bunting.—25. Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq. second son of Richard Hoare, Esq. of Barn-Elms, in Surrey, to Miss Maria Palmer Acland, third daughter of the late Arthur Acland, Esq. of Fairfield, in Somersetshire.—27. The Rev. John Walker, to Miss Stratton.—28. The Hon. Miss Thynne, Lord Weymouth's third daughter, to Lord St. Asaph, son of the Earl of Ashburnham.—30. The Rev. John Lane, of Hammer-smith, to Miss Incey, daughter of Michael Incey, Esq.—**Lately**, — Fry, Esq. secretary to Sir William Gordon, K. B. late plenipotentiary at the court of Brussels, to Miss Goneridge, of Loughborough.—**Sept. 3.** The Rev. Dr. Peetsman, prebendary of Westminster, to Miss Malby, daughter of Thomas Malby, Esq. of Germans, in Buckinghamshire.—8. The Rev. Dr. Coombe, to Miss Eliza Chaffereau, —9. Richard Pepper Arden, Esq. his Majesty's attorney-general, to Miss Wilbraham Bootle, eldest daughter of Rich. Wilbraham Bootle, Esq.—11. Edmund Anderson, Esq. eldest son of Sir William Anderson, Bart. to Miss Catharine Plumer, of Lilling-hall; and the Rev. G. W. Anderson, to Miss Plumer, of the same place.—15. The Rev. Mr. Withnunt, of Malden, to Miss Crompton, of Witham, in Essex.—16. John Forster, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn-Fields, secretary to the commissioners of American claims, to Miss Eliza Brockman, second daughter of the late Rev. Ralph Drake Brockman.—21. Daniel Byam Mathew, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Dering, second daughter of Sir Edward Dering, Bart.

DEATHS.

July **A**T Naples, Lady Murray, daughter of 28. John Callender, of Craigforth, Esq. and wife of Sir William Murray, of Touchland, Bart.—**Aug. 16.** At Baltimore, in Ireland, aged 108, Patrick McDonaldson, Esq.—22. Mrs. Cochrane, widow of the late Lieut. General James Cochrane.—23. Col. John Macpherson, in the Hon. East-India Company's service.—27. Henry Hall, Esq. many years his Majesty's attorney-general for the counties of Denbigh, Montgomery, and Flint.—Matthew Hale, Esq. barrister at law, and great grandson of the late illustrious and learned Lord Chief Justice Hale. By the death of this gentleman, the family in the male line is now extinct.—28. The Rev. Charles Mortimer, D.D. rector of Lincoln College, in the university of Oxford.—Miss Dalrymple, eldest daughter of the late Sir James Dalrymple, of Hales, in Scotland, Bart.—30. The Rev. Mr. Darling, vicar of the parishes of Wargrave and Waltham

St. Lawrence, in Berks.—**Lately**, his Serene Highness Prince Charles Augustus Frederick, only son of the Duke of Devonshire, after a very short illness.—**Sept. 4.** Mr. Joseph Younger, one of the proprietors of the theatres of Liverpool and Manchester; and for above three five-and-twenty years past belonging either to the Theatre-Royal in Drury-lane, or that in Covent-Garden.—The lady of Lord William Campbell.—6. Miss Linley, daughter of Mr. Linley, manager of the Theatre-Royal Drury-lane.—Mr. George Alexander Steevens, author of the celebrated lecture on heads, and of many other humorous pieces.—9. Sir Charlton Legerton, Bart. Member for Shrewsbury.—10. Hon. John Smith Barry, of Belmont, in Cheshire.—12. Aged 72, the Rev. James Tasterfall, Rector of Segratham, and St Paul's Covent-garden.—15. The Rev. Eliza Jew vicar of Staverton, in Northamptonshire.—16. In the 67th year of his age, at Penn, in Buckinghamshire, General William Haviland, colonel of the 45th regiment.—18. Captain Davies of the Chatham division of marines, and many years paymaster to that corps.—21. Christopher Donaldson, Esq. late one of the agents for government in the province of Virginia.—**Lately** at Drig, in Cumberland, in the 103d year of her age, Elizabeth Taylor.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

From the Gazette.

July **T**HE Right Hon. James Viscount Clarendon, and William Brabazon Ponsonby, Esq. his Majesty's postmasters-general of Ireland.—John Lees, Esq. secretary.—Log Morris, Esq. treasurer or receiver-general.—John Armit, Esq. accountant-general.—William Fortescue, Esq. resident-surveyor.—and Robert Shaw, Esq. comptroller of the Sorting-office.—24. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a baronet of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, of Gredington, in the county of Flint, Master of the Rolls, and to his heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.—31. Wm. M'Connell, Esq. to be commissary of the commissariat of Wigton, in Scotland, and John M'Culloch, Esq. resigned.—**Aug. 1.** Col. Thomas Carleton to be captain-general and governor in chief of the province of New-Bruswick, in America.—3. To order a writ of summons to parliament, directed to General Sir John Griffin Griffin, of Audley End, in the county of Essex, Knight of the Bath, by the name, title, and title of John Griffin, Lord Howard of Walden.—The Countess of Harcourt to be one of the ladies of her Majesty's bed-chamber, in the room of her Grace the Duchess of Argyll, retired.—11. Francis Willes, of Hampstead, Esq. knighted.—22. The Right Hon. James Earl of Courtown, treasurer of his Majesty's household, (sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.—21. Robert Waller, Esq. to be one of the grooms of his Majesty's bed-chamber, vice Major-General St. John.—Major-General Adams, to be one of the grooms of his Majesty's bed-chamber.—The Hon. Keith Stuart to be receiver-general of his Majesty's land-rents and capital

es in Scotland.—Sept. 3. Sir James Harris, K. Sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.—4. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Sydney, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State, the Right Hon. William Pitt, chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Walsingham, the Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, and the Right Hon. Constatine John Lord Mulgrave, of the kingdom of Ireland, to be his Majesty's commissioners for the affairs of India.—George Crauford, Esq. to be his Majesty's commissary, to treat with the commissaries of the Most Christian King, pursuant to the definitive treaty of peace and friendship concluded between the two crowns at Versailles, the 10th of September, 1783.—Henry Hew Dalrymple, Esq. to be secretary to the said commission.—Joseph Frederick Waller Delbarres, Esq. to be lieutenant-governor of the island of Cape-Bréton, in America.

From the other papers.

Alderman Hart elected land coal-meter for the city of London, *vice* Mr. Evans deceased.—Mr. Joseph Drawbridge appointed builder's measurer of Chatham dock-yard, *vice* Mr. Richard Edgercombe, deceased.—George Atwood, Esq. appointed a teacher in the Customs, *vice* Sir George Vandeput, deceased.—John Longley, Esq. chosen recorder of the city of Rochester, *vice* Joseph Brooke, Esq. resigned.—The Hon. Edward Norton, one of the members for Carlisle, chosen recorder of that city.—Mr. Hodges appointed surgeon to the Mary-la-Bonne infirmary, *vice* J. Linslie, Esq. deceased.—Philip Fox, Esq. of Buckingham, to be receiver-general of the land-tax, for the lower division of that county.—Sir Joshua Reynolds to be portrait-painter to his Majesty.—John Gideon Caulet, Esq. M. D. chosen physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital.—Mrs. Lobb, of Keatish-town, widow of Captain Lobb, appointed matron of Greenwich-hospital.—C. W. Boughton Rouse, Esq. to be secretary, and the Hon. William Frederick, under secretary to the commissioners for the affairs of India.—Mr. George Nath appointed a clerk in the rope-yard office in Chatham dock-yard, *vice* William Nath Esq. deceased.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. Robert Wharton, M. A. vicar of Thornton Steward, in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, to the rectory of Catton.—The Rev. James Ord, to the rectory of Whitfeld, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The Rev. Dr. Nind, to the vicarage of Wargrave and Walsingham, in the county of Berks.—The Rev. Deazar Williams, to the vicarage of Ritwiliux, with the chapel of Llanwiel annexed, in Caerarthshire.—The Rev. Mr. George Davies, to the rectory of Cranfield, in the county of Bedford.—The Prince of Wales has appointed the Rev. John Ord, rector of the burgh, in the county of Norfolk, one of his royal highness's chaplains in ordinary.—The Rev. William Taylor, M. A. to the rectory of Brecon Ash, Norfolk.—The Rev. James Bennet, A. B. to the rectory of Dunnington, in Suffolk.—

The Rev. Thomas Durnford, A. M. to a prebend in the cathedral church of Chichester.—The Rev. William Gretton, A. M. vicar of Saffron Walden and Littlebury, to be one of Lord Howard de Walden's domestick chaplains.—The Rev. Mr. Hammond, of Bury St. Edmunds, to be domestick chaplain to the Earl of Orford.—The Rev. Myles Atkinson, vicar of Walton-upon-the-Hill, in the county of Lancaster, to be one of the Bishop of Sodor and Mann's chaplains.

DISPENSATIONS.

The Rev. John Goddard, A. M. to hold the rectory of Kimpton, with the rectory of Tidworth, both in the county of Southampton and diocese of Winchester.—The Rev. ——— Smith, M. A. chaplain to L. J. Rawdon, to hold the vicarage of Burfwick, with the vicarage of Owthorne.

BANKRUPTS.

July JACOB ATTWOOD SMALLPIECE, 24. of Frome Selwood, in Somersetshire, grocer and tallow-chandler.—John Burdekin, of King-street, Covent-Garden, linen-draper.—Medford Spring, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, money-scrivener.—Alexander Turner, late of Kendal, in Westmorland, linen-draper.—27. Thomas Newman, of Gravel-lane, Surrey, twine-spinner.—Christopher Butler, of Preston, in Lancashire, grocer.—Robert Taylor, late of Nantwich, in Cheshire, tanner.—Benjamin Montague, of Bath, perfumer.—Henry Hands, of Napton on the Hill, Warwickshire, dealer.—21. John Burcham, of Cockthorpe, in Norfolk, corn-merchant.—William Jones, of Oxford, silversmith.—William Myers and Charles Myers, now or late of Liverpool, dealers in flour, and copartners.—Isaac Fitch, of Great Totham, in Essex, woollstapler and woolcomber.—William Warrin, of Brackley, in Northamptonshire, linen-draper.—Aug. 2. Alexander Rob, late of Great-Pulteney-street, Middlesex, but now of the King's-Bench Prison, tailor.—7. John Parsons, now or late of Eardisley Park, in Herefordshire, timber-merchant.—James Welcombe, of Exeter, bricklayer and brickmaker.—William Roe, of Fathion-street, Spitalfields, victualler.—10. Henry Moore, of Wigan, in Lancashire, grocer.—Robert Harvey, of Dover, in Kent, shopkeeper.—Humphry Addicott, late of Lyme-Regis, in Dorsetshire, shipwright.—14. John Green, of Prescott, in Lancashire, ironmonger and flour-dealer.—James Sydenham, of Cornhill, London, haberdasher.—Matthew Hole, now or late of St. John, within the town of Devizes, in Wilts, ironmonger.—21. George Hobbey, Charles Arthur, and John Collins, of Parker-street, St. Giles in the Fields, tirefitters and copartners.—George Matthews, of Brosley, in Salop, iron-master.—24. William Hopwell, of Fleet-street, London, hosier.—28. James Millar, of Shad-Thames, Southwark, biscuit-baker.—David Hannay, of Hungerford, in Berks, maltster and linen-draper.—Godfrey Ward, of Wednesbury, in Staffordshire, whitesmith.—Dorothy Jonas, Jacob Jonas, and Jonathan Jonas, of St. Catharine's-square, in the liberty of the Tower of London, merchants and copartners.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in SEPTEMBER, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

| Bank Stock. | 3 per C. reduced | 3 per C. confols. | 4 per C. confols. | 5 per O. | Long Ann. | Short Ann. | India Stock | India Ann. | India Bonds | S. Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | Navy Bills. | Exch. Bills. | Lottary Tickets. | Wind Deal | Weather London |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 26 116½ | 57 ½ | 56 ½ a ½ | 74 ½ | 90 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 128½ | | | | 56½ | 55½ | 14 | 1 dif. | 15 13 c | S E | Rain |
| 27 116½ | 57 ½ | 56 ½ a ½ | 74 ½ | 90 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | | | 4 | | 56½ | 55½ | 14 | | 15 15 o | S W | Fair |
| 28 117½ | 57 ½ | 56 ½ a ½ | 74 ½ | 90 ½ | 17½ | | | | 3 | | | | 13½ | | 15 15 o | N W | Rain |
| 29 Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S W | Fair |
| 30 117½ | 57 ½ | 56½ a 56 | 74 ½ | 90 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 127½ | 51½ | 3 | | | | 13½ | 1 | 15 15 o | N E | |
| 31 117½ | 57 ½ | 56½ a 55½ | 73 ½ | 89 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 127½ | | 2 | | 56 | 55 | 14 | | 15 14 c | N E | Rain |
| 2 Holiday | 57 | 55½ a 56 | 74 | 90 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | | | 2 | | | | 24 | | 15 14 c | N E | Fair |
| 3 | | | | | 17½ | 12½ | | | 2 | | 56 | 55½ | 14½ | 2 | 15 14 o | N W | |
| 4 | 56 ½ | 55½ a 56 | 74 ½ | 90 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | | | 1 | | | | | | | S W | |
| 5 Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | 56 | | | | | | |
| 6 117½ | | 55½ a 56 | 74 ½ | 90 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 126½ | 53½ | 1 | | 56 | | 14½ | 1 | 15 14 o | N E | |
| 7 | | 55½ a ½ | 74 | 90 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | | | 2 | | | | 14½ | 2 | 15 14 c | N E | |
| 8 117½ | | 55½ a ½ | Shut | 90 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | | 53½ | | | 56 | | 14½ | | 15 14 c | N W | |
| 9 117½ | | 55½ a ½ | | 90 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | | | 1 | | | 55 | 14½ | 1 | 15 13 o | S W | |
| 10 117 | | 55½ a ½ | | 89 ½ | 17 | 12½ | | 53½ | 1 | | | | | | | W | |
| 11 | | 55½ a ½ | | 89 ½ | 17½ | | | | | | | | 15 | | 15 13 o | N E | |
| 12 Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N | |
| 13 | | 55½ a ½ | | 89 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | | | 1 | | 55½ | 54½ | 15 | | 15 14 o | N | |
| 14 117 | | 55½ a ½ | | 89 ½ | 17 | 12½ | 125½ | | | | 55½ | | | | 15 12 c | N | |
| 15 | | 55½ a ½ | | 89 ½ | 17 | 12½ | | | | | 55½ | 54½ | | | 15 12 c | N E | |
| 16 116½ | | 55½ a ½ | | 89 ½ | 17 | 12½ | | | 1½ | | | | 15½ | | 15 13 c | E | |
| 17 115 | | 55½ a ½ | | 89 ½ | 17 | 12½ | | | 2 P. | | | 54½ | 15½ | | 15 14 c | S E | |
| 18 | | 55½ a ½ | | 89 ½ | 17 | | | | 2 P. | | | | 15 | | 15 15 c | S W | |
| 19 Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S W | Rain |
| 20 114½ | | 55½ a 55 | | 88 ½ | 16½ | 12½ | | | 2 | | 55½ | | 15 | | 15 15 c | S W | |
| 21 114½ | | 55½ a 54½ | | 88 ½ | 16½ | | | | 3 | | | | 15 | | 15 15 c | S W | |
| 22 Holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S W | |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 114½ | | 55½ a ½ | | 88 ½ | 16½ | 12½ | 125 | | 2 | | | | | | 15 15 c | N E | |
| 25 | | 55½ a ½ | | 88 ½ | 16½ | 12½ | | | 3 | | | | | | 15 14 c | N E | |
| | | 55½ a 55 | | 88 ½ | 16½ | | | | | | | | | | | | |

N. B. In the 3 per Cent Confols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given: In the other Stocks the highest Price only.

T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR OCTOBER, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

July 9.

MR. Pitt brought in his bill for the better government of India, which was read a first time.

July 12. In a committee on the bill for imposing an additional duty on candles, Mr. Sloper wished that means could be devised to alter the mode of the tax, so that it might not affect the poor; and asked whether this could not be done by exempting the smaller sized candles from the duty, and laying it somewhat heavier on those usually consumed by the wealthy. Mr. Rose replied that such a regulation was impracticable. Sir James Johnstone thought there could be no difficulty in taxing candles according to their sizes, to be estimated by the number of each contained in a pound. Mr. Joliffe and Mr. Pulteney were of the same opinion. Mr. Rose said that the commissioners of Excise had been consulted, and had given it as their opinion that such a regulation could not be adopted with safety to the revenue. Mr. Hussey objected to the clause which empowers an Excise officer to enter the houses of chandlers, without constable or other civil officer, by day or by night. Mr. Pitt assured him that the clause was inserted at the express desire of the persons concerned, who had pointed out this as the only proper check upon those who evaded the duties.

The House then resolved itself into committee on the smuggling bill, and as many new clauses had been introduced into it, Mr. Eden proposed to receive all the intended amendments.

LOND. MAG. OCT. 1784.

without discussion, after which the bill might be reprinted, and the consideration of it resumed on a subsequent day. Mr. Pitt admitted that this would save time, but thought it would contribute to the improvement of the bill if the amendments were submitted to a cursory discussion as they were proposed.

Mr. Wilberforce objected to the clause authorizing the seizure of all ships or vessels having on board above a certain quantity of tea or spirits. He was aware that rigorous measures must be adopted to check the alarming growth of smuggling, and, therefore, he had no objection to the confiscation of the ship and cargo, whenever there should be found such a quantity of uncustomed goods on board as might be fairly presumed to have been put there for the benefit of the owner; but he would subject the mariners and masters only to punishment, in all cases in which it should appear that the owner could not reasonably be supposed to have any knowledge of the uncustomed goods on board, or any interest in them.

The Solicitor-General disapproved of this, as being a departure from a fundamental principle of law, which had been recognized in all ages, "that a master ought to be responsible for the conduct of his servants." If parliament should once depart from that principle, it would give occasion to endless frauds, by inviting the owner to smuggle in the name of the master and mariners. During the short time in which he had had an opportunity of

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witnessing

witnessing the proceedings on revenue causes in the Court of Exchequer, he had seen enough to convince him that if the laws were not very strict they would certainly be evaded. There was an astonishing disposition, even in tradesmen of the best reputation, to evade the duties. No illicit gains were so small as to be contemptible, and he had known the greatest risk incurred to save the trifling sum of 60*l*. As the law now stood, no jury would give a verdict against a smuggler, unless on the most irresistible evidence both of the fact and the intention.

Mr. Atkinson, however, still thought the penalty much too rigorous. He instanced a case in which he himself had been particularly concerned. A ship of his had been seized, on account of a few loose bottles of gin, containing somewhat under thirty gallons, which had been secreted among the cargo by one of the mariners, and it was not till after a considerable delay, and paying 100*l*. to the officer who made the seizure, that he obtained possession of his ship.

Several other members spoke, and as the debate seemed running to an unprofitable length, the committee adopted Mr. Eden's proposal of admitting the amendments and printing the bill.

July 13. The bill for the better government of India was read a second time.

Mr. Gilbert made a report from the committee on the candle duty bill, in which the House made one amendment, by extending the exemption from the tax to spermaceti as well as wax candles.

Lord Beauchamp stated to the House the propriety of making some amendments to the acts of the 10th and 15th of his present Majesty, for regulating the power of the Speaker with regard to ordering writs of election to be issued, in case of vacancies during the recess of parliament. He wished to extend this power to all vacancies whatever, whether by death or the acceptance of places or peerages, and also to enable the Speaker to appoint commissioners, who might issue warrants for new writs in his absence. He submitted likewise to the consideration of the House,

whether the term of fourteen days, which, during the recess, must elapse after notification of a member's death before the Speaker can issue his warrant, was not too long. And in order to simplify these regulations, by comprehending them all in one act, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the 10th and 15th of his present Majesty, and to make additional provisions for the issuing of writs for members to serve in parliament.

July 14. In the House of Lords the second reading of the Scotch oath bill, which had passed the House of Commons before the dissolution of parliament, occasioned some debate. It was supported by Lord Derby, who said it was incumbent on the House to ease a part of his Majesty's subjects of any inconvenience which they might labour under, whether from scruples of conscience or otherwise, inasmuch as the relief required would not be detrimental to any other person. Lord Thurlow did not see the use or necessity of the bill, as it purported only to enact what was law already; on the contrary, he foresaw much inconvenience from it, for should it pass, every sect in his Majesty's dominions would have an equal right to claim the privilege of drawing up an oath in conformity to their own opinions, and of having an act of parliament to establish the wording of it. As taking an oath was understood to be the most serious affirmation of what the party was going to advance, certainly the particular method of making that appeal to the creator must be a matter of indifference to the court, provided it was known to be what the taker thought to be the most solemn; nor could any judge or justice, as the law at present stands, refuse to give it in that manner. Lord Derby replied, that no longer ago than last May, a person had been refused permission to take the oath in his own way at the Old-Bailey, and his evidence of course was lost. Lord Thurlow wished to know the name of the judge who had made that objection, as his conduct in that instance was certainly punishable. Lord Loughborough admitted that the pur-

port of the bill was in a great measure to establish what was already law; but he thought there could no harm arise from its passing, and in point of general convenience it might do some good. The power of administering an oath was vested in so numerous a body of men, that it would be judging too favourably, to suppose them all men of understanding; and many of them, although they might know that it was law to allow a man to take an oath in his own way, yet might not be able to frame one for the purpose, while the person who was to take it might be equally incapable. The House divided on the second reading, which was negatived, and the bill was rejected.

July 15. In the House of Commons, Mr. Dempster suggested the propriety of printing the tax bills before they were committed, that gentlemen might have an opportunity of examining them more accurately than the cursory view which the present mode of proceeding afforded, permitted them to do. This was treated by Mr. Rose as implying an improper diffidence in the care of the minister, on whose equitable and indulgent attention to all reasonable objections he bestowed a panegyric. The idea of printing a tax bill, he said, was not only inexpedient but dangerous.

On the recommitment of the smuggling bill a debate took place, in which a variety of opinions was advanced and abandoned in rapid succession. The limit of the hovering distance was at length fixed to four leagues, within which distance every foreign vessel of a particular make described in the bill, with uncustomed goods on board, and every vessel of the same description belonging to a subject, with or without uncustomed goods, is liable to confiscation.

To remove any apprehensions that might be entertained of infringing the law of nations by this clause, it was said that every nation has a right to legislate, not only for its own internal regulation, but to prescribe under what restriction foreigners shall approach its coasts, where no encroachments are to be made contrary to the established commercial system,

And against some objections which were made by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Dempster on the part of Ireland, it was urged, that the legislative independence of Ireland was not at all concerned in the business; that as no one disputed the right of Ireland to legislate for her own coasts, so no one could dispute the right of Great-Britain to regulate the trade on the British coasts. In exercising this right, the bill before the committee made a distinction between foreign and Irish vessels, which, it was granted, was more in favour of foreigners than of the Irish, because in case of seizures of foreign ships, we might possibly be led into disputes with foreign powers that could not be terminated but by war; but if any dispute should arise upon the seizure of an Irish ship, the common sovereign of England and of Ireland, in his paternal regard to all his subjects, would take care that justice should be done impartially between the two countries. With foreigners we acted as having separate interests; with Ireland as having one and the same; it being, therefore, our interest that smuggling should be destroyed, it must be the interest of Ireland also; and there was no doubt but the parliaments of both countries would have the same sentiments on that head.

Mr. Sheridan was not satisfied. He was still of opinion that the bill was going to enact what sort of ships the Irish must build in future. Ireland was no more bound than any other country to be acquainted with all the British acts of parliament relative to trade, and she had not like other countries a commercial treaty, by which she might learn them. Besides, securities were to be enacted against the Irish by this bill, which parliament would not venture to enact against the subjects of foreign powers; for the master and crew of a vessel confiscated under the above clause were to be imprisoned for twelve months without bail or mainprize. He concluded by recommending as the best method to settle this business, that the Irish parliament should forbid the building of such vessels as would be liable to confiscation under this bill. To this Mr. Pitt nodded assent, and

Mr. Dundas said, that he would have no objection to leave out the words relative to imprisonment.

Various other amendments were made, and the chairman was ordered to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

July 16. The royal assent was given by commission to eighteen public, and eight private bills.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a bill for the relief of the East-India Company, the purport of which was to allow the Company a further time for the payment of 923,000*l.* due for customs; to grant the Directors leave to accept the bills drawn upon them; and for several other purposes. It was read a first time without any debate.

Mr. Pitt also gave notice that he would in a few days submit to the House a proposition on the increasing debt of the civil list. Mr. Fox was surprised how any debt had accrued on the civil list; during the short time he was in office, he was pretty sure none had been contracted. Mr. Pitt replied, that nearly the whole of it had been contracted during Mr. Fox's administration, as would appear from the account which he should lay before the House. This was the occasion of much future debate, and ended but little to the honour of either party. A debate on the civil list between a minister and his predecessor is like the combat of two champions without their mail, where every stroke cuts to the quick.

Mr. Francis then rose to oppose the commitment of the bill for the better government of India. He objected not only to the general principle but to most of the clauses, and from the apparent haste with which they had been drawn up, he was very successful in exposing the absurdity of some, and the inaccuracy of others. The bill, he said, was founded on the abuse of power abroad, and the want of power at home. On the principles of almost every clause the directors ought to be annihilated, whereas they were left in existence, but in a state not much to be envied; for while it was declared that they were too feeble to enforce their

own orders, they were made the channel of the orders of a higher power, which must necessarily bring them into contempt with their own servants. This he reprobated as extremely unwise, declaring that mere forms were of no use, and that they ought not to subsist when their constitution was essentially altered. He next proceeded to remark on the particular clauses, and first there was no preamble. The bill was, therefore, a conclusion without premises, a remedy without a disorder, and a punishment without an accusation. The preamble he expected would have been full, and would have specified the abuses which the bill was intended to remedy as fully as the honourable gentleman who introduced it had done in his speech. By the third clause, not only the revenues and the political interests, but also the commercial concerns of the Company were put completely under the superintendence and controul of the new commission, and though in the subsequent part of the bill, there was a provision which excepted the commercial concerns of the Company, it was not, in his opinion, sufficient to remove the objection which arose from the wording of this clause. It was not without surprise that he had read such a clause in a bill framed under the direction of a gentleman who had so successfully opposed a former bill, as a violation of the Company's charter. This was a complete violation of charter, and on that account the clauses were not less exceptionable which obliged the Directors to pay implicit obedience to the commissioners, empowered the commissioners either to approve or disapprove the dispatches of the directors, and to transmit orders or instructions to the presidencies in India without their privacy or consent. The clause reprobating schemes of conquest and extension of dominion, as measures repugnant to the wish, the honour, and policy of the nation, he highly approved; but, like every other good clause in the bill, it was clogged by an exception which would defeat the rule it laid down. It stated that the governor-general and council of Fort-William should not be

competent

competent to declare war or commence hostilities against any of the country princes or states, unless such princes or states should have previously commenced hostilities, or be actually making preparations for the commencement of hostilities against the British nation in India, or against some of the princes or states dependent upon it, &c. By this exception a perpetual salvo was held out to a governor-general, who was of an ambitious disposition, for having followed the bent of his inclination. The assumed ground of this clause naturally suggested the question not only of who it was that had pursued schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India, contrary to the repeated orders of the directors, but also who it was that had not. As a proof of the disposition of Mr. Hastings on this point, he read the following minute, dated 22d June, 1778: "If the British arms and influence have suffered a severe check in the Western world, it is the more incumbent on those who are charged with the interests of Great-Britain in the East to exert themselves for the retrieval of the national loss; that we have the means in our hands, and that with such superior advantages as we possess over every power which can oppose us, we should not act merely on the defensive." The objection was equally strong against the clause which prohibits the governors of Madras and Bombay from making war, except in cases of sudden emergency, of which emergency they themselves were to be the judges. To prohibit the directors from sending out cadets beyond the establishment he thought extremely proper. The rules for the Company's servants and officers to rise by gradation and seniority he should have approved also, but for the exception in these words, "unless any of the said governments and presidencies shall, on any very urgent occasion, by a vote in council, see cause to deviate from the said general rule." This exemption, exclusive of the strange manner in which it was worded, he conceived would completely defeat the rule; for at that moment the Company's orders stood for their servants in India to rise by gra-

dation, but the same exception being allowed, the gradation had never been observed. Upon the clause respecting the disobedience of orders, he said that to render it efficacious, those who had already been guilty of disobedience ought to receive exemplary punishment, while those who had uniformly discharged their duty ought to be rewarded. Impunity for the past would teach the Company's servants to disregard all laws and orders that could be made. He spoke from a knowledge of human nature, and experience of their former conduct. When laws prohibit and impunity encourages, who would hesitate how to act? Not those certainly who required the coercion of laws to do their duty. On these, and the intermediate clauses through the whole of the bill, he commented with great ingenuity and acuteness, approving of some, and objecting to others, and glancing many pointed reflections on the political conduct of Mr. Hastings.

When he came to the latter part of the bill, which relates to the establishment of a new tribunal for the trial of delinquents, he declared that he could not find expressions strong enough to convey his dislike of a tribunal so constituted. It struck at the dearest privilege of Englishmen, the trial by jury; a mode of trial that ought never to be given up, while there was a possibility of adhering to it. He could not see the necessity which made the framer of the bill recur to so desperate a measure; a measure that would revive a court which had been the terror and execration of this country, the court of Star Chamber. The King's-Bench might not, at present, be able to try with effect a criminal charged with delinquencies committed in India; but surely the powers of that court might be enlarged. When it was found that it could not try persons for murder committed beyond sea, the legislature came to the aid of the common law, and by the 33d of Henry VIII. it was enacted, that the king might, by a special commission under the great seal, bring persons charged with murder beyond sea to trial; but though this was

an extraordinary court, it was extraordinary only with respect to the manner in which it was appointed. The trial was carried on as in other cases, and the accused was acquitted or condemned by a jury. Why could not persons charged with delinquencies committed in India be tried by a jury, let the judges named in the commission be who they might? He knew that a jury might as well be employed in that case as in any other, and, therefore, unnecessarily to adopt another mode was a wanton invasion of an Englishman's most valuable privilege. If it was true that the minister had been brought into power on the shoulders of the people, he shewed his gratitude by treading on their necks; for the two principal acts of his administration, in the new parliament, were downright attacks on the democracy of the country. By the determination on the Westminster election he taught them that men may be governed by laws to which they have not the means of giving their consent, and by the second he set about reviving a Star Chamber tribunal to supersede the trial by jury, the great bulwark of liberty.

To conclude, he observed that a judicious distribution of rewards and punishments would be the most effectual means to make the Company's servants obey their masters. But what inducement could men have to do their duty, who saw every day the greatest delinquents rewarded, while the best and ablest men were reviled to scorn? Who could think of doing his duty, when he should hear a man of the highest rank in the kingdom revile the memory of two of the best, the most virtuous, and upright men that this country had ever produced? When the memory of Mr. Clavering and Col. Monson was treated with disrespect; when, in return for a conduct stamped with integrity, disinterestedness, and zeal for the Company's service, a noble lord* had wished that they had been swallowed up by the sea, what incentive could any man have in future to serve the public? It was the pride of his life to have acted with these two worthy

men, whose names would be remembered with veneration and gratitude, when those of their slanderers would be utterly forgotten.

Mr. Pitt, secure of his majority, contented himself with observing that the arguments which had been opposed to the commitment of the bill seemed to him the very best that could be adduced for sending it to a committee. In animadverting on the different clauses, the honourable gentleman had found some that were bad, some that were capable of amendment, and some of which he approved entirely. Now, these were precisely the clauses which made it a fit bill for the consideration of a committee; for the bad might be expunged, and those which stood in need of amendment could be amended only in a committee. In framing a plan of regulation to embrace such a variety of great and important objects, it was natural to expect that there would be great room for amendments. He himself should propose some, and in a point of such moment to the commerce and revenues of this country, he trusted that gentlemen would unite their talents to bring the plan he had drawn as near to perfection as the nature of circumstances would admit.

Mr. Fox prefaced his opposition to the bill, by warning the House against a very fallacious way of reasoning that had lately been adopted. It was frequently urged that a bill brought in for such and such laudable purposes ought to be sent to a committee; but it was necessary to distinguish between the *object* and the *principle* of a bill. The object might be praise-worthy, it might be patriotic, and yet the principle brought in with so good an object might lead to the most dangerous and unconstitutional consequences. This was the case with the present bill: to reform the government of India was an excellent object, but would the principle of the bill lead to this object? In his opinion it would not. Two complaints had been made relative to the government of India. One that the servants abroad had disobeyed the orders of the directors, and the other, that the directors

Directors had not means to enforce obedience. Now, as if the servants were not already sufficiently strong to disobey their masters, their powers were to be increased, and with those powers the ability to disobey with still greater impunity than before; and the Directors, who had been hitherto unable to compel the obedience of their servants, were to be stripped of what little power and consequence they possessed. Though the object, therefore, to remove disobedience was a good one, still the means proposed to attain that object were precisely such as would defeat it most effectually. The board of commissioners was to lay down rules, and propose measures for carrying on the government of India, and the directors were to appoint the servants who were to carry those measures into execution. This surely of all absurd principles was the most absurd; that one set of men should plan measures, and that another should nominate the persons who were to execute them. The defence of this absurdity was rested on a regard to charters and chartered rights. But was this regard real or only apparent? The right of governing India was taken from the Company and transferred to the board of commissioners, who, by their negative on the appointments of the Company, were indirectly vested with the whole patronage. A ridiculous attempt was indeed made to reconcile the Company to the loss of their territorial government, by leaving with the court of Directors the management of their commercial concerns: but even here they would be disappointed; for if the commissioners should determine a commercial to be a political question, what remedy was the Company to have? Truly a very notable one, they were to appeal from a board constituted out of his Majesty's council, in which two of his confidential ministers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary of State were included, to his Majesty in council—in other words, from the commissioners to the commissioners, or rather from the minister to the minister. When he himself had engaged in this

arduous undertaking, he could not devise any mode of separating the regulation of the commerce from that of the revenue, they were so reciprocally dependent on each other. The encroachment on the commerce had involved him and his friends in unpopularity. The bill now before the House took away the commerce, the revenue, and the territory, and, in his opinion, to give up any one of these would be for the worse. His plan and that under discussion differed essentially in this, that the latter was going to establish the government of India in India, while by the former it would have been established in England. Here Mr. Fox entered into a full and able defence of his own bill, contrasting it with Mr. Pitt's. He shewed the danger of absent power to be greater than the danger of power immediately under the public eye, and asked if Mr. Hastings had been in London, whether he could so long have defied the court of Directors and the voice of parliament? Were all the power to be real which it was represented his bill by its patronage would confer, it could not withstand the power which Mr. Hastings had withstood. And here he would bow to the influence, and tremble at the power of that great man, who could bend a noble lord*, of whom it had been truly said, that he carried gravity to sternness, and sternness to ferocity, when even this haughty nobleman he could bend into flattery, and soften the rigour of a learned gentleman†, whose industry in framing the reports of that committee, by whose censures Mr. Hastings was stigmatized, and on whose remonstrances he was recalled, formed the fairest traits in his character. Even after a declaration of that learned gentleman, that wherever Mr. Hastings appeared his steps were marked with the destruction of individuals and the extermination of nations; yet, so great was the influence of this extraordinary man, and so astonishing his powers of conversion, that the learned gentleman soon after thought proper to declare, that the measure of Mr. Hastings's recall was only

* Lord Thurlow.

† Mr. Dundas.

only the necessity of a moment, and existed no longer. The charge that had been brought against his bill of establishing a new estate in the constitution was false. It established no new estate; it only transferred the influence and patronage of the Company to other hands: but it did not create that influence; it existed before in the hands of the Company, and in future it would rest with the crown. He might have placed it there also, and if he had done so, he was very sure that his bill would have passed the other two branches of the legislature. But it would ill become him to add to the influence of the crown, after the many successful struggles he had made to bring it down to its constitutional level. He disapproved of the mode proposed for making restitution to those who had been unjustly despoiled of their lands and possessions in India. The appointment of commissioners to enquire into the particulars of the losses sustained would open an avenue for the most extensive frauds, peculations, and abuses, and would throw out such temptations as the integrity of the commissioners could not withstand. As to the tribunal for the trial of offences committed in India, it was equally dangerous to the liberty of the subject, and inadequate to the purpose of its institution. He had but little confidence in such a court, nor did he believe the directors would ever bring a governor-general to trial. They were in truth no more than his factors, and while by his rapine he could keep up the dividend at eight per cent. he might be sure of the court of proprietors. He could soon induce the directors to overlook his disobedience, however flagrant, by employing their nearest relations, and giving opium contracts to their sons. The only danger would be from government; and delinquents returning from India, by a proper distribution of money, an art in which they seemed well versed, would make their peace, first with the Attorney-general, and then with their judges, and thus there would be an end of the business.

Mr. Dundas replied to Mr. Fox.

I

He drew a line of comparison between the present bill and that brought in by Mr. Fox, defending the former with great ability, while he condemned the latter with the utmost vehemence. Clothed by the strong allusion that had been made to his words relative to Mr. Hastings, he was obliged to give an opinion of that gentleman. He was not, he believed, so great a man as his panegyrists described him, nor so bad a man and statesman as he was represented by his enemies. When he moved for his recall two years ago, it was because he thought it inexpedient that he should remain to carry on a system different from that which he had hitherto pursued. He retorted on Mr. Fox, by quoting words of his in 1782, which tended to shew that he had not always entertained the same sentiments with regard to the affairs of India. He endeavoured to explain away the harshness of the expression attributed to Lord Thurlow, relative to General Clavering, Col. Monson, and Mr. Francis. The noble lord had merely wished that instead of arriving in India they had returned to England, because he conceived that they had been sent out for the purpose of thwarting Mr. Hastings. He then touched upon the new tribunal for the trial of delinquents, and assigned reasons why it would not be proper that the trial should be by jury. Questions might often arise above the judgement of such persons as usually form petty juries, and a evidence would be admitted in this court of a very different kind from what would be admitted in a court of common law, jurymen might suffer their minds to be biased by the same kind of testimony, if they should afterwards hear it in another court, though over-ruled by the judges.

Lord North, after some humorous remarks on those who could listen whether the wind blew north or south, and spread their sails to every gale, said that the learned lord, when attorney-general, had voted for sending out those very commissioners whom he now so very violently condemned, and that having assisted to prepare the bill under which they were appointed, he could not be

ignorant

ignorant that they were sent out to assist, and not to thwart Mr. Hastings, whose name was put at the head of the commission. He bestowed a warm panegyric on the integrity and abilities of Gen. Clavering and Col. Monson, and contrasted the wise and pacific measures that had been pursued while they were alive, with the destructive system that had been adopted when Mr. Hastings, having gained a majority in council by their death, gave a loose to his martial disposition.

Several other members spoke, and at midnight the House divided, when there appeared for the commitment 176—against it 51.

An objection was then made to proceeding farther in a matter of so much importance at so late an hour, which occasioned a fresh debate. Mr. Fox called upon the minister to be explicit, and avow how far he was supported by the opinion of the Company: for though it was generally understood that their consent had been obtained to his bill, yet he had many reasons for saying that the proprietors did not concur with many parts of it. Mr. Pitt replied, that no further consent was required now than had been obtained in the last session, when the same matter was before the House. From the general principle of the bill there never had been any dissent, and though there had been a dissolution of parliament, yet there had been no dissolution of the Company or proprietors, to render it necessary to resort to new sentiments on the present occasion. Mr. Smith, the chairman of the Company, said, that till the blanks were filled up they could not give an opinion. They were agreed on one principle; they were willing to give up part of their political controul as a consideration for the advantages which they expected from government. On a second division, there appeared a majority for proceeding to read and amend the bill.

The blank for the number of com-

missioners was filled up with the word six; of which number the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for the home department are always to be two. Here Mr. Fox observed, that either these two officers ought to be responsible and not nominal commissioners, and in that case ought to sign the orders of the new board, or if their other avocations rendered this impracticable, there ought to be a president, or some such officer, among the commissioners, as an ostensible character, to whom the public, in case of mismanagement, might look for redress or information. Mr. Pitt replied, that the officers of state mentioned were to be responsible and not nominal commissioners, but he did not think it would be necessary for them to sign every dispatch, as the business could be as well managed by the other members of the commission, unless in cases of importance. The House divided on the proposition, and it was negatived by a majority of 85.

To the clause which authorizes the board of commissioners to originate orders, Mr. Pitt proposed an amendment, "that this power should not be exercised unless upon notice given to the directors, and if they were remiss or backward to pay a timely attention to the notice given, then the commissioners should proceed, &c." Mr. Atkinson assured the committee that this clause was the most objectionable to the proprietors, and as it was now altered he was convinced would give universal satisfaction. In the debate on the commitment Mr. Pitt signified his intention to give up the negative of the commissioners on the appointments made by the directors, and the right of the crown to appoint the commander in chief for each of the presidencies. The committee having gone through that part of the bill which relates to the domestic regulation of India, directed the chairman to report progress, and ask leave to sit on Monday.

REFLECTIONS.

HOW frequently a man draws his own character best, when he means to give you that of another person.

LOND. MAG. OCT. 1784.

Mirth compared with cheerfulness is as the huzza of a mob to the sober applause of a thinking people.

L I

CHEMISTRY.

C H E M I S T R Y .

EXPERIMENTS ON AIR, BY HENRY CAVENDISH, ESQ. F.R.S.
AND S. A.

Read January 15, 1784.

THESE experiments were made principally with a view to find out the cause of the diminution which common air suffers by all the various ways in which it is phlogisticated, and to discover what becomes of the air thus lost or condensed.

The first experiments were made, in order to ascertain whether any fixed air is either generated or separated from atmospheric air by phlogistication. For this purpose, the only unobjectionable methods that occurred to Mr. Cavendish, were by the calcination of metals, the burning of sulphur or phosphorus, the mixture of nitrous air, and the explosion of inflammable air. To these it was not thought proper to add the electric spark, because it seems likely that the phlogistication of the air, and the production of fixed air in this process, is owing to the burning of some inflammable matter in the apparatus.

There is no reason to think that any fixed air is produced by the first method of phlogistication. Dr. PRIESTLEY never found lime water become turbid by the calcination of metals over it*. Mr. LAVOISIER also found only a very slight and scarce perceptible turbid appearance, without any precipitation, take place, when lime-water was shaken in a glass vessel full of the air in which lead had been calcined.

As to the second method, the burning of sulphur or phosphorus, it has been asserted that lime-water is rendered cloudy by a mixture of common and nitrous air; which, if true, would be a convincing proof, that on mixing these two substances some fixed air is either generated or separated. Mr. Cavendish, therefore, examined this carefully, and found by repeated experiments, that if the lime-water was clear, and the two airs were previously

washed with the same, to free them from any fixed air which they might happen to contain, not the least cloud was produced, either immediately on mixing them, or on suffering them to stand upwards of an hour, though it appeared by the thick clouds which were produced in the lime-water, by breathing through it after the experiment was finished, that it was more than sufficient to saturate the acid formed by the decomposition of the nitrous air, and, consequently, that if any fixed air had been produced, it must have become visible.

Neither does any fixed air seem to be produced by the explosion of the inflammable air obtained from metals, with either common or dephlogisticated air. This was tried by putting a little lime-water into a glass globe fitted with a brass cock, so as to make it air-tight, and an apparatus for firing air by electricity. This globe was exhausted by an air-pump, and the two airs, which had been previously washed with lime-water, let in, and suffered to remain some time, to show whether they would affect the lime-water, and then fired by electricity. The event was, that not the least cloud was produced in the lime-water when the inflammable air was mixed with common air, and only a very slight one, or rather diminution of transparency, when it was combined with dephlogisticated air. This, however, seemed not to be produced by fixed air, as it appeared instantly after the explosion, and did not increase on standing, and was spread uniformly through the liquor; whereas, if it had been owing to fixed air, it would have taken up some short time before it appeared, and would have begun first at the surface, as was the case in the above-mentioned experiment with nitrous air.

As

As there seemed great reason to think, from Dr. PRIESTLEY's experiments, that the nitrous and vitriolic acids were convertible into dephlogisticated air, Mr. Cavendish tried whether the dephlogisticated part of common air might not, by phlogistication, be changed into nitrous or vitriolic acid. For this purpose he impregnated some milk of lime with the fumes of burning sulphur, by putting a little of it into a large glass receiver, and burning sulphur therein, taking care to keep the mouth of the receiver stopped till the fumes were all absorbed; after which the air of the receiver was changed, and more sulphur burnt in it as before, and the process repeated till 122 grains of sulphur were consumed. The milk of lime was then filtered and evaporated, but it yielded no nitrous salt, nor any other substance, except selenite; so that no sensible quantity of the air was changed into nitrous acid. It must be observed, that as the vitriolic acid produced by the burning sulphur is changed by its union with the lime into selenite, which is very little soluble in water, a very small quantity of nitrous salt, or any other substance which is soluble in water, would have been perceived.

He also tried whether any nitrous acid was produced by phlogisticating common air with liver of sulphur; for this purpose, he made a solution of flowers of sulphur, by boiling it with lime, and put a little of it into a large receiver, and shook it frequently, changing now and then the air, till the yellow colour of the solution was quite gone; a sign that all the sulphur was, by the loss of its phlogiston, turned into vitriolic acid, and united to the lime, or precipitated; the liquor was then filtered and evaporated, but it yielded not the least nitrous salt. The experiment was repeated in nearly the same manner with dephlogisticated air procured from red precipitate; but not the least nitrous acid was obtained.

In order to try whether any vitriolic acid was produced by the phlogistication of air, Mr. Cavendish impregnated fifty ounces of distilled water

with the fumes produced on mixing fifty-two ounce measures of nitrous air with a quantity of common air sufficient to decompose it. This was done by filling a bottle with some of this water, and inverting it into a basin of the same, and then, by a syphon, letting in as much nitrous air as filled it half full; after which common air was added slowly by the same syphon, till all the nitrous air was decomposed. When this was done, the distilled water was further impregnated in the same manner till the whole of the above-mentioned quantity of nitrous air was employed. This impregnated water, which was very sensibly acid to the taste, was distilled in a glass retort. The first runnings were very acid, and smelt pungent, being nitrous acid much phlogisticated; what came next had no sensible taste or smell; but the last runnings were very acid, and consisted of nitrous acid not phlogisticated. Scarce any sediment was left behind. These different parcels of distilled liquor were then exactly saturated with salt of tartar, and evaporated; they yielded $87\frac{1}{2}$ grains of nitre, which, as far as could be perceived, was unmixed with vitriolated tartar or any other substance, and consequently no sensible quantity of the common air with which the nitrous air was mixed was turned into vitriolic acid.

It appears, from this experiment, that nitrous air contains as much acid as $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its weight of saltpetre; for fifty-two ounce measures of nitrous air weigh 32 grains, and, as was before said, yield as much acid as is contained in $87\frac{1}{2}$ grains of saltpetre: so that the acid in nitrous air is in a remarkably concentrated state, and it would seem more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much so as the strongest spirit of nitre ever prepared.

Having thus mentioned the unsuccessful attempts made to find out what becomes of the air lost by phlogistication, Mr. Cavendish proceeds to some experiments, which serve really to explain the matter. In Dr. Priestley's last volume of experiments is related an experiment of Mr. Warltire's, in

which it is said that, on firing a mixture of common and inflammable air by electricity, in a close copper vessel, holding about three pints, a loss of weight was always perceived, on an average about two grains, though the vessel was stopped in such a manner that no air could escape by the explosion. It is also related, that on repeating the experiment in glass vessels, the inside of the glass, though clean and dry before, immediately became dewy; which confirmed an opinion he had long entertained, that common air deposits its moisture by phlogistication. These experiments were tried by Mr. Cavendish, but the first did not succeed; for though the vessel he used held more than Mr. Warrtore's, namely, 24,000 grains of water, and

though the experiment was repeated several times with different proportions of common and inflammable air, he could never perceive a loss of weight of more than one-fifth of a grain, and commonly none at all. It must be observed, however, that though, in some of the experiments, it seemed to diminish a little in weight, there were none in which it increased*.

In all the experiments, the inside of the glass globe became dewy, as observed by Mr. Warrtore; but not the least sooty matter could be perceived. Care was taken in all of them to find how much the air was diminished by the explosion, and to observe its test. The result is as follows: the bulk of the inflammable air being expressed in decimals of the common air,

| Common air. | Inflammable air. | Diminution. | Air remaining after the explosion. | Test of this air in first method. | Standard. |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| | 1,241 | ,686 | 1,555 | ,055 | ,0 |
| 1 | 1,055 | ,642 | 1,413 | ,063 | ,0 |
| | ,706 | ,647 | 1,059 | ,066 | ,0 |
| | ,423 | ,612 | ,811 | ,097 | ,03 |
| | ,331 | ,476 | ,855 | ,339 | ,27 |
| | ,206 | ,294 | ,912 | ,648 | ,58 |

In these experiments the inflammable air was procured from zinc. No difference to be depended on could be found between the air from zinc and that from iron, either in the diminution which they suffered by the explosion, or the test of the burnt air.

From the fourth experiment it appears, that 423 measures of inflammable air are nearly sufficient to completely phlogisticate 1000 of common air: and that the bulk of the air remaining after the explosion is then very little more than four-fifths of the common air employed; so that as common air cannot be reduced to a much less bulk than that by any method of phlogistication, we may safely conclude, that when they are mixed in this proportion, and exploded, almost all the inflammable air, and about one-fifth part of the common air, lose their elasticity, and are condensed into the dew which lines the glass.

The better to examine the nature of

this dew, 500,000 grain measures of inflammable air were burnt with about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that quantity of common air, and the burnt air made to pass through a glass cylinder eight feet long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter, in order to deposit the dew. By this process upwards of 135 grains of water were condensed in the cylinder, which had no taste nor smell, and which left no sediment when evaporated to dryness; neither did it yield any pungent smell during the evaporation. In short, it seemed pure water.

In the first experiment, the cylinder near that part where the air was fired was a little tinged with sooty matter, but very slightly so; and that tinge seemed to proceed from the putty with which the apparatus was luted, and which was heated by the flame; for, in another experiment, in which it was contrived so that the luting should not be much heated, scarce any sooty tinge could be perceived,

* Mr. Cavendish is informed that Dr. Priestley has since found the experiment not to succeed.

By the experiments with the globe it appeared, that when inflammable and common air are exploded in a proper proportion, almost all the inflammable air, and near one-fifth of the common air, lose their elasticity, and are condensed into dew. And by this experiment it appears, that this dew is plain water, and consequently that almost all the inflammable air, and about one-fifth of the common air, are turned into pure water.

In order to examine the nature of the matter condensed on firing a mixture of dephlogisticated and inflammable air, a mixture of 19,500 grain measures of dephlogisticated air, and 37,000 of inflammable was burnt by repeated explosions, by means of electricity, in a glass globe holding 8800 grain measures. On examination, the whole quantity of the burnt air was found to be 2950 grain measures, and its standard 1,85.

The liquor condensed in the globe, in weight about thirty grains, was sensibly acid to the taste, and by saturation with fixed alkali, and evaporation, yielded near two grains of nitre; so that it consisted of water united to a small quantity of nitrous acid. No sooty matter was deposited in the globe. The dephlogisticated air used in this experiment was procured from red precipitate, that is, from a solution of quicksilver in spirit of nitre distilled till it acquires a red colour.

As it was suspected that the acid contained in the condensed liquor was no essential part of the dephlogisticated air, but was owing to some acid vapour which came over in making it, the experiment was repeated with some more of the same air which had been previously washed in water. The condensed liquor was still acid.

On repeating the experiment with dephlogisticated air, procured from red lead by means of oil of vitriol, the liquor condensed was acid, but an accident prevented determining the nature of the acid.

Dephlogisticated air from the leaves of plants, in the manner of Doctors INGENHOUS and PRIESTLEY exploded with inflammable air, as be-

fore, produced likewise an acid liquor, and of the nitrous kind. In all these experiments the proportion of inflammable air was such, that the burnt air was not much phlogisticated; and it was observed, that the less phlogisticated it was, the more acid was the condensed liquor. Mr. Cavendish, therefore, made another experiment, with some more of the same air from plants, in which the proportion of inflammable air was greater, so that the burnt air was almost completely phlogisticated, its standard being $\frac{1}{15}$. The condensed liquor was then not at all acid, but seemed pure water: so that it appears, that with this kind of dephlogisticated air, the condensed liquor is not at all acid, when the two airs are mixed in such a proportion as that the burnt air is almost completely phlogisticated, but is considerably so when it is not much phlogisticated.

In order to see whether the same thing would obtain with air procured from red precipitate, he made two more experiments with that kind of air, the air in both being taken from the same bottle, and the experiment tried in the same manner, except that the proportions of inflammable air were different. In the first, in which the burnt air was almost completely phlogisticated, the condensed liquor was not at all acid. In the second, in which its standard was 1,86, that is, not much phlogisticated, it was considerably acid; so that with this air, as well as with that from plants, the condensed liquor contains, or is entirely free from, acid, according as the burnt air is less or more phlogisticated; and there can be little doubt but that the same rule obtains with any other kind of dephlogisticated air.

In order to see whether the acid, formed by the explosion of dephlogisticated air obtained by means of the vitriolic acid, would also be of the nitrous kind, some air was procured from turbith mineral, and exploded with inflammable air, the proportion being such that the burnt air was not much phlogisticated. The condensed liquor manifested an acidity, which appeared, by saturation with a solution of salt of tartar,

tartar, to be of the nitrous kind; and it was found, by the addition of some *terra ponderosa falita*, to contain little or no vitriolic acid.

When inflammable air was exploded with common air, in such a proportion that the standard of the burnt air was about $\frac{1}{16}$, the condensed liquor was not in the least acid. There is no difference, however, in this respect between common air, and dephlogisticated air mixed with phlogisticated in such a proportion as to reduce it to the standard of common air; for some dephlogisticated air from red precipitate being reduced to this standard by the addition of perfectly phlogisticated air, and then exploded with the same proportion of inflammable air as the common air was in the foregoing experiment, the condensed liquor was not in the least acid.

From the foregoing experiments it appears, that when a mixture of inflammable and dephlogisticated air is exploded in such proportion that the burnt air is not much phlogisticated, the condensed liquor contains a little acid, which is always of the nitrous kind, whatever substance the dephlogisticated air is procured from; but if the proportion be such that the burnt air is almost entirely phlogisticated, the condensed liquor is not at all acid, but seems pure water, without any addition whatever; and as, when they are mixed in that proportion, very little air remains after the explosion, almost the whole being condensed, it follows, that almost the whole of the inflammable and dephlogisticated air is converted into pure water. It is not easy, indeed, to determine from these experiments what proportion the burnt air, remaining after the explosions, bore to the dephlogisticated air employed, as neither the small nor the large globe could be perfectly exhausted of air, and there was no saying with exactness what quantity was left in them; but in most of them, after allowing for this uncertainty, the true quantity of burnt air seemed not more than $\frac{1}{16}$ th of the dephlogisticated air employed, or $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the mixture. It seems, however, unnecessary to de-

termine this point exactly, as the quantity is so small, that there can be little doubt but that it proceeds only from the impurities mixed with the dephlogisticated and inflammable air, and consequently that, if those airs could be obtained perfectly pure, the whole would be condensed.

With respect to common air, and dephlogisticated air reduced by the addition of phlogisticated air to the standard of common air, the case is different; as the liquor condensed in exploding them with inflammable air, there is reason to believe in any proportion, is not at all acid; perhaps, because if they are mixed in such a proportion that the burnt air is not much phlogisticated, the explosion is too weak, and not accompanied with sufficient heat.

The foregoing experiments, except those which relate to the cause of the acid found in the water, were made in the summer of the year 1781, and were mentioned by the author to Dr. PRIESTLEY, who, as well as Mr. LAVOISIER, made some experiments of the same kind. It is remarkable, that neither of these gentlemen found any acid in the water produced by combustion, which Mr. Cavendish thinks might proceed from the latter having burnt the two airs in a different manner, and from the former having used a different kind of inflammable air, namely, that from charcoal, and perhaps a greater proportion of it.

Before entering into the cause of these phenomena, Mr. Cavendish observes, that phlogisticated air appears to be nothing else but the nitrous acid united to phlogiston, which position he supports by a variety of observations and arguments.

This being premised, there seem two ways by which the phenomena of the acid found in the condensed liquor may be explained; first, by supposing that dephlogisticated air contains a little nitrous acid which enters into it as one of its component parts, and that this acid, when the inflammable air is in a sufficient proportion, unites to the phlogiston, and is turned into phlogisticated air, but does not when the

inflammable

inflammable air is in too small a proportion; and, secondly, by supposing that there is no nitrous acid mixed with, or entering into the composition of, dephlogisticated air, but that, when this air is in a sufficient proportion, part of the phlogisticated air with which it is debased is, by the strong affinity of phlogiston to dephlogisticated air, deprived of its phlogiston, and turned into nitrous acid; whereas, when the dephlogisticated air is not more than sufficient to consume the inflammable air, none then remains to deprive the phlogisticated air of its phlogiston, and turn it into acid.

If the latter explanation be true, he thinks we must allow that dephlogisticated air is in reality nothing but dephlogisticated water, or water deprived of its phlogiston; or, in other words, that water consists of dephlogisticated air united to phlogiston; and that inflammable air is either pure phlogiston, as Dr. PRIESTLEY and Mr. KIRWAN suppose, or else water united to phlogiston; since, according to this supposition, these two substances united together form pure water. On the other hand, if the first explanation be true, we must suppose that dephlogisticated air consists of water united to a little nitrous acid and deprived of its phlogiston; but still the nitrous acid in it must make only a very small part of the whole, as it is found, that the phlogisticated air, into which it is converted, is very small in comparison of the dephlogisticated air.

The second of these explanations he thinks the most likely, from reasons drawn from the foregoing experiments. But what he thinks a decisive argument in favour of it is, that when the dephlogisticated air is very pure, the condensed liquor is made much more strongly acid by mixing the air to be exploded with a little phlogisticated air, as appears by the following experiments :

A mixture of 18,500 grain measures of inflammable air with 9750 of dephlogisticated air, procured from red precipitate, were exploded in the usual manner; after which, a mixture of the

same quantities of the same dephlogisticated and inflammable air, with the addition of 2500 of air phlogisticated by iron filings and sulphur, was treated in the same manner. The condensed liquor, in both experiments, was acid, but that in the latter evidently more so, as appeared also by saturating each of them separately with marble powder, and precipitating the earth by fixed alkali, the precipitate of the second experiment weighing one-fifth of a grain, and that of the first being several times less. The standard of the burnt air in the first experiment was 1,86, and in the second only 0,9.

It must be observed, that all circumstances were the same in these two experiments, except that in the latter the air to be exploded was mixed with some phlogisticated air, and that in consequence the burnt air was more phlogisticated than in the former; and from what has been before said, it appears that this latter circumstance ought rather to have made the condensed liquor less acid; and yet it was found to be much more so, which shews strongly that it was the phlogisticated air which furnished the acid.

As a further confirmation of this point, these two comparative experiments were repeated with a little variation, namely, in the first experiment there was first let into the globe 1500 of dephlogisticated air, and then the mixture, consisting of 12,200 of dephlogisticated air and 25,900 of inflammable, was let in at different times as usual. In the second experiment, besides the 1500 of dephlogisticated air first let in, there was also admitted 2500 of phlogisticated air, after which the mixture, consisting of the same quantities of dephlogisticated and inflammable air as before, was let in as usual. The condensed liquor of the second experiment was about three times as acid as that of the first, as it required 119 grains of a diluted solution of salt of tartar to saturate it, and the other only 37. The standard of the burnt air was 0,78 in the second experiment, and 1,96 in the first.

The intention of previously letting in some dephlogisticated air in the two

last experiments was, that the condensed liquor was expected to become more acid thereby, as proved actually to be the case,

Hence Mr. Cavendish thinks there is the utmost reason to conclude, that

dephlogisticated air is only water deprived of its phlogiston, and that inflammable air is either phlogisticated water, or else pure phlogiston; but in all probability the former.

(To be continued.)

M A T H E M A T I C S.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

59. QUESTION (IV. May) answered by Mr. GEORGE SANDERSON.

LET F be equal the required fluent of $\overline{a+cx}^{m-r} \times x^{pn+qn-1} \dot{x}$ and A equal to that of $\overline{a+cx}^m \times x^{pn-1} \dot{x}$.

Then by Prob. IV. p. 310, *Simpson's Fluxions*, the fluent of $\overline{a+cx}^m \times x^{pn+qn-1} \dot{x}$ is given; and by Prob. VI. p. 319, that of $\overline{a+cx}^{m-r} \times x^{pn-1} \dot{x}$ is given.

Whence by proceeding as directed in page 321 (Prob. VIII.) we get $F = Q \times$
 $x^{pn+qn} \times \frac{-Q^{1-r}}{f+1.na} - \frac{g+1.Q^{1-r}}{f+1.f+2.na^2} - \frac{g+1.g+2.Q^{1-r}}{f+1.f+2.f+3.na^3} (r) + \frac{p+v+n}{m}$
 $\times \frac{p+v+m-1}{m-1} \times \frac{p+v+m-2}{m-2} (r) \times \frac{1}{a^r} \times Q^{n+1} x^{pn+qn} \times \frac{1}{s+1.ncz} -$
 $\frac{qa}{s+1.snc^2z^2} + \frac{q.q-1.a^2}{s+1.s.s-1.nc^3z^3} - \frac{q.q-1.q-2.a^3}{s+1.s.s-1.s-2.nc^4z^4} (v) \pm \frac{p+v+n}{m}$
 $\times \frac{p+v+m-1}{m-1} \times \frac{p+v+m-2}{m-2} (r) \times \frac{1}{a^r} \times \frac{p}{t} \times \frac{p+1}{t+1} \times \frac{p+2}{t+2} (v) \times$
 $\frac{a^v A}{c^v}.$

Where $Q = a + cx^n$, $f = m - r$, $g = p + v + m - r$, $q = p + v - 1$, $s = p + v + m - 1$, and $t = p + m + 1$.

SCHOLIUM I.

Since $g = p + v + m - r$, and $s = p + v + m - 1$; if the last term of the first series be denoted by R, the first term of the second series will be $= \frac{QR}{cz^n}$. For the co-

efficient $\left(\frac{g+1.g+2.g+3(r-1)}{f+1.f+2.f+3.f+4(r)} \times \frac{1}{na^r} \right)$ of the former is $= \frac{s.s-1.s-2(r-1)}{m.m-1.m-2(r)}$
 $\times \frac{1}{na^r}$; and the co-efficient $\left(\frac{p+v+m}{m} \times \frac{p+v+m-1}{m-1} \times \frac{p+v+m-2}{m-2} (r) \times \frac{1}{a^r} \times \frac{1}{s+1.ncz^n} \right)$ of the latter is $= \frac{s+1.s.s-1.s-2(r)}{m.m-1.m-2(r)} \times \frac{1}{a^r} \times \frac{1}{s+1.ncz^n} =$
 $\frac{s.s-1.s-2(r-1)}{m.m-1.m-2(r)} \times \frac{1}{cnz^n a^r}.$

Hence it follows, that the fluent of $\overline{a+cx}^{m-r} \times x^{pn+qn-1} \dot{x}$ will also be truly expressed by $-\frac{Q^{m-r+1} \times x^{pn+qn}}{f+1.na} \times \frac{g+1}{f+2} \times \frac{QH}{a} + \frac{g+2}{f+3} \times \frac{QI}{a} (r) -$
 $\frac{QR}{cz^n} - \frac{q}{s} \times \frac{aS}{cz^n} - \frac{q-1}{s-1} \times \frac{aT}{cz^n} - \frac{q-2}{s-2} \times \frac{aV}{cz^n} (v) + \frac{s+1}{m} \times \frac{s}{m-1} \times$
 $\frac{s-1}{m-2} (r) \times \frac{p}{t} \times \frac{p+1}{t+1} \times \frac{p+2}{t+2} (v) \times \frac{a^{r-v} A}{c^v}$ (the very form produced by Mr. Simpson, page 324 of his *Fluxions*.) Where M, I, K—R, S, T, V, &c. denote the terms immediately preceding those where they stand under their proper signs.

SCHOLIUM II.

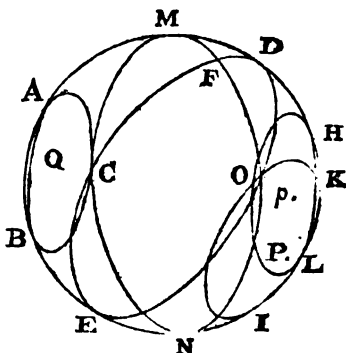
From the fluent of $\overline{a+cx^n}^m \times x^{p-1} \dot{x}$ that of $\overline{a+cx^n}^{m-1} \times x^{p-1} \dot{x}$ is found (by Prob. VI. page 318.) Whence, by putting $\overline{a+cx^n}^{m-1} = M$; $m-1 = m'$, $p-1 = q$; and the fluent of $\overline{a+cx^n}^{m-1} \times x^{p-1} \dot{x} = B$. We have by Prob.

IV. page 312. $\frac{Mxq^n}{m+q+1 \times nc} = \frac{qaMx^{q-1} \times n}{m+q+1 \times m+q \times nc^2} +$
 $\frac{q \times q-1 \times a^2 Mx^{q-2} \times n}{m'+q+1 \times m'+q \times m'+q-1 \times nc^3} (v) \pm \frac{p \times p+1 \times p+2 \times p+3 (v) \times a^v B}{m'+p+1 \times m'+p+2 \times m'+p+3 (v) \times c^v}$
 the fluent of $\overline{a+cx^n}^m \times x^{p-1} \dot{x}$, in a third form.

60. QUESTION (I. June) answered by Mr. WILLIAM KAYE, of Wakefield.

CONSTRUCTION.

Let ABED be the primitive circle, ABC the given lesser circle, and DEF the given great circle. Find P, the pole of the great circle DEF, by Prop. 13, B. IV. of *Walker's Projection of the Sphere*; round which, at a distance equal to the measure of the given angle which the required great circle is to make with the given great circle DEF, describe the lesser circle IOK by Prop. 17, of the same book. Find also p, the more remote pole of the given lesser circle ABC, by Prop. 13, and, at a distance from that point equal to the complement of the measure of that circle's distance from its nearest pole, describe, by Prop. 17, the lesser circle HOL, intersecting the circle IOK in the point O. Then round O, as a pole, at the distance of 90° , describe the great circle CFMN, by Prop. 17, and it will be the circle required.



DEMONSTRATION.

Because the inclination of two circles on the sphere is equal to the distance of their poles, and that O, the pole of the great circle CFMN, is, by construction, distant from P, the pole of the great circle DEF, the measure of the angle given, it follows that those circles cut each other under that angle. Moreover, since QC, the distance of the given lesser circle from its nearest pole, together with pO, the distance between its remotest pole p, and O, the pole of the great circle CFMN, is equal to 90° , and that great circles are every where 90° from their poles, it is manifest that the last mentioned circle must meet the given lesser circle in some point C, and touch it in that point.

Q. E. D.

SCHOLIUM.

The problem becomes impossible when the two lesser circles HOL and IOK neither cut nor touch each other.

61. QUESTION (II. June) answered by DISCIPULUS, of Greenwich Academy.

CONSTRUCTION.

Draw $AC=80$, the ship's run in 10 hours, and make $AB=48$, her run in six hours, and through C draw GD, making an angle $ACG=45^\circ$ therewith, being the supplement of that made by the current and the course. Take $GC=30$ miles, and joining AG, describe thereon the segment AFG to contain the said supplement,

LOND. MAG. OR. 1784.

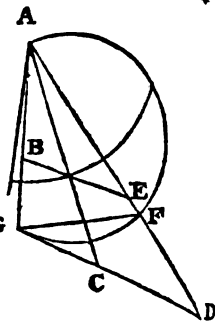
M m

ment,

ment. Apply AB from G to cut the same as in F, and through F draw the line AD, and CD shall represent the drift required.

DEMONSTRATION.

Draw BE parallel to GD, then because of the similarity of the triangles ABE, GFD, it will be $GD : GF :: AE : AB$, but by construction GF and AB are equal, consequently GD and AE are equal, and thence AE exceeds CD by $GC = 10$ leagues, the difference assigned in the question.



CALCULATION.

In the triangle AGC, AC is given $= 80$; $GC = 30$ and the included angle $= 45^\circ$, and thence angle GAC is found $= 19^\circ 51'$, and $AG = 62.47$, and in the triangle AGF, AG is known, and $GF = 48'$ and angle AFG $= 45^\circ$, and thence angle GAF is found $= 32^\circ 55'$, angle CAF $= 13^\circ 4'$, and angle AEB $= 31^\circ 56'$, and $BE = 20.52$, and thence by analogy $CD = 34.2$ miles, the drift required, being at the rate of 3.42 miles per hour.

62. QUESTION (III. June) not answered.

63. QUESTION (IV. June) answered.

SIR,

I Have sent a solution to the 63d Question in your very useful and entertaining Magazine, first proposed in Emerson's Fluxions. If this solution be true, that given by him must be erroneous, and his error I apprehend has arisen from neglecting the principles laid down in his own book of mechanics.

Making use of the same symbols and fig. that he has done, that is, putting $AC = a$, $AB = b$, $p + q = w$, so that the part p may just balance y upon the wheel; there will (by Cor. 3, of Prop. LVI.) be the same angular velocity generated in a given time, as there would be in a single body placed at B, whose quantity of matter

$= \frac{wb^2 + ya^2}{b^2}$. But when the time is given, the velocity

generated is as the force directly, and quantity of matter inversely; therefore, putting $v =$ velocity generated by gravity in a given time, we have this proportion, viz.

$\frac{q}{q} : v :: q \div \frac{wb^2 + ya^2}{b^2} : \frac{vqb^2}{wb^2 + ya^2} =$ velocity generated

in w in the same time. Therefore, $\frac{vqab}{wb^2 + ya^2} =$ velocity

of y ; and $\frac{vqaby}{wb^2 + ya^2} =$ maximum by the prob. But $p =$

$\frac{ay}{b}$, and $q = w - p = w - \frac{ay}{b} = \frac{bw - ay}{b}$, the maximum, therefore, becomes

$\frac{vay \times bw - ay}{wb^2 + ya^2}$.

This expression put into fluxions and reduced gives $y = \frac{bw}{a^2} \times \sqrt{b^2 + ab - b}$.

If $a = b$, the expression becomes $y = w \times \sqrt{2} - 1$, which agrees in this particular case with his conclusion.

Sedberg, Aug. 8th, 1784.

R. CARLISLE.

Another Answer by γ DRACONIS.

Mr. Emerson's solution depends on this principle: "If the moving force be the same the quantities of motion produced in a given time are the same;" which is doublets

doubtless true when applied to bodies which act *immediately* on each other, but when a body communicates motion to another by means of a lever, or any other mechanical instrument, it does not always generate precisely the motion which the other body acquires, for it is plain that some allowance must be made for the advantage or disadvantage at which it acts. A moving force applied at one end of a lever generates so much of the motion of the body at the other, as will counterbalance the whole motion which that body possesses, if it be applied at the end where the moving force acts. Any other supposition would be contrary to the third law of motion. This great mathematician overlooked this distinction, and by that means was led into an error. The moving force q generates all the motion of the body w , because it acts *immediately* upon it, but agreeable to the foregoing observation that part only of the motion $v \times y$ which is expressed by the fraction $\frac{a}{b}$. His equation corrected, therefore, is $\frac{a}{b}vy + \frac{b}{a}vw = 2by$, whence $v =$

$$2b \times \frac{w - \frac{a}{b}y}{\frac{b}{a}w + \frac{a}{b}y} = \frac{2ba}{b} \times \frac{w - \frac{a}{b}y}{w + \frac{a^2}{b^2}y} \text{ and } vy \text{ is a max. when } y : w ::$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{b^4}{a^4} + \frac{b^3}{a^3} - \frac{b^2}{a^2}} : 1.$$

Q. E. D.

Mathematicians, in my opinion, have overlooked the most obvious, and at the same time, general method of solving this class of problems. The ingenious author of the Theory of Rectilinear Motion, by finding the inertia which each body exerts at that point of the system where the moving force acts, has reduced these intricate cases of motion to that of direct and actual impact: but the method I allude to, which has been occasionally used by several who seem not to have been apprized of its universality, appears to me to be easier, and is a direct application of the third law of motion.

A third Answer by SENEX, the Proposer.

The tensions of the strings to which w and y are fastened being respectively denoted by E and F ; the velocity of y , by v ; the accelerating force of gravity (32.2) by $2b$; and AC being $= a$, $AB = b$: it is obvious that the motive force on w will be $= 2bw - E$, and the motive force on $y = F - 2by$. Therefore, the whole motive force on w and y , generating the motion $vy + \frac{bwv}{a}$, will be $= 2bw - E$

$+ F - 2by$; not $= 2bw - \frac{2bay}{b}$, as Mr. Emerson erroneously makes it.

Now, the velocity of w being to the velocity of y in the invariable ratio of b to a , it follows that $\frac{2bw - E}{w}$, the accelerative force of w , will be to $\frac{F - 2by}{y}$, the accelerative force of y , as b to a : and, the weight of the wheel and axle being disregarded as inconsiderable, $E - \frac{aF}{b}$, the motive force thereon, will be $= 0$. It appears, therefore, that in this case (which is the particular one considered by our author) $\frac{2bbw - aF}{bw}$ will be to $\frac{F - 2by}{y}$ as b to a .

Hence F is found $= \frac{2bb.a + b.vy}{b^2w + a^2y}$; and the motive force $F - 2by = \frac{2bay.bw - ay}{b^2w + a^2y}$, which, by the question, must be a *maximum*; and then y must be $= \frac{bw\sqrt{b^2 + ab - b^2w}}{a^2}$.

By the false reasoning in the solution adverted to, the quantity to be a *maximum*

is computed $= \frac{2by.bw-ay}{b^2w+aby}$, and $y = \sqrt{2-1} \times \frac{bw}{a}$.

If the weight of the wheel and axle be considered, and that weight be denoted by S ; the motive force $E - \frac{aF}{b}$ will be $= \frac{dfS}{b}$; d being the distance of the center A , from the center of oscillation of the wheel and axle corresponding to the point of suspension B , and f being the accelerative force of the point B ($=$ that of the weight w .) Consequently the motive force $F - 2by$ will in general be $= \frac{2by.bw-ay}{b^2w+a^2y+bdS}$; and, when that force is a *maximum*, y will be $= \frac{b}{a^2} \sqrt{ab+b^2.w^2+a+2b.dS.w+d^2S^2} - \frac{b}{a^2} \times \frac{bw+dS}{a^2}$.

The question was also truly answered by Mr. George Sanderson, from Problem 56 of Emerson's Mechanics.

NEW QUESTIONS.

QUESTION I. *by* DOMINIQUE ANT. SANTOS.

Given two circles in magnitude and position, it is required from the lesser to draw a tangent TRS to cut the greater in R and S, so that the parts SR, intercepted by the greater circle, may have to RT, the greatest ratio possible.

QUESTION II. *by* Mr. J. WALSON.

Through a given point A, without a given circle to draw a line to cut the circumference in two points x and y , such that the rectangle under the segments Ax and xy may be equal to a given plane.

QUESTION III. *by* TASSO, of *Bash*.*

Required the sum of n terms of the series $1.3.5.7.9 + 3.5.7.9.11 + 5.7.9.11.13$, &c. by the method of increments.

The answers to these questions may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM CLARKE, A. M.
LATE CHANCELLOR AND CANON OF THE CHURCH OF CHICHESTER.*

WILLIAM CLARKE, a learned divine and antiquary, was born at Haghmon Abbey, in Shropshire, in the year 1696. His grammatical education he received at Shrewsbury school, at that time under the care of Mr. Lloyd, for whom he always entertained the greatest regard. From Shrewsbury school he was removed to St. John's College, in the University of Cambridge, of which college he became a fellow, on the 22d of January, 1716-17. His election at so early a period of life was owing to a number of vacancies, occasioned by the removal of several non-juring fellows, in consequence of an act of parliament. The reputation

which Mr. Clarke acquired when young was such, that he was chosen to be chaplain to Dr. Adam Ottley, Bishop of St. David's: but this prelate dying in 1723, our author doth not appear to have received any advantage from the appointment. He was afterwards domestic chaplain to *Thomas Holles*, Duke of Newcastle; in which situation he probably did not continue long, as in 1724 he was presented, by Archbishop Wake, to the rectory of Buxted, in Suffex. This promotion was conferred upon him without any solicitation of his own, partly on account of his extraordinary merit, and partly from a regard to the special recommendation

of the learned Dr. William Wotton, whose daughter he married. To what circumstances it was owing we cannot tell, but Mr. Clarke was late in taking his degrees; not commencing Bachelor of Arts till 1731, or Master of Arts till 1735. In 1738 he was made prebendary and residentiary of the cathedral church of Chichester. Some years before this he had given to the public a specimen of his literary abilities, in a preface to his father-in-law Dr. Wotton's "*Leges Walliæ Ecclesiasticæ & Civiles Hoeli Boni, & aliorum Walliæ Principum; or Ecclesiastical and Civil Laws of Howel, D D, and other Princes of Wales.*" There is reason, likewise, to surmise, that an excellent "*Discourse on the Commerce of the Romans,*" which was highly extolled by Dr. Taylor, in his "*Elements of the Civil Law,*" might have been written by our author. It came either from his hand, or from that of his friend Mr. Bowyer, and is reprinted in that gentleman's miscellaneous tracts. But Mr. Clarke's chief work was, "*The Connection of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins; deducing the Antiquities, Customs, and Manners of each People to modern Times; particularly the Origin of Feudal Tenures, and of Parliaments: Illustrated throughout with critical and historical Remarks on various Authors, both sacred and profane.*" This work was published, in one volume quarto, in 1767; and its appearance from the press was owing to the discovery made by Martin Folkes, Esq. of the old *Saxon* pound. It was dedicated to the Duke of Newcastle, whose beneficent disposition is celebrated for having conferred obligations upon the author, which were not the effects of importunity. Mr. Clarke's performance was perused in manuscript by Arthur Onslow, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, who honoured him with some useful hints and observations: but he was chiefly indebted to Mr. Bowyer, who took upon him all the care of the publication, drew up several of the notes, wrote part of the dissertation on the *Roman* sesterce, and formed an admirable index to the whole. By this work our author acquired a great

and just reputation. Indeed, it reflects honour upon the country by which it is produced; for there are few performances that are more replete with profound and curious learning. Mr. Clarke's last promotions were the chancellorship of the church of Chichester, and the vicarage of Amport, which were bestowed upon him in 1770. These preferments he did not long live to enjoy, departing this life on the 21st of October, in the following year. He had resigned, in 1768, the rectory of Buxted to his son Edward. In Mr. Nichols's *Anecdotes of Bowyer*, there are several letters and extracts of letters written to that learned printer by Mr. Clarke, which display him to great advantage as a man of piety, a friend, and a scholar. One passage, which shews the disposition of his mind in a very agreeable point of view, we shall transcribe. "I find the Archbishop (*Secker*) and you are intimate: he trusts you with secrets. But I could tell you a secret which nobody knows but my wife, that if our Deanry should be ever vacant in my time (which is not likely) I would not accept it.—I would no more go into a new way of life, furnish new apartments, &c. than Mrs. Bowyer would go to a Lord-Mayor's ball. I have learnt to know, that at the end of life these things are not worth our notice." Besides the writings we have already mentioned, Mr. Clarke joined with Mr. Bowyer in the translation of Trapp's *Lectures on Poetry*, and was the author of several of the notes subjoined to the English version of *Bleterie's Life of the Emperor Julian*. He left behind him a considerable number of manuscripts, among which are some volumes of excellent sermons, the publication of which, we are told, may hereafter be expected. By his only wife, Anne, he had children, two of whom survived him, Edward before mentioned, and a daughter, who resides at Chichester, and inherits not only the virtues of her parents, but their passion for literature. Mr. Edward Clarke paid an honourable and affectionate tribute to his father's memory, in a Latin epitaph of a considerable length. The following short in-

scription, in the same language, drawn up by our author himself, some time before his decease, is engraved upon his tomb-stone.

Depositem.

GULIELMI CLARKE, A. M.

Canonici & Cancellarii.

Hujus Ecclesiæ.

Qui obiit

A. D. ætatis

Uxorem Annam.

GULIELMI WOTTONI, S. T. P.

Et ANNÆ HAMMONDI Filiam;

Et Liberos duos

Superstites reliquit.

Hitherto, say the authors of the *Biographia Britannica*, we have been enabled to proceed chiefly from the assistance of the materials afforded us in Mr. Nichols's *Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer*. In what further occurs, we are solely indebted to the elegant pen of our great modern poet, Mr. Hayley. This gentleman, whose genius is accompanied with every private virtue, was intimately acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Clarke; and upon our application to him for some information concerning them, obligingly suspended his own important pursuits, to comply with our request. Accordingly, he hath favoured us with the following characters of his two excellent friends, which we shall insert exactly in his own words, and with which we are happy to conclude and to adorn the present article.

"Mr. Clarke was not only a man of extensive erudition, but he had the pleasing talent of communicating his various knowledge in familiar conversation, without any appearance of pedantry or presumption. There was an engaging mildness in his countenance and manner, which brought to the remembrance of those who conversed with him the portrait of Erasmus.—Indeed, he bore a great resemblance to that celebrated personage in many particulars: in the delicacy of his constitution, in the temperance of his life, in his passion for letters, in the modest pleasantries of his spirit, and in the warm and active benevolence of his heart. As men, they had both their oibles, but foibles of so trivial a na-

ture, that they are lost in the radiance of their beneficent virtues.

"Antiquities were the favourite study of Mr. Clarke, as his publications sufficiently shew: but he was a secret, and by no means an unsuccessful votary of the Muses. He wrote English verse with ease, elegance, and spirit. Perhaps there are few better epigrams in our language than the following, which he composed on seeing the words *Domus ultima* inscribed on the vault belonging to the Dukes of Richmond in the cathedral of Chichester.

"Did, who thus inscrib'd the wall,
Not read, or not believe St. Paul,
Who says there is, where'er it stands,
Another house, not made with hands;
Or may we gather from these words,
That house is not a House of Lords?

"Among the happier little pieces of his sportive poetry were some animated stanzas, describing the character of the twelve English poets, whose portraits, engraved by Vertue, were the favourite ornaments of his parlour: but he set so modest and humble a value on his poetical compositions, that I believe they were seldom committed to paper, and are, therefore, very imperfectly preserved in the memory of those to whom he sometimes recited them.

"His taste and judgement in poetry appears, indeed, very striking in many parts of his learned and elaborate *Connexion of Coins*. His illustration of Nestor's cup, in particular, may be esteemed as one of the happiest examples of that light and beauty which the learning and spirit of an elegant antiquarian may throw on a cloudy and mistaken passage of an antient poet.

"He gave a very beneficial proof of his zeal for literature, by the trouble he took in regulating the library of the cathedral to which he belonged. He persuaded Bishop Mawson to bestow a considerable sum towards repairing the room appropriated to this purpose. He obtained the donation of many valuable volumes from different persons; and by his constant and liberal attention to this favourite object, raised an inconsiderable and neglected collection of books into a very useful and respectable public library.

“As to his talents as a divine, he might, I think, be rather esteemed as a sensible and instructive, than as a highly eloquent preacher. Though the general tone of his voice was good, he knew not how to give it that harmonious and varied modulation which is one of the essential graces in perfect eloquence. In the more important points of his professional character he was entitled to much higher praise. In strict attention to all the duties of his station, in the most active and unwearied charity, he might be regarded as a model to the ministers of God. Though his income was never large, it was his custom to devote a shilling in every guinea that he received to the service of the poor.—As a master, as a husband, and a father, his conduct was amiable and endearing; and to close this imperfect sketch of him with his most striking feature, he was a man of genuine unaffected piety.

“Having thus given you a slight yet a faithful account of Mr. Clarke, let me now speak of the admirable woman who was the dear companion of his life, and the affectionate rival of his virtues. Mrs. Clarke inherited from her father Wotton the retentive memory by which he was distinguished; and she possessed the qualities in which Swift considered him as remarkably deficient, penetration and wit. She seemed, indeed, in these points, rather related to the laughter-loving Dean of St. Patrick's than to his solemn antagonist. The moral excellence of her character was by no means inferior to the sprightly activity of her mind. Nature and education never formed, I believe, a more singular and engaging compound of good-humoured vivacity and rational devotion. Her whole life seemed to be directed by the maxim which one of our English bishops adopted for his motto, ‘Serve God, and be cheerful.’ There was a degree of irasc-

cible quickness in her temper, but it was such as gave rather an agreeable than a dangerous spirit to her general manners. Her anger was never of long continuance, and usually evaporated in a comic *bon-mot*, or in a pious reflexion. She was perfectly acquainted with the works of our most celebrated divines, and so familiar with the English Muses, that even in the decline of her life, when her recollection was impaired by age and infirmities, she would frequently quote, and with great happiness of application, all our eminent poets. She particularly delighted in the wit of Butler, and wrote herself a short poem, which I am unable to recover, in the manner of Hudibras.

“Her sufferings on the death of her excellent husband were extreme; and though she survived him several years, it was in a broken and painful state of health. Through the course of a long life, and in the severe maladies which preceded her dissolution, she displayed all the virtues of a Christian with uniform perseverance, but without ostentation.

“Such, my dear Sir, were the amiable persons of whom you wish me to speak. I have endeavoured to give you a very simple and true description of two characters, who being themselves most steadily attached to simplicity and truth, would have been wounded by the varnish of less faithful and more elaborate praise: yet, as they were both fond of verse, I am tempted to add a little tribute of affectionate respect to their memory in the following epitaph:

“Mild William Clarke, and Anne his wife,
Whom happy love had join'd in life,
United in an humble tomb,
Await the everlasting doom;
And blest the dead! prepar'd as these,
To meet their Saviour's just decrees!
On earth their hearts were known to feel
Such charity and Christian zeal,
That should the world for ages last,
In adverse fortune's bitter blast,
Few friends so warm will man find here;
And God no servants more sincere.” *

REFLECTION.

TURNPIKE-roads and circulating libraries are the great inlets of vice and levity—The ladies will say this remark is quite Gothic, but their husbands feel the truth of it too forcibly.

THE

* Although these lines have already been published in our Magazine, yet we cannot forbear re-publishing them here. We trust our readers will easily pardon the repetition.

THE MISCELLANY.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ABDICATION OF VICTOR AMADEUS KING OF SARDINIA, IN THE YEAR 1730, WITH HIS ATTEMPT TO RESUME THE CROWN IN 1731.

VICTOR AMADEUS is not the only prince recorded in history who changed the pomp and cares of royalty for the obscurity or the peace of retirement. But though several, before the present century, have presented this curious spectacle to mankind, we cannot boast of being fully acquainted with their motives or expectations. A crown has so many charms, that the state of mind which could induce a sovereign prince to resign his dignity, and his subsequent conduct or deportment, are, to those who would observe human nature, objects of great curiosity. To enter into the following narrative, which exhibits a full view of the motives that influenced his Sardinian Majesty in his abdication, and of his conduct in his retirement, it is only necessary to recollect that Pope Paul III. created his natural son, Peter Lewis Farnese, Duke of Parma—that the sovereignty of the Parmesan remained in the Farnese family till the year 1731—that as the failure of the male line seemed inevitable, it had been agreed upon that Don Carlos, son to the Queen of Spain, who was descended of the Farnese family, should succeed to that dukedom; but not without receiving it from Charles Emperor of Germany as a fief of the empire—that this settlement was determined by a treaty between the Courts of Vienna and Madrid, ratified at Vienna in the year 1725—that by the treaty of Seville, ratified in the year 1729, Great-Britain engaged to assist the Spaniards in bringing six thousand Spanish troops into Tuscany and Parma—and, lastly, that the Emperor, jealous or apprehensive of the power of Spain, notwithstanding the treaty of Vienna, was determined to oppose the entry of those troops into Italy.

THE Emperor of Germany having formed the resolution of opposing, by the most vigorous exertions, the entry of six thousand Spaniards into Italy; having, for that purpose, sent a considerable army into Tuscany and the Parmesan; and having engaged the Grand Duke of Florence on his side, was sensible it would be of the greatest advantage to his affairs also to engage in his interests the King of Sardinia. With this view he signified to that prince, by the governor of Milan, that if he would unite with him, he would furnish him, in case of necessity, with an army of 12,000 men, consisting of 8,000 foot and 4,000 horse, to act in concert with the Germans; that he would appoint him governor of the Milanese for life; and to enable him to hold his troops in readiness to march on the shortest notice, that he would pay down to him immediately 300,000 philips. Amadeus accepted of these

conditions; and the Emperor ordered the money to be paid, providing that he should refund it, if he had no occasion for the 12,000 men. This treaty was concluded and signed at Milan by the ambassadors of the Emperor and those of his Sardinian Majesty, in the month of June, 1730.

Some time after this the Spanish ambassador, then at Genoa, visited the court of Turin *incognito*; and, in a private audience with the King of Sardinia, offered him, on the part of the King his master, the cities of Novara and Pavia, together with several adjacent territories beyond the Tessin, which now constitute a part of the dukedom of Milan, and belong to the Emperor, on condition that he would join him to expel the Imperialists out of Italy, unless they would allow Don Carlos the unmolested possession of the Parmesan. Victor not only regarded these offers of Spain as much more advantageous

advantageous than those of the Imperial court, but also believed that England and France had entered into a resolution to co-operate with the Spaniards in driving the forces of the Emperor out of Italy. He, therefore, willingly accepted of them, and promised to assist Don Carlos with his army against the Germans.

Notwithstanding the great precautions which he had used to conceal this new and perfidious alliance into which he had entered, the Emperor's emissaries entertained some suspicions of the truth; they communicated them to their master; and he, of consequence, gave immediate orders to the governor of Milan to threaten Victor with the heaviest effects of his vengeance. That prince excused himself as well as he could, by denying the charge. But when he was afterwards informed, by his ambassador at Vienna, that the Aulic council seemed disposed to enter into the measures of the allies of Seville, he was filled with terror and consternation, from the apprehension that those two powers would undoubtedly take such signal vengeance on his perfidy, as would prove equally ruinous to his interests, and disgraceful to himself.

Victor, thus agitated by a thousand different emotions, and at a loss how to recover the false step he had taken, resolved at length to divest himself of the sovereignty, till his affairs should assume a more favourable aspect. He hoped that he might thus shelter himself from the storm which was ready to burst over his head, and that a pretended abdication of the crown, by extricating him from those embarrassing engagements, would tend to silence the clamour that might be raised against him. This measure, indeed, was not agreeable to the maxims of Machiavel, whom this prince had hitherto followed with scrupulous exactness. He flattered himself, however, with hopes of success; and trusted to the implicit submission of his son, together with the affectionate attachment of his subjects. But we shall see in the sequel, how widely he was mistaken.

Previous to the execution of his scheme, he judged it proper, by com-

municating some part of his designs to the Prince of Piedmont, to prepare him for this important event. With this view, for two months before his abdication of the crown, he retired with him daily into a private apartment, and addressed him in such terms as these:—“My dear son, I am not yet so much sunk under the infirmities incident to old age as I am oppressed by the anxious cares that attend on sovereignty. I am, therefore, disposed to retire for some time from public affairs, in order to unbend my mind, and to commit the reins of government to your hands. The burthen, my son, is indeed heavy, and my fears are great, lest, at such an age, you should prove unequal to its weight. Your experience in the affairs of state is small; for you know that I have hitherto avoided to initiate you in the mysteries of politics, or to trust to any one the management of the state. I have hitherto governed my subjects without the aid of any minister. But this is an art to be attained only by long experience. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary, my dear son, that you should, in the beginning of your reign, have some sage Mentor, to direct your proceedings, and enable you to maintain, or even increase, that authority with which I am now about to invest you. But as it is very dangerous for a prince, in early life, to repose unlimited confidence in any individual of his subjects, I have resolved, until you are qualified to govern alone, that I myself shall discharge the duty of your director. On these terms, my son, I have resolved to surrender to you my crown; consider them, and inform me whether they be suited to your inclinations.”

The Prince of Piedmont replied with the most profound respect, “That his Majesty might do what seemed to him meet; and that while he enjoyed that life which he derived from him, he might remain assured of his submission and fidelity; that, whether his Majesty chose to divest himself of his royal authority or not, he would ever esteem it his indispensable duty to yield the most entire obedience to his will. In one word, he promised that, whatever

events should take place, he should always respect him as his father and his sovereign." This declaration, often repeated by a young prince, hitherto a stranger to the arts of dissimulation, gave the most entire satisfaction to the king; and he resolved to delay no longer the execution of a scheme from which he expected, at the same time, to derive both tranquility and honour.

He, therefore, issued an order on the second of September, 1730, to the princes of the blood, the knights of the order of the Annunciation, the ministers and secretaries of state, the archbishop of Turin, the grand chancellor, the first presidents, the generals of the army, and all those who held the chief offices at court, to assemble on the morrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the castle of Rivole. There, after having summoned a council of state, he declared, that he made a general abdication of his kingdom, and of all his dominions, in favour of his son Charles Emmanuel, Prince of Piedmont. Then, having ordered all those who had come from Turin, in obedience to his commands, to be admitted, the Marquis del Borgo, secretary of state, read the act of abdication with a loud voice, after which his Majesty addressed the assembly in a very pathetic discourse, to the following purpose:

"The innumerable troubles and toils which I have undergone, without intermission, during a reign of fifty years, without mentioning the infirmities to which all men are liable, and the age to which I have attained, would have been more than enough to render the burthen of government heavy and intolerable to me. Besides, my end is now drawing nigh, and as I begin to regard death as the common lot of sovereigns and of their subjects, I consider myself as bound, by the most sacred obligations, to interpose some space between the throne and the grave. These motives have been powerful enough to lead me to that measure which I have this day adopted; and, especially, as Providence seems to favour my intentions, by bestowing upon me a son worthy of succeeding me, and of governing my people; a son endowed with all those qua-

lities that adorn a deserving prince. I have, therefore, resolved, without hesitation, to transfer to him, by a solemn act, signed this day with my own hand, the supreme authority over all my dominions, and am resolved to pass the remainder of my days at a distance from affairs of state. I exhort you, therefore, to serve the king, my well-beloved son, with the same inviolable fidelity which ye have ever demonstrated towards myself; assuring you, at the same time, that I have earnestly recommended you to his royal favour."

King Amadeus, upon his abdication, had recommended it to his son to cause all the estates of his nobility and gentry to be surveyed, and to proportion their taxes to the extent of their possessions. Had this measure been carried into execution, it would indeed have augmented the revenues of the crown, but it would have ruined the nobility. When Charles ascended the throne, he found it improper to adopt it. This gave great offence to the abdicated monarch; he wrote his son on the subject, more in the style of a master than of a father; and when he found that his son still persisted in neglecting his remonstrances, he formed the resolution of resuming the sovereignty.

Amadeus had reserved for himself a yearly pension of 50,000 crowns, and retained only a few domestics about his person. He had made choice of the castle of Chamberry for the place of his residence; to which he repaired a few days after his abdication, being then in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and a widower since the 26th of August, 1728. He had left a mistress in Piedmont, who was known by the title of the Countess of St. Sebastian; and as this lady performs a very conspicuous part in the sequel of this story, it will not be foreign to our purpose to mention, in this place, the outlines of her life and character.

Her maiden name was Mademoiselle de Cumiane. While yet only fifteen years of age, she was a maid of honour to the Queen Dowager, the mother of Amadeus. This prince, who was then only in his thirtieth year, took more delight in the gay conversation of the ladies

of his mother's court, than in canvassing with his ministers the difficult affairs of state; and such amusement was the more agreeable to him, because the Queen*, who was no less addicted to gaiety than himself, admitted those only into her train who were remarkable for their beauty. Thus the prince, and the young lords of his court, enjoying the pleasures of variety, never experienced disgust. At length, however, Amadeus, fixing his affections on Mademoiselle de Cumiane, loaded her with extraordinary favours, so that, in a short time, she became distinguished from all her fair companions, by an unseemly change in her shape. In order to remove this deformity, the Queen Dowager, who was a faithful confidant to her son, as well as an affectionate mother, gave her immediately in marriage to the Count de St. Sebastian, her *Premier Ecuyer*, who esteemed himself highly honoured in being admitted into such an intimate connection with his sovereign. The countess his wife was made one of the Queen's *dames d'honneur*; and notwithstanding her marriage, was often honoured by the attentions of the King. Sometimes, however, when any new intrigue intervened, these attentions were interrupted. But even when the countess no longer possessed the King's affections, she had the address so effectually to secure his friendship and esteem, that she still maintained her influence over him; and when she was left a widow in A. D. 1723, the King undertook the care of her children, and attended to them as particularly as if they had been his own. He at the same time appointed her an apartment in the palace, which communicated with his own, and enabled him to visit her as familiarly as he desired, without observation or scandal. He afterwards named her one of the ladies in the train of the Princess of Piedmont.

Such had been the fortunes of the Countess de St. Sebastian, till the abdication of Amadeus. As soon as she received information of this event,

being naturally ambitious, and well versed in intrigue, she immediately went in quest of Father Audormiglia, abbot of a monastery of Feuillants, and confessor in ordinary to King Amadeus, and of Dr. Boggio, curate of St. John's, his spiritual director. She suggested to them, that the King, in order to make reparation for the injury which he had done her and her family, had, since the death of the Queen, frequently promised to conclude with her a private marriage; and that now having abdicated the throne, he ought not any longer to delay the performance of his promise; for, having thus descended to a level with private persons, he could with less difficulty fulfil the duty of a Christian, and of a man of honour. She then promised those two ecclesiastics, that if, by their means, she became the wife of that prince, she would employ all her interest with her husband, in order to promote them to the chief dignities of the church. Engaged by these promises, as well as by the pleasing and insinuating address of the countess, those ecclesiastics did every thing in their power to promote her designs, and they found little difficulty in rendering their endeavours effectual; for the King was very well pleased to have such a companion in his solitude as this lady, to whom, as another self, he might confide the most secret sentiments of his heart. In short, he sent for her, and married her publicly; he thereupon demanded 100,000 crowns of the King his son, which were immediately granted him; this sum he presented to his wife, that she might purchase with it an estate for the children of her former marriage; and with this view she purchased the Marquisate of Spigno, of which she henceforth assumed the title.

Amadeus, during the first four months, appeared to be sufficiently happy in his retirement; and the marchioness his wife, who studied assiduously to suit herself to his humour, also assumed the appearance of happiness. At the same time, observing that the King was dis-

N n 2

satisfied

* She had been educated at the court of France, being the daughter of the Duke de Nemours, who was killed in a duel by the Duke de Beaufort, which was the occasion of Lewis XV. prohibiting duels on pain of death.

satisfied with his house, and that he frequently proposed to repair it, she exerted herself strenuously to dissuade him from his purpose, by representing to him, that it was not worth his while to repair an old castle, which was every where falling into ruin; that he could never render it either agreeable or commodious, but by pulling it down and erecting a new one in its stead; and for this she saw no necessity, since his Majesty had many fine palaces in Piedmont, amongst which he might choose the place of his residence; to all which she added, that the climate of that country would be more favourable to his health than that of Savoy.

By such arguments as these the marchioness endeavoured to give her husband a disgust to his residence at Chamberry, and to persuade him to return into Piedmont. But they only served to agitate him, without persuading him, as he had firmly resolved to remain for some time at a distance from the court, in order the more effectually to conceal his designs. The marchioness, indeed, had other reasons besides the health of the King for being so eager to persuade him to exchange his present residence for that of Piedmont; but these she took care not to discover, until she knew how they might correspond with the inclinations of her husband.

In the mean time, she studied to insinuate herself more and more, by flattery, and an affected fondness, into his good graces; and so successful was she in her endeavours, that the King one day requested of her to check her impatience only for a little; and that, in a short time, she would obtain that for which she most earnestly wished; for that it had never been his intention, notwithstanding what he had made his son believe on his abdication of the crown, to pass the remainder of his days at Chamberry.

After this mark of confidence, the marchioness was convinced that it would be easy to penetrate into the secret motives of his abdication, to which she had hitherto remained a stranger. From this period, with great art and penetration, she studied to dis-

cover his secret sentiments. She knew by long experience those soft and favourable moments of access, in which a wife can obtain any boon from a husband; she seized the propitious instant, and learned that his intention was to resume the crown in less than two years. "Two years! (exclaimed the marchioness, in a transport of joy; and why will you defer it to so distant a period?" The King then communicated to her the secret motives of his abdication, with the reasons which hindered him from resuming the crown until the differences between the Emperor and the King of Spain, with regard to the Parmesan and Tuscany, should be terminated either by a peace or war; previous to which event he could not extricate himself from his engagements consistently with his honour or interests; for on the one hand, should he join the allies of the treaty of Seville, in the expectation of their sending a powerful army to support him in Italy, he might be very easily overpowered by the Germans:—or should he, on the other hand, declare in favour of the Emperor, the allies would not fail to take the severest vengeance on him if they ever gained the superiority, which in all probability would happen, as the Emperor and he would never be able to make opposition against four powers so formidable as England, France, Holland, and Spain. As he had then been so unfortunate as to enter into engagements with the Emperor and the King of Spain at the same time, he had been able to find no other expedient by which he could repair his fault, than by abdicating the throne in favour of his son, recommending it to him to maintain a neutrality with regard to the contending powers, until their disputes should be brought to an issue.

The marchioness approved of her husband's conduct; and they agreed to remain at Chamberry, where they might watch for a time and an opportunity favourable to their designs.

During their residence in Savoy, this haughty woman suggested to her husband, that it would be proper to exercise, at times, that sovereign authority which he still retained over his son, and

is ministers, that it might not insensibly be lost. Amadeus entered readily into her views, and put her advice in practice. He ordered the King his son to visit him at Chamberry, to receive his instructions with regard to some important affairs; and that prince obeyed him, as if he had been still his subject. In the same manner, he ordered the ministers of state, and several of the chief officers of the court, to attend his person; and he was obeyed as if he had been still *their* sovereign.

In the beginning of August 1731, Amadeus, having been informed that the Emperor had at length consented to permit Don Carlos, with his 6000 Spaniards, to enter into Italy, communicated the intelligence to his wife. This gave extreme pleasure to the marchioness, because she saw herself now in a condition to execute the scheme which she had so long meditated. For this purpose, she withdrew with her husband into her closet; where she observed to him, "That it was now time to return into Piedmont, and to resume the crown, whilst his son and his subjects yet retained for him sentiments of respect and obedience; that any delay, at that period, might prove fatal to him; especially should the Emperor and Don Carlos recognise his son as King of Sardinia; that the young King, by being any longer accustomed to the charms of sovereignty, might begin to feel their influences too powerfully, to be willing to renounce them, and to descend to the rank of a subject." These insinuations of the marchioness left a deep impression on the mind of Amadeus, who had now become more jealous than ever of his authority, though he had, in appearance, surrendered it to his son. He, therefore, resolved, without delay, to return into Piedmont; and having signified his resolution to his son, the castle of Montcalier was, by his orders, immediately prepared for his reception. In the end of August Amadeus left Chamberry, with his wife, and fixed his residence in that place.

The King his son, with the principal persons of the court, immediately attended him, with congratulations on

his safe return. The Archbishop of Turin, and the magistrates of the city, paid him the same marks of their respect. The Queen herself, accompanied by several ladies of her court, visited the Marchioness de Spigno; and shewed her the strongest marks of esteem and affection. In short, Amadeus and his wife, since their return into Piedmont, appeared to be the real sovereigns of that country. In frequent conversations which that prince had with the ministers of state, and with the governors of Turin and of the citadel, he artfully endeavoured to found their inclinations; and as those officers had always professed great submission, and a warm attachment to his person, he was persuaded that he might, at that time, re-ascend the throne, without meeting with any opposition, either on the part of his son, or of his ministry. He even relied on the attachment of the soldiery: he knew that he possessed their esteem, and he flattered himself that he also had their affection: as the greatest part of the officers were his creatures, he did not doubt but that they would pay respect to his inclinations; and he even hoped that they would readily concur in promoting his designs. But the sequel of this great event will shew how much he was deceived in his expectations.

He wrote to Maréchal Rebhinder in very general, though flattering and insinuating terms. But that general, who was commander in chief of the forces, was immediately sensible of how much consequence it was to destroy every expectation in Amadeus of ever re-ascending the throne. He replied accordingly—that he acknowledged himself his debtor in all that he possessed—his estate, his honours, and his dignities. "Your Majesty (said the Maréchal) has made me what I am. I owe nothing to King Charles; and all my expressions of obligation are due only to your Majesty. But of all the favours with which you have loaded me, I have always held the honour of your esteem to be the most precious. Permit me then, Sire, to preserve this honour inviolated; which, I will take the liberty to say, I have acquired at

the expence of that blood which I have shed in your service. But I should forfeit it, Sire, were I unfortunate enough to prove disloyal to that King whom you have set over me, and to whom you have bound me to yield obedience. I will maintain the same fidelity to him that I have done to your Majesty; and I will lose the last drop of my blood in the support of his

throne. At the same time, Sire, I shall be, at all times, ready to give your Majesty the most unequivocal marks of my respectful attachment; fully sensible that you will never impose upon me any commands that may be inconsistent with that justice and honour which have ever accompanied all my actions."

(To be concluded in our next.)

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON THE STATE OF THE DEAD, AS DESCRIBED BY HOMER.

IT has been observed by Herodotus, that Homer and Hesiod were the first who made a *theogony* for the Grecians. By this assertion he means only, that they were the first who collected it, and formed it into a system: for it would not be more absurd to suppose that Homer taught his countrymen to read and to write, than to imagine that he was the author of the Theology and Mythology contained in his poems.

The age and country in which he lived were by no means barbarous, and his works would certainly have been condemned to oblivion by his countrymen, if he had been the first who ascribed such inconsistencies, follies, miseries, and profligacy to their deities.

In the following ages, it appears that the wiser part of mankind, as they began to reason more frequently and sensibly on these subjects, sharply censured the theology of the poet, as highly injurious to the gods, if it were to be understood literally. But in Homer's time, he found, undoubtedly, in his contemporaries, a sufficient excuse and authority for his fables; and, therefore, by way of machinery, decorated his poems with the theological legends of more rude and ignorant ages, which *length of days* had sanctified. For the sufferings and actions of the gods, while they lived upon earth, were then probably preserved by oral tradition.

These fabulous narrations afterwards lost their credit in a great measure. Thus we find that Iphigenia, in Euripides*, says, she does not believe that Diana delights in human victims:

"For how can I suppose the gods are wicked?" and Hercules†, in the midst of his distresses, exclaims, in reply to Theseus.

I deem not of the gods, as having form'd Connubial ties, to which no law assents, Nor as oppress'd with chains: disgraceful this I hold, nor ever will believe, that one Lords it o'er others: of no foreign aid The god, who is indeed a god, hath need: These are the wretched fables of the bards,

POTTER.

Pindar also, in his ninth Olympic ode‡, says,

Hence, with this speech, my mouth—Thus to revile

The gods is hateful wisdom.

It is not easy to determine, whether Homer proposed to couch allegorical meanings under the fabulous narrations in his theological tales; but it is certain that the subtlety of his scholiasts and commentators have ascribed to him several thoughts and opinions, of which he could not possibly have had any idea. Strabo, indeed, supposes, that "these stories were not invented by Homer, but drawn from the tenets of the ancient philosophers, who were accustomed to teach the changes of the elements, and the history of the natural world, under such fables."

The paradoxical conceits of Father Hardwin, in one of his notes on Pliny, with respect to the voyage of Ulysses, do not merit contradiction.

Homer is a writer of great simplicity, and, therefore, from his writings may be gathered accounts of the popular doctrines of his age and country.

* Iphig. in Taur. 391. † Hec. Fur. 1341. ‡ Vol. 54.

In this paper it is proposed to examine to his account of the State of the dead, in which some attention must be paid to poetical embellishments; which, however, are probably not very numerous, as in his time there appears to have been the greatest similarity between popular and poetical religion.

Some lines in the last book of the *Odyssey*,

Cylenius now to Pluto's dreary reign
Conveys the dead, a lamentable train, &c.

do not seem to be quite consistent with the doctrines contained in the *Iliad*. But this is not very surprizing, as the heathen mythology hangs together like a rope of sand, or the dreams of a drunkard.

When Homer sends Ulysses to the infernal abodes, he sometimes represents this adventure as an actual descent into *Aides*, and sometimes only as an invocation of the dead, to the confines of the earthly regions. These two images he confounds together.

Maximus Tyrius, in his fourteenth Dissertation, says: "There was in that part of Italy which borders on *Magna Græcia*, near the lake Aornon, a prophetic cavern, which was inhabited by men, who evoked the souls of the dead, and were named from this employment. Those who came to this place in order to consult the oracle, after having offered up their prayers, slain their victims, and poured out their libations, called forth the soul of any one either of their friends or their ancestors. Then out came the *idolum*, a very subtle substance, and difficult to be seen, yet endued with voice, and powers of prophecy, which vanished as soon as it had replied to the requisitions which were demanded. It seems to me, that Homer was acquainted with this oracle, that he carried his hero Ulysses to it, although he has assigned it a place beyond the borders of our ocean."

The same account is to be found in the fifth book of Strabo, and in a very curious note by Servius on the 107th verse of the sixth *Eneid*, in which he says, that human sacrifices were offered on these occasions.

I shall now enter more minutely into the state of the dead, as it is described by Homer.

The soul of man, when separated from the body, is material, or clothed with a material covering or vehicle, of which the contexture is too thin to be felt or handled, but resembles a shadow or a dream.

"Thrice in my arms I strove her shade to bind,
Thrice through my arms she slip'd, like empty wind,
Or dreams—the vain illusion of the mind.—
No more the substance of the man remains,
Nor bounds the blood along the purple veins,
These the funereal flames in atoms bear,
To wander with the wind in empty air,
While the impassive soul reluctant flies,
Like a vain dream, to these infernal skies."

*Odys. XI.**

It still retains the lineaments of the man, and appears in the same dress which he wore in his life-time:

Ghastly with wounds, the forms of warriors slain
Stalk'd with majestic post, a martial train:
Arm'd they appear.

It still retains the passions, affections, sentiments, and dispositions, which were peculiar to it in the body.

Alone, apart, in discontented mood,
A gloomy shade, the fallen Ajax stood.

Though it cannot be handled, yet it may be seen and heard, and enjoys the powers of conversing both with men and other shades.

It may be raised by proper sacrifices and rites, if the gods of the infernal regions will grant permission. These evocations, however, are attended with danger, as the furlly gods sometimes sent a monster instead of the shade, who terrified, or perhaps destroyed the bold adventurer.

But swarms of spectres rose, with hideous noise,
And terror seiz'd my heart, lest Proserpine
Should send forth Gorgon's head, a dreadful monster!

In the Persians of *Æschylus*, *Atossa* raises the ghost of her husband *Darius* by libations to the earth, to the dead, and to the infernal gods. When *Darius* appears, he says,

—— You around my tomb
Chanting the lofty strain, whose solemn air
Draws forth the dead, with grief-attempted note,
Mournfully call me: not with ease, the way
Leads to this upper air; and the stern gods,
Prompt to admit, yield not a passage back
But with reluctance. Much with them my power
Availing, with no tardy step I come.

POTTER.

In the same book of the *Odyssey*,

it appears, that the ghost likes to approach the sacrifice, and to drink of the blood of the victims; but that it is afraid of a drawn sword, and studiously avoids those who thus threaten it.

Like a shadow it glides along, and moves with unbounded celerity. It soon reaches the regions of the dead when it has left the body.

O say, what angry power Elpenor led
To glide in shades, or wander with the dead?
How could thy soul, by realms and seas disjoint'd,
Outfly the sail, and leave the lagging wind?

When a man dies, the soul quits the beloved body with much reluctance:

He faints: the soul unwilling wings her way,
And leaves the beauteous form, a load of clay:
Flits to the lone, uncomfortable coast,
A naked, wand'ring, melancholy ghost.

Iliad XVI.

It is not allowed to enter Aïdes until the body be buried, or funeral rites have been performed in honour of it; but roves about the gates in a restless condition.

When, lo! the shade, before his closing eyes,
Of sad Patroclus rose, or seem'd to rise:
In the same robe he living wore he came,
In stature, voice, and pleasing look, the same.
The form familiar hover'd o'er his head,
"And sleeps Achilles thus (the phantom said)" }
Sleeps my Achilles, his Patroclus dead?
I seem'd, alive, his dearest, tend'rest care;
But now, forgotten, wander in the air.
Let my pale corse the rites of burial know,
And give me entrance to the realms below.
'Till then, the spirit finds no resting place,
But up and down, th' unbodied spectres chase
The vagrant dead about the dark abode,
Forbidden to cross the irremovable flood.
Now give thy hand—for to the farther shore
When once we pass, the soul returns no more.
When once the last funereal flames ascend,
No more shall meet Achilles and his friend."

Homer's account of Hercules among the dead is remarkable: "I also beheld (says that hero, in the sixteenth *Odyssæy*) Hercules, that is to say, his *Idolum*, or shade; for he himself feasts among the immortal gods, and is wedded to fair Hebe."

Thus this son of Jupiter had a body while on earth, a soul in heaven, and an *Idolum* in Aïdes. With respect to mankind, however, Homer supposes the soul and *Idolum* the same.

Lucian, in the sixteenth of his *Dialogues of the Dead*, has ridiculed this

fable of Hercules and his *Idolum*; which also probably gave rise to the fable of *Helena* and her *image*, on which Euripides has built his tragedy.

The shades form themselves into little societies, and keep company with their countrymen, friends, and acquaintances. Something of this kind seems implied in the scriptural phrase of "gathered to their fathers." Jacob also says, "I shall go down to Hades, to my son, mourning." David exclaims, "I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me."

While Ovid was in banishment, and condemned to live among barbarians, he was apprehensive that he should be condemned to associate with them in another world, and, therefore, he earnestly prays for annihilation:

"Oh! that the soul might with the body perish
And not the smallest particle escape
The greedy funeral pile! For if the spirit,
Depriv'd of power to die, aloft takes flight
In empty air, as sung the Samian sage,
Among Sarmatic shades a Roman ghost
Shall wander melancholy—still a stranger,
E'en in the world beneath."

Aïdes, or Hades, is properly the name of Pluto, the infernal monarch, but as it is frequently used by the ancients to signify the realms of that king, it is hoped the usage of it in this latter sense will not be deemed an impropriety.

The earth which we inhabit was supposed to be a widely extended plain, hollow underneath, in which place was Aïdes, or the region of the dead:

Deep in the dismal regions of the dead
The infernal monarch rear'd his horrid head,
Leap'd from his throne, lest Neptune's arm should
lay

His dark dominions open to the day,
And pour in light on Pluto's dread abodes,
Abhor'd by men, and dreadful e'en to Gods.
Iliad XX.

As deep beneath these mansions as the earth is beneath the heaven lay Tartarus, where Saturn, Japetus, the giants, and others are confined, far from the light of the sun and the refreshing breezes of the air.

These Titans or giants are called in the Hymn to Apollo, which is ascribed to Homer, the parents of Gods and of mankind.

Over these infernal regions Pluto and Proserpine presided, and there they kept the Furies, or their ministers of vengeance:

Pluto, the grizly god, who never spares,
Who feels no mercy, and who hears no pray'rs;
Lives dark and dreadful in deep hell's abodes,
And mortals hate him as the worst of gods.

Iliad IX.

And in the same book,

My fire with curses loads my hated head,
And cries, Ye Furies! barren be his bed!
Infernal love, the vengeful fiends below,
And ruthless Proserpine confirm'd his vow.

Cerberus, in the seventh *Iliad*, is described as the dog which guards Pluto's palace. Homer never mentions the name of Charon, though he is spoken of frequently in the *Alcestis* and *Hercules* of Euripides:

I see the two-oar'd boat, the Stygian barge;
And he that waits the dead grasps in his hand
His pole, and calls me: 'Why dost thou delay?
I hate thee: thou lingerest: all is ready here!'
Charon impatient speeds me to be gone.

POTTER.

Thus exclaims Alcestis when she is at the point of death. The other passages the curious reader will easily find in the tragedies themselves.

Persons who had been guilty of impiety to the gods were confined here, among whom were Tantalus, Tityus, and Sisyphus. Hence it is natural to infer, that the pillagers or burners of temples, the plunderers of pilgrims, and the profane abusers of priests, were intended by Homer to suffer in a most exemplary manner.

Perjury, however, is the only crime which the poet specifically mentions as an object of future punishment.

Infernal Furies, and Tartarean gods,
Who rule the dead, and horrid woes prepare
For perjur'd kings, and all who falsely swear.

On this passage, which is in the third *Iliad*, a scholiast remarks, that these gods are only two, Pluto and Proserpine, because the poet uses the dual number *τινῶν θεῶν*.

In the nineteenth *Iliad* the office of punishing perjuries is assigned to the Furies.

Minos, the son of Jupiter, sits in Aïdes, as a judge over the dead:

High on a throne, tremendous to behold,
Minos waves a mace of burnish'd gold;
LOND. MAG. OCT. 1784.

Around ten thousand thousand spectres stand,
Through the wide dome of Dis, a trembling band,
Still as they plead, the fatal lots he rolls.—

Odys. XVI.

It should seem by this passage, that not only perjury, but that every crime was punished in Aïdes. So important a doctrine should surely have been delivered more clearly.

Aïdes, or the region of the dead, is described by Homer as a gloomy melancholy place, where there is no joy or contentment. Achilles complains to Ulysses of his situation, but is much comforted when he hears of the courage and prosperity of his son Neoptolemus.

The age of Homer was anterior to the cultivation of philosophy among the Greeks. In his writings, therefore, there are no traces of the immateriality or pre-existence of the soul discoverable. No metaphysical speculations appear, no idea that it was a portion of the soul of the world, or of the Deity.

The poet's notions on this subject do not appear to be the result of reasonings upon the nature of God or man, but deduced from some old tradition. It has been observed by Le Clerc, that probably before the time of Pluto, the son of Saturn, it was a commonly received opinion, that the souls of men, after death, went to subterraneous abodes.

The poet's description of Aïdes was not much calculated to inspire virtue or courage in the breasts of men; the learned Greeks and poets in the following ages improved that part of this system, and offered greater encouragements to valour, to probity, and to piety. Hence Sophocles, in his *Philoctetes*, says,

Whether men live or die, their piety
Can never perish.

Yet, according to Homer, souls after death seemed to approach nearer than before to the divine nature. They move with the swiftness of deities: they subsist, act, and converse, without requiring food, drink, sleep, or raiment; and are formed of a substance which seems to partake of immortality.

Though Homer's gods eat ambrosia

G o

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and drink nectar, yet it is not necessary for their existence. Saturn and the other gods in Tartarus live without it; and Mars was imprisoned and fettered for thirteen months, by two furious giants, who scarcely allowed him the jail allowance of bread and water.

These can, however, assume the human shape, body, and capabilities,

And works of love or enmity fulfil.

Thus, in Genesis, the angels are represented as acting and appearing like men: though in Tobit the angel says, "All these days I did appear unto you; but I did neither eat nor drink, but you did see a vision."

It does not appear from the writings of Hesiod which are extant, that he imagined there was any state of retribution. He speaks of a Tartarus and Aïdes of the *good demons*, who had been men in the golden age, of the honours which awaited those who died in the silver age, and of the passage of the heroes of the fourth age to the Fortunate Islands. He never, however, seems to have expected rewards, or to have feared punishments in future. In his poem of *The Descent of Theseus to Hades*, which is lost, he probably entered minutely into this subject.

In Homer, no crime but perjury is threatened with punishment, and this denunciation of vengeance extends even to the gods. Other species of wickedness are only indirectly mentioned. But no rewards are promised to the virtuous in Aïdes.

The Elysium of Homer, from which Virgil drew his descriptions, was a very different place, and must not be confounded with the regions of the dead. Thus does Proteus describe it to Menelaus, in the fourth Odyssey:

But, oh! below'd by heav'n! reserv'd to thee
A happier lot the smiling Fates decree:
Free from that law, beneath whose mortal sway
Matter is chang'd, and varying forms decay;
Elysium shall be thine; the blissful plains
Of utmost earth, where *Rhadamanthus* reigns.
Joys ever young, unmix'd with pain or fear,
Fill the wide circle of th' eternal year:
Stern winter smiles on that auspicious clime:
The fields are stord with unfading prime:
From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mould the roud hail, or flake the fleecy snow;

But from the breezy deep the blest inhale
The fragrant murmurs of the western gale.
This grace peculiar will the gods afford
To thee, the son of *Jove*, and beauteous *Helen's*
lord.

This short account is all that Homer has said concerning Elysium. Hence it may be collected, that it was situated beyond our sea and earth. The inhabitants were men, not ghosts; and Hesiod, in his *Works and Days*, says, they were the heroes of the fourth age.

But the admission into these *fortunate* regions does not appear from Homer to have been the reward of virtue or valour. This place was allotted to a chosen few, and Menelaus was admitted, as the son-in-law of Jupiter and husband of Helen. In the *Andromache* of Euripides, Thetis promises that her husband Peleus shall see his son Achilles in the happy island.

Pindar, in his second Olympic ode, thus describes those regions: "A good man knows that the souls of the incorrigibly Wicked will suffer horrible punishments in the infernal regions, to which they will be condemned by a just, impartial, and inexorable judge. On the contrary, the Good will dwell with Pluto and Proserpine, free from toil and trouble, in regions of perpetual sun-shine and serenity.

"Those who have without change and undauntedly passed through the trials and transmigrations on earth, as in the realms below, will be sent to the city of Saturn, to the Island of the Blessed, where Saturn and Rhadamanthus preside, where the refreshing breezes blow from the ocean, and the most beautiful and resplendent flowers adorn the fields and trees."

Plutarch has preserved two fragments also of this poet, on the same subject, in his consolatory Epistle to Apollonius.

The chorus in the *Alceſtis* of Euripides exclaims, on the death of the Queen,

Most generous, brightest excellence, farewell!
Courteous may Helmes and the internal King
Receive thee: in those realms, if aught of good
Awaits the virtuous, be those honours thine,
And be thy seat near Pluto's royal bride.

POTTER
Plutarch

* These lines are anæstics in the original, and should have been translated into some future. In v. 743 we must read, on account of the measure, *Χαίρεις ὅς σε γὰρ ἔχουσιν* and not *ἔχουσιν*.

Plutarch, in his treatise *De Deſect. Oracul.* ſays, “Homer appears to have uſed the names of gods and demons promiſcuouſly, and has ſometimes given the latter title to the deities. Heſiod firſt clearly diſcriminated between gods, genii, heroes, and men. Hence he ſhews the change of the people of the golden age into good and bad genii, and the half-gods into heroes. Other writers ſay, that the better ſouls were changed from human into heroic, and from heroic into genii. From this latter ſtate ſome few, after long purification, became partakers of the divine nature. Heſiod alſo is of opinion, that after a

ſucceſſion of ages death overtakes even the genii*.

Such is the deſcription of the ſtate of the dead which is to be traced in the writings of Homer. Whoever compares it with the Old Teſtament will find that there is ſome reſemblance between the opinions of the Grecians, Egyptians, and Hebrews, with relation to the evocation of ſpirits, the art of magic and necromancy, the gates of Hades, the dark regions of the dead, and the ſhades dwelling together according to their tribes and families.

S.

Oxford, Sept. 17, 1784.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF THE MARINE TO THE COMTE DE GRASSE, SENT PREVIOUS TO HIS DISGRACE;

“SIR,

“THE King has read the letter by which you reſuſe to ſubmit to a tryal by the gentlemen who compoſe the council of war, and inſiſt upon being tried by his Maſteſty in perſon. His Maſteſty has not approved of this premature reclamatiſon, which flatly contradicts the definitive ſentence to be given by the council of war aſſembled at L’Orient. And now that the ſentence is known, his Maſteſty, after the ſtricteſt examination by himſelf and others of all the heads of accuſation comprized in the ſeveral letters and memorials you have circulated through Europe againſt the fleet under your command, diſapproves of the ſaid accuſations, it appearing to him that all the charges of diſobediſence to ſignals, and abandoning the admiral’s flag on the 12th of April, have been cancelled by the ſentence of the council of war, and that the loſs of the battle cannot be aſcribed to the faults of particular perſons.

“The reſult of this judgement is, that you have allowed yourſelf, by ill-founded charges, to bring in queſtion the reputation of a number of officers, to juſtify yourſelf for an event which, perhaps, you might have excuſed, by pleading the inferiority of your force, the fortune of war, or untoward circumſtances which you could not remedy. His Maſteſty is willing to ſuppoſe that you did every thing in your power to prevent the miſfortunes of the day; but he cannot have the ſame indulgence for the miſconduct you have unjuſtly imputed to thoſe ſea-officers who are acquitted. His Maſteſty, diſpleaſed with your conduct in this reſpect, forbids you his preſence. It is with pain, Sir, that I tranſmit to you his intentions, and adviſe you, conſidering your preſent ſituation, to retire into your province.

“I am, &c.”

¶ We do not pretend to vouch for the authenticity of this letter, EDIT.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT ELECTOR OF COLOGNE, BROTHER TO THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY,

THIS prince has, during the ſhort time ſince he arrived to the government of his dominions, as Elector of Cologne, and Prince Biſhop of Munſter, gained himſelf the univerſal and unſeigned affection of his ſubjects,

O O 2

* See alſo Plut. de ſacie in Orbe Luna, Digitized by Google and

and the admiration of all the neighbouring states, who are witness to his prudence, zeal, and activity in the administration of his new acquired government. Uninterrupted by the allurements and dissipation of a court, which few princes of his age have been able to resist, and indefatigable in his pursuit to render his subjects as happy as lies in his power, he traverses all parts of his dominions, enquires into the situation of the different classes of the inhabitants, and is eager in seeing such measures adopted as may appear calculated to remove the difficulties they labour under, and to add to the advantages they are already possessed of. In order that the complaints and requests of the humbler classes of the people may not be prevented from reaching him, he receives their petitions from their own hands, procures relief to those whose situations will admit of it, and dismisses none without impressing them with a most lively sense of his amenability and tender concern for the welfare of the meanest of his subjects.

While thus, on one hand, the excellent qualities of his heart engage the affection of his subjects in general, his understanding, judgment, extensive knowledge, and penetration, united to a most refined taste for the liberal arts and sciences, acquire him the admiration and esteem of the learned and wise, whom his conversation and encouragement invite to his court, while the empty and servile flatterer meets with deserved neglect. Under his auspices, the celebrated Baron Furstenberg, long known in the annals of literature as one of the most enlightened promoters of the liberal arts and sciences of this age, is going to complete his system of public education at Munster, which, from the genius and abilities of this man, may be expected to meet with universal applause, and to add new lustre to the reign of a prince, by whose protection and encouragement an institution of such importance has attained a perfection, of which it can hitherto boast in no other country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE. ORIGIN OF THE GREY MARE'S BEING THE BETTER HORSE.

S I R,

I had lately the pleasure of passing a very agreeable evening in a mixed company of both sexes, where the conversation happening to turn upon the propriety of that power which men usually arrogate to themselves of ruling over their wives with despotic sway, a young lady of wit and humour, then present, replied, "it might possibly be so sometimes, but much oftener the *grey mare is the better horse!*" and very obligingly entertained the company with the following account of the rise of that proverbial saying, which is made use of when a woman governs her husband.

A gentleman of a certain county in England having married a young lady of considerable fortune, and with many other charms, yet finding, in a very short time, that she was of a high domineering spirit, and always contending to be mistress of him and his family,

he was resolved to part with her. Accordingly, he went to her father, and told him, he found his daughter of such a temper, and was so heartily tired of her, that if he would take her home again, he would return every penny of her fortune.

The old gentleman having enquired into the cause of his complaint, asked him, "why he should be more dissatisfied at it than any other married man, since it was the common case with them all, and consequently no more than he ought to have expected when he entered into the marriage state?" The young gentleman desired to be excused, if he said he was so far from giving his assent to this assertion, that he thought himself more unhappy than any other man, as his wife had a spirit no way to be quelled; and as most certainly no man, who had a sense of right and wrong, could ever submit

to be governed by his wife. "Son (said the old man) you are but little acquainted with the world, if you do not know that all women govern their husbands, though not all, indeed, by the same method: however, to end all disputes between us, I will put what I have said on this proof, if you are willing to try it: I have five horses in my stable; you shall harness these to a cart, in which I shall put a basket containing one hundred eggs; and if, in passing through the county, and making a strict enquiry into the truth or falsehood of my assertion, and leaving a horse at the house of every man who is master of his family himself, and an egg only where the wife governs, you will find your eggs gone before your horses, I hope you will then think your own case not uncommon, but will be contented to go home, and look upon your own wife as no worse than her neighbours. If, on the other hand, your horses are gone first, I will take my daughter home again, and you shall keep her fortune."

His proposal was too advantageous to be rejected; our young married man, therefore, set out with great eagerness to get rid, as he thought, of his horses and his wife.

At the first house he came to, he heard a woman, with a shrill and angry voice, call to her husband to go to the door. Here he left an egg, you may be sure, without making any further enquiry; at the next he met with something of the same kind; and at every house, in short, until his eggs were almost gone, when he arrived at the seat of a gentleman of family and figure in the county: he knocked at the door, and enquiring for the master of the house, was told by a servant, that his master was not yet stirring, but, if he pleased to walk in, his lady was in the parlour. The lady, with great complaisance, desired him to seat himself, and said, if his business was very urgent, she would wake her husband to let him know it, but had much ra-

ther not disturb him. "Why, really, Madam (said he) my business is only to ask a question, which you can resolve as well as your husband, if you will be ingenuous with me: you will, doubtless, think it odd, and it may be deemed impolite for any one, much more a stranger, to ask such a question; but as a very considerable wager depends upon it, and it may be some advantage to yourself to declare the truth to me, I hope these considerations will plead my excuse. It is, Madam, to desire to be informed, whether you govern your husband, or he rules over you?"—"Indeed, Sir (replied the lady) this question is somewhat odd; but, as I think no one ought to be ashamed of doing their duty, I shall make no scruple to say, that I have been always proud to obey my husband in all things; but, if a woman's own word is to be suspected in such a case, let him answer for me; for here he comes."

The gentleman at that moment entering the room, and, after some apologies, being made acquainted with the business, confirmed every word his obedient wife had reported in her own favour; upon which he was invited to choose which horse in the team he liked best, and to accept of it as a present.

A black gelding struck the fancy of the gentleman most; but the lady desired he would choose the grey mare, which she thought would be very fit for her side-saddle, her husband gave substantial reasons why the black horse would be most useful to them; but Madam still persisted in her claim to the grey mare. "What (said she) and will you not take her, then? But I say you shall; for I am sure the grey mare is much the better horse."—"Well, my dear (replied the husband) if it must be so"—"You must take an egg (replied the gentleman carter) and I must take all my horses back again, and endeavour to live happy with my wife."

ZENO.

A N E C D O T E S.

DURING the Emperor's voyage in Italy, one of the wheels of his coach broke down on the road. With

much difficulty he reached a poor village. On his arrival there his Majesty got out at the door of a blacksmith,

and desired him to repair the damaged wheel without delay. "That I would very willing (replied the smith) but it being holiday all my men are at church: my very apprentice, who blows the bellows, is not at home."—"An excellent method then presents of warming one's-self," replied the Emperor, still preserving the incognito; and the great Joseph set about blowing the bellows, while the blacksmith forged the iron. The wheel being repaired, six sols were demanded for the job; but the Emperor, instead of them, put into his hands six ducats. The blacksmith, on seeing them, returned them to the traveller, saying, "Sir, you have undoubtedly made a mistake, owing to the darkness; instead of six sols, you have given me six pieces of gold, which nobody in this village can change."—"Change them where you can (replied the Emperor) the overplus is for the pleasure of blowing the bellows." His Majesty then continued his journey without waiting an answer.

Anecdote of Henry the Fourth of France.

THE city of Orleans had a privilege, for time immemorial, to send two deputies to congratulate each French king on his ascension to the throne; at the audience the deputies were seated, and after finishing the congratulation, a cup of wine was administered to each of them, which they drank sitting, with the toast "*Vive le Roi*." This custom of a citizen sitting in the presence of majesty appeared absurd to Henry, and he resolved to abolish it too. When the deputies came to congratulate him, he ordered every seat to be removed out of the audience room. The deputies found no seat, but the *etiquette* did not permit them to ask for one. After the ceremony of congratulation was over, the cups of wine were administered to them to drink the toast (which was considered as the homage of the city) they looked around them once more, and found no chair brought in; they sat themselves down on the floor, gave their toast, and drank the wine sitting in the King's presence, according to their ancient privilege. "*Ventre-saint gris!*" (cried

Henry, an expression that prince always made use of when agreeably surprised) it is a feat nature furnished them with, and I could not withhold it from them."—Princes endeavouring to restrain subjects of an enjoyment which nature affords will never succeed, but find themselves grievously disappointed at the end.

THERE is now living in the island of Cephalonia, in the Adriatic Sea, an Englishman, by name Brown, whose history is not a little extraordinary:—At twenty-one he came to an estate of three thousand pounds a-year, in Devonshire, which enabled him to pay his addresses to a lady of high rank, great property, and exquisite beauty. She listened to him, and he became deeply in love with her. Before a marriage could take place he lost his estate by a decision in Chancery, which had been before the court more than forty years. The lady then refused to see him any more, which had a melancholy effect on his mind for several years, and left him ever after with an eccentricity in it that was apparent in his actions. As soon as he recovered from his first stupor, he vowed revenge on the whole sex—payed his addresses with uncommon success to various young ladies, all of whom he either debauched, or deserted in the moment of their expectation. He lived some years by gambling, and on the spoils of women, whose fortunes, by some means or other, he got into his hands. By the reversal of a decree, he got about 800l. a-year of his estate back again, on which he travelled. At Aix, in Provence, he contrived to connect himself with a nun, and got by her means into a convent, where he debauched her and five others; then fortunately escaped a pursuit, in which he was in the most imminent danger of being taken, and put to death. At Venice he intrigued with an English lady, the wife of a man of large fortune, when finding this connection gain very much on his mind, he carried her off; went to Cephalonia, and admiring both the country and climate, purchased a little estate in it, which consisted of one small

small mountain, at the foot of which he has a house, in the middle of it a cottage, and at the top another, with a summer apartment annexed. He lives in these alternately; the lady he married with him having died, and being buried in the mountain. After her death he formed a small seraglio of Greek and other women, with whom he solaced himself when last heard of. He amused himself also with reading and gardening, for which his mountain is well calculated.

A young man, about 17 years of age, was found by chance in the neighbourhood of Caen, in Normandy, and after having been taken great care of by Comte de Faudras, first alderman of that city, was sent up to Paris, where he lately arrived. He speaks a language, or rather jargon, which resembles none that have yet come to our knowledge. He has been successively presented to Mons. de Vergennes, Baron Breteuil, Mons. de Calonne, and lastly to Madame de Bourbon. All means have been tried, every linguist of any celebrity employed, to find out, if possible, the meaning of his particular dialect, but all in vain: yet he differs in nothing, either as to features, size, and behaviour, from the inhabitants of Europe, especially to the northward. His conduct is morally correct, and his manners such as bespeak a well-bred young man, whose education seems to have been shamefully neglected. As he cannot express himself in any intelligible manner, and that we are not sure whether we can make out any thing of our signs and dumb-shews to him, it is impossible to learn any thing of his adventures, nor how he came to wander about the spot where he was found, in a situation nearly similar to the noted mar of the woods, except the latter's wildness and ferocity. The celebrated actor, La Rive, having had the curiosity to pay him a visit at a Mrs. Billard's, where he lives, and who treats him in the same manner as her own children, assembled

the committee of the *Comédie Française*, where it was resolved to allow the foundling 63 livres per month, though the police pays a good price to the aforementioned lady, to provide him with every necessary. As he is now under the tuition of the most eminent masters, we have little doubt, notwithstanding his apparent incapacity, that he will soon be able to converse in French, and give such account of himself as may satisfy the curiosity of those whose conversation is entirely engrossed by the oddity of the adventure.

THE different conduct of the Christians and Mahomedans in India will appear in a very striking point of view, from the relation of the following authentic anecdote of Oriental history: Surage ul Dowla was the grandson of the great Alyverdi Khan, who had a favourite wife, a woman of extraordinary abilities and great virtue. When Alyverdi was dying, knowing the flighty and tyrannical disposition of his grandson, whom he intended for his successor, he advised him on all important occasions after his death to consult the old Queen, whose discernment would enable her to foresee dangers imperceptible to an impetuous and inexperienced youth like him. When Surage ul Dowla, instigated by avarice, intended to attack Calcutta, he consulted this oracle, who advised him against it in the following prophetic words: "The English are a peaceable and industrious people, like bees, if properly encouraged and protected, they will bring you honey, but beware of disturbing the hive: you may perhaps destroy a few of them, but in the end, believe me, they will sting you to death." A prediction which was soon afterwards verified. From this well-known fact, it appears that we were not even suspected of a disposition to enslave the natives of India, or even to quarrel with the Mahomedan usurpers, untill compelled to it, in order to avoid being enslaved ourselves.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

STORY OF THE COUNTESS OF CHATEAU BRIAND.

IN the proximity of Mount Valerien, near the borders of the Seine, stands a very ancient house, formerly the habitation of a lady of the illustrious house of Foix. She was married at an early period of life to the Count of Chateau Briand, a man of a morose and jealous disposition. In order to secure the fidelity of his wife, he kept her confined in a remote part of Brittany, far from the public sight and enjoyments of the world.

His friends often represented to him, that he took a very wrong method to obtain the end he proposed, and that unless he could gain possession of her heart, the imprisonment of her body was no effectual security.

But the austerity of his manners and the obstinacy of his mind acted in concert against all remonstrances: he continued to debar his young wife from the amusements in which her rank and fortune claimed an indulgence, and watched all her motions with a solicitude that rendered her situation extremely painful and mortifying.

Thus, instead of a husband, he assumed the part of a jailor, and laid himself open to the malevolence and reproaches, not only of his wife's relations, but of his own, who scrupled not to tell him, that soon or late he would meet with that punishment for the ill treatment of his wife which he studied principally to avoid.

In the mean time, her beauty and her sufferings were in every body's mouth; the first was a theme upon which the world expatiated without end, and the second was a subject of universal indignation.

She lived at an era when a turn to intrigue began to characterise the court of France: the prince who wore that crown was in the flower of his age, of a gay temper, and a most amorous disposition.

Before his reign the ladies had been used to a solitary and retired life, and were never seen at court, unless upon

very solemn occasions: but the pleasures and diversions which he delighted in were of such a nature as necessarily to put an end to this strictness of conduct: festivals and pastimes were introduced of a more elegant form and contrivance than had hitherto been known; dancing and music were their incessant concomitants, and had lately been polished and improved in a manner that rendered them far more desirable objects of cultivation than heretofore: the graces and attractions of social intercourse had received no less an addition through the spirit of politeness arising from a more extensive increase of genteel and liberal education.

This revolution in the manners of the French, was chiefly brought about by the character of their King, Francis the First. Had he been only remarkable for a turn to pleasure, perhaps his example would not have been so powerful; but possessing a number of great qualities, whatever he did commanded attention; and precedents which in princes of inferior talents would have had little influence, in him were striking and persuasive.

Such were the times wherein this lady was destined to make her appearance, and to act a part which has made her memory remarkably conspicuous.

She could not remain so perfectly concealed as not occasionally to be seen and admired. In process of time the fame of her beauty did not fail to reach the court, together with the hard fate which it occasioned. At a magnificent festival given by the King, while he was employed in viewing the ladies assembled on that occasion, an officious courtier told him, there was an object in his dominions much more worthy of his admiration than any one in that assembly; he then informed him of every thing relating to the countess, and represented her in such a light, as excited in the King the strongest impatience to see her.

But

But this was not an easy matter to compass: besides that the kings of France were not then so absolute and omnipotent as now, nor the courtiers so pliant and acquiescing, he did not choose to have recourse to such methods as might alarm and offend the pride of his nobility. He, therefore, endeavoured to entice the husband to bring his wife to court by the most flattering and specious invitations; but the count, who saw his master's drift, alledged various pretexts for keeping her at a distance: he described the countess as a haughty and imperious beauty, full of arrogance and disdain for all other women, and her humour so unconciliating, that she would be apt to disoblige by her behaviour the ladies with whom the must of course associate. He alledged, at the same time, that she was a woman of very rigid morals, who led an uncommonly strict and regular life, and entirely disapproved of the innovations introduced at court; that she never would, therefore, be prevailed upon to resort to such a place, much less to reside there.

But the King paid little regard to these representations, of which he rightly conjectured the real cause. He insisted, in a polite engaging manner, that the count should not refuse to grace his court with one of the most brilliant ornaments his kingdom could boast; that it would be ungenerous and unjust to debar his wife from so agreeable and innocent a gratification as that of seeing the splendour and magnificence which accompany royalty.

The count, who did not dare to disoblige his sovereign by a positive refusal, feigned a persuasion of the justness of what he had urged, and assured him of a compliance with his request on the first opportunity; but resolving at the same time never to perform his promise, and foreseeing also that he could never appear in the royal presence without fulfilling it, he determined to banish himself totally from court, as the only means of preserving untouched that treasure, which he perceived the King coveted with so much ardour.

LOND. MAG. OCT. 1784.

But he was, by unforeseen circumstances, compelled to alter this determination: his presence at court became absolutely requisite, and no protestance was left him for denial.

It now remained to frame a plausible excuse for the absence of his wife. He was summoned by the King to fulfil his promise, and censured by the courtiers for refusing, in conformity to their example, to bring his wife to court, were it only in compliance with the request of so gracious a master. But the exhortations of the King, and the censures of his courtiers, were equally fruitless; he still continued immovable in his resolution.

He had, previous to his setting out for Paris, contrived to place his wife in the hands of a relation, who was abbess of a female monastery. The pretext was a vow he had made, in a fit of illness, to dedicate a certain portion of time to prayer and retirement, in case of recovery. A great variety and long continuance of business had prevented him from performing his vow; but though he had not found leisure to do it, yet, as he thought it incumbent upon him to avoid remissness in so serious a matter, he had charged his wife to act upon this occasion in his stead, and to dwell in a pious retreat during the same space which he had himself intended.

This excuse was by no means relished at court, where by this time his excessive jealousy had rendered him an object of particular notice. As courtiers usually delight in tormenting such characters, knowing that in this instance they would correspond with the intentions of their master, they vied with each other in devising methods how to perplex the count, and defeat the measures he had taken to insure and to justify the absence of his lady.

After employing a variety of means to no purpose, an accident happened, which supplied them with what proved a sufficient motive to authorise her immediately repairing to Paris.

The King had given a splendid entertainment: one of the diversions consisted in running at the ring, which was very fashionable in those days, as

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conducting

conducting much to render horsemen experts in hitting their mark. The count, who partook of it in company with others, had the misfortune to fall from his horse: the hurt he received was not considerable; but as it disabled him from continuing the sport, and obliged him to withdraw, an idea suggested itself to one of those busy promoters of mischief that always abound in courts, which appeared quite apposite to the design of bringing his wife out of her retreat.

This officious courtier had a sister in the convent where this lady resided: he wrote her directly word that the count had been thrown from his horse, and lay in a very dangerous condition. On receiving this intelligence, the countess thought it incumbent upon her to set out immediately for Paris, in order to attend him in his illness.

The King, who had been apprised of the whole stratagem, did not let slip so favourable an opportunity of gratifying the wishes he had so ardently formed. He carefully visited the count every day, and testified much concern on account of the accident that had befallen him.

It was during one of those visits that happened the arrival of the countess. It was announced by a servant, whom she had dispatched a little way before her, in order to apprise her husband, and to prevent his spirits from being discomposed by a sudden appearance.

The servant had not long delivered his message, when the countess and her attendants entered the court-yard of the house. As the count was too lame to quit his couch, the King told him, in the friendliest terms, that he would upon this occasion wait upon her in his stead.

He accordingly received her in his arms on her alighting from her horse, and conducted her very respectfully to her husband, whose astonishment at all that he saw may be better conceived than expressed.

From the motives which she alleged for this unexpected journey, it clearly appeared that she had been imposed upon; but it was too late to remedy this imposition: the count would

willingly have remanded her to confinement; but the King, who was struck with the most violent passion for her, had already obviated all designs of this nature, by pre-engaging both at a magnificent festival.

The count hesitated in what manner he should proceed in this critical conjuncture. He was conscious that he held his wife by no tie of affection, this being the only security against the temptations that would assail her in a court so full of gallantry, he soon concluded that she would yield to them.

Had the rival whom he dreaded been any other than a royal one he would readily have extricated himself from his apprehensions; but there lay the difficulty; he saw it was insurmountable, and that coercive measures could no longer be adopted.

He now, for the first time, had recourse to lenity, and endeavoured gentle insinuations to make his wife sensible of the peril her virtue stood in while exposed to the allurements of such a court, and that to quit it instantly was the only sure means of preserving her reputation.

But this was a language to which she was not in the least disposed to hearken. She had seen enough to wish to see more, and to feel repentment in his having so long precluded her from seeing any thing. To the fervour with which he expressed his wishes that she would not delay her departure she opposed a sullen silence, and a countenance full of displeasure and indignation.

Mean while she was surrounded by crouds of female courtiers, impatient to behold one of whom they had heard so much, and of whom they expected to hear so much more.

The King's frequent entreaties, her husband's to bring her to court, and the latter's reluctance to comply, together with the contrivance used for the effecting of this purpose, were become things of notoriety.

Francis was known at the same time to be a man not easily repulsed in his intrigues, and who would leave no means untried to succeed with any female.

The countess was, therefore, viewed in the light of a future favourite. The homage paid her in consequence of this general expectation could not fail proving highly acceptable to a young and beautiful woman, sensible of the superiority of her charms, of the power which they procured her, and of the slavery from which they would obtain her a release.

Full of these flattering ideas, she saw with scorn the humble endeavours of the count to persuade her to put herself again into his possession. Regarding him as a tyrant, from whose fetters she could not too soon be relieved, her whole behaviour indicated that she rejoiced in the thoughts of parting with him, and that, whatever might be her future destiny, it could not be worse than he had made it.

In the full conviction of the utility of all his efforts to obtain her concurrence with his desires, and entertaining no doubt of her compliance with those of her royal lover, he took the resolution, as he could not prevent the disgrace awaiting him, not however to give it the least countenance by consenting to remain any longer at court.

Having taken this determination, he departed abruptly, and returned to his

country seat in Brittany, leaving his wife in the enjoyment of that liberty he had so long denied her, and free to dispose of herself as she might think proper.

His departure, though expected and not lamented by the countess, still placed her in a situation equally novel and critical.

She was strongly advised, by a relation of the count, to follow him without a moment's hesitation; this being the only means to secure his good will and opinion, which otherwise she must be conscious would inevitably be forfeited; that, however flattering the prospect of being a royal mistress might seem, such an elevation, if it was one, must be purchased with the loss of her character; and was at best but precarious, especially with a prince of so voluptuous a disposition as Francis was known to be: that should he cool in his attachment, a case by no means unlikely, she would then experience the double mortification of not only losing the possession of that prize, but of being constrained at the same time to renounce the world, and pass the remainder of her days in repentance and obscurity.

(To be continued.)

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE following curious fact, contained in one of the notes of a pamphlet just published, entitled *Observations on Pains*, by Dr. Houlston, physician to the Liverpool Infirmary, may not be displeasing to our readers:

It has been doubted, whether the vapour of the *Grotto del Cane*, in Italy, is really deleterious in its nature, or only, by its density, unfit for respiration, and therefore occasions the death of animals immersed in it. In this idea, in the winter of 1768, Richard Paul Jodrell, Esq. (a gentleman well known in the literary world as a man of genius and erudition) and I, tried the effect of it upon a viper, which we had procured for that purpose. It was no sooner plunged into this vapour in

the grotto (which arises apparently about a foot in height) than it manifested evident signs of its being greatly incommoded. It endeavoured to get to the walls, and being prevented, raised its head up as much as it was able, opened its jaws wide, seeming to gasp for breath, and after nine minutes became motionless, but being then thrown out into the open air, soon recovered. Dogs, who generally are subjected to this experiment, are nearly dead in less than half that time; but this reptile was made choice of, as it is known to be, if I may use the expression, peculiarly tenacious of life. That it will live long without any supply of air or food is very certain, and the one I am now speaking of acci-

dentally furnished a sufficient proof of it. When recovered, it was replaced in the box in which we had brought it, and was shut up close, and carried back with us to Naples, where it was

laid by and forgotten, till on Mr. Jodrell's preparing to leave that city three weeks afterwards, the box was again found, and the viper in it, alive and vigorous.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

WE re-publish the following letters and papers on Irish affairs, as they seem to merit a place in our repository from their subject, and may serve in some measure to enable our readers to form clear and satisfactory ideas of the present internal state of Ireland.

TO HENRY BELL, ESQ. CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING OF
THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF LISBURN.

S I R,

I Am favoured with your letter, inclosing the resolutions of the inhabitants of the town of Lisburn, on the 4th instant, and acquainting me with the honour they had conferred upon me, in choosing me unanimously to become one of their delegates to represent them in the National Congress to be held in Dublin on the 25th of October next; and requesting in their name that I would accept and discharge the important trust reposed in me, in conformity to the sentiments contained in the resolutions of the aggregate meeting of the citizens of Dublin, and in their address to the people of Ireland.

When I reflect on the liberality of sentiment and public virtue which have so eminently distinguished the conduct of the inhabitants of the town of Lisburn, I think myself highly flattered by this direct mark of their confidence in my integrity; be assured, then, Sir, that it is with the deepest concern I find myself obliged to relinquish the very honourable station to which they have been pleased to appoint me; for I will never accept a trust to betray it, and I find it utterly impossible to reconcile some part of the resolutions and address which should be my pale of conduct as their delegate with those determined maxims of prudence and policy, through whose medium alone we can hope to obtain a reform in the representation of the people.

The just diffidence I feel in my own abilities, and the difficulty I found in deciding on a question where inclina-

tion and judgment opposed each other, had hitherto prevented me from coming to any determination relative to the extension of the elective franchise to our Roman Catholic brethren; but being called upon by so respectable a body of men as the inhabitants of Lisburn to take an active part on this subject, I have, on the fullest and most mature deliberation, come to a final decision, which I think it my duty to communicate to them through you, together with the motives on which it is founded.

No man has beheld with greater indignation than I have the severity under which the Roman Catholics of this country so long and so patiently laboured; and were I to give way to the first ebullitions of sentiment that arise in my mind on the subjects of natural liberty and general toleration, I should at once declare, that we ought to extend to them every immunity, right, and privilege which we at present enjoy, or which we may hereafter hope to acquire. But I feel how necessary it is, in examining a subject of such importance, not only to divest ourselves of prejudice, but also to separate the ideas of *sentiment* from those of *policy*, and not to judge too hastily upon abstract or general principles, without giving full weight to the relative situation of that country, whose happiness and welfare is so intimately connected with our decision.

I must acquaint you, then, Sir, that I consider the resolution, "To extend the

the right of suffrage to our Roman Catholic brethren, still preserving in its full extent the Protestant government of this country," to be an absolute contradiction in sense, as well as in terms. If we are determined to renovate the constitution, our plan should not be confined within the narrow limits of present expediency; we should look forward to its probable operation upon ages yet unborn. That the Roman Catholics are more than double in number to the Protestants of this kingdom no one will deny: that representatives are bound implicitly to obey the voice of the majority of their constituents is a point on which there is no division of sentiment. The inference to be drawn from these two acknowledged positions requires no comment.

To this it is answered, "that a limited extension of the right of suffrage will suffice." I observe, however, that there is no such reserve in the resolutions which are to govern the conduct of your representatives—but, for argument sake, I will even suppose that an invidious distinction should be made among the Roman Catholics themselves, and that persons only who possessed a certain property (perhaps 50*l.* per annum) should be allowed to exercise the elective franchise; even admitting that this expedient might satisfy a few of them for the present, is there the smallest probability that they would stop here? Is it not much more reasonable to believe that they would use the interest and authority which even a small extension of the elective franchise would give them to demand and insist upon equal rights; and that they would by degrees, if not at one stroke, reduce their qualification to vote at elections to the same standard with our own.

But, it is alledged that the Roman Catholics in general are extremely poor, and that whatever property they possess is very unequally distributed among them; consequently, that a very small proportion of them would be entitled to vote, were their qualification

reduced even to a forty shilling freehold. This I acknowledge to be an argument drawn from the *present* state of affairs. But how long is it likely to hold? Can any one who considers their numbers, who is not ignorant of the religious principle which unites them together, and who is at all acquainted with the fluctuation of property in a commercial state, doubt for a moment that in less than a century the Roman Catholic interest would not preponderate at the elections for members of parliament in every county and town in Ireland; and that, from the ascendancy which the popular branch of the legislature must ever maintain in our constitution, the Protestant government of this country would be entirely overthrown, and that every office of trust, emolument, and authority in Ireland would be filled by Roman Catholics?

What then becomes of another principle laid down in the address, a principle which the true friends of this country will never relinquish but with life; namely, the maintenance of a friendly connection between Great-Britain and Ireland? Can it be supposed that the people of England are so short-sighted, so blind to the interests which unite the two countries, as quietly to suffer the government of Ireland to fall into the hands of men who set up a foreign jurisdiction as paramount to the laws of the realm*? Are we still ignorant of the insidious policy of France? And have we not just reason to believe that were the Roman Catholic interest to predominate in this country we should soon become a wretched and dependent province of that powerful, arbitrary, and faithless empire?

That nine-tenths of the Protestants and Dissenters in this kingdom, who are the best friends to reform, consider this question in the light I have stated it is pretty certain, from the coldness with which the address of my fellow citizens has been received by almost every county in Ireland; a coldness that cannot, I am persuaded, be justly attributed

* Mr. Griffith would have done well to have stated what this foreign paramount jurisdiction is; for there is not a Catholic in Ireland that acknowledges, or so much as knows it.

buted to any other motive than the repugnance which every wise and dispassionate man must feel at involving an object of such importance in difficulties that must for ever prevent its attainment.

Were there no other means of obtaining a reform in parliament than by extending the right of suffrage to the Roman Catholics I might possibly be tempted to embrace even that hazardous and doubtful expedient, rather than relinquish so valuable and important a measure. But I am very far from thinking the cause of reformation desperate. I am persuaded that the great object of our pursuit is much nearer attainment than some of its warmest friends imagine. His Majesty's ministers are pledged to bring forward a reform in the parliament of England early in the next session. Many of the ablest and most powerful men in that kingdom are decided friends to this measure, and the people of Great-Britain are unanimous on the subject. We have every reason then to imagine that a measure of such virtue and necessity, supported by power, abilities, and unanimity, must succeed. If then a reform should take place in England, and the men of Ireland should continue *firm and steady to one great object*, can there be a doubt that we shall obtain it here? The question, therefore, is not, shall we give up all hope of a reform, or submit to include the Roman Catholics? But, whether we will ac-

cept a safe, moderate, and practicable reform, which may be obtained without a struggle; or, whether, in pursuit of an object dangerous in itself, we will relinquish the advantages that are within our grasp, and *plunge our native country in all the horrors of a civil war!*

Prejudice, I am bold to say, has no share in my present determination. If I feel any prejudice, it is on the side of my Roman Catholic brethren. The active part I took in their favour, on a late occasion at the Bank *, is sufficient to evince the sincerity of this assertion. I then declared, and am still of opinion, that every advantage, honour, and privilege that a citizen can enjoy, that of legislative and judicial authority excepted, should be freely extended towards them.

I must entreat your indulgence for the extraordinary length of this letter. I wished to communicate my sentiments at large to men who are so capable of deciding on their propriety. If the candour with which I have avowed my opinions should draw upon me the displeasure of persons whom an honest, though imprudent zeal, in a good cause may have led too far, I shall listen with patience to their animadversions, because I am persuaded they will be tempered with liberality.

I have the honour to be, with great esteem, Sir, your obliged and faithful humble servant,

RICHARD GRIFFITH, Junior.
Millicent, Aug. 17, 1784.

TO RICHARD GRIFFITH, ESQ.

SIR,

AS the laudable zeal you have displayed, as a legislator, in promoting the trade, manufactures, and emancipation of your long distressed and oppressed country has justly gained you the esteem and confidence of every good Irishman, of course whatever you offer for public consideration must meet with more attention than thousands of anonymous productions.

In your letter to the inhabitants of Lisburn you have given your opinion on a measure of very great national importance with a candour and pre-

cision that mark a clear head and a good heart. You, nevertheless, think it may be controverted, but you wish to have it done with that temper and politeness which so strongly mark your own address. It is certainly a question of the greatest moment, more especially now that party feuds and animosities seem to threaten a total dissolution of that approaching concordance to union, without which no kingdom or empire ever flourished, and whose fatal effects, for two centuries past, are still so legible in this, I fear, still *ill-fated country*.

* On a motion in a Court of Proprietors of Bank-Stock, to petition parliament to allow a certain number of directors to be chosen annually out of the Roman Catholic subscribers.

The granting the right of suffrage to Roman Catholics, who being by far the most numerous part of the kingdom, you judge would be productive of two most dangerous consequences:—

1st, "The established government would in time be subverted; and 2dly, We must become a province to France!" Let us examine these positions, without adverting to the incontrovertible right, which, by the faith of treaties and the laws of nations, Roman Catholics have to all these rights, by the capitulation of Limerick, which in no instance, to this day, they have infringed.

Elizabeth, after ascending the throne, declared herself a Protestant. She had been illegitimated by parliament in the reign of her father, and excommunicated by the Pope. It cannot with truth be said that a single reformist was then in Ireland, yet her government was acknowledged in the PALE, the only part of the kingdom that adopted a foreign mode of legislation. The other provinces, enjoying their independency and ancient laws, made no opposition to her title to the crown of Ireland. If at different periods, in the subsequent part of her reign, disturbances were raised, and particularly the last war, which ended not but with her life, the faithful pages of history will show that it was to protect their lives, their properties, their liberty, and every thing that was dear to man. Yet even in the last war Elizabeth had the address to disunite the people; and notwithstanding the armies sent from England, she must have given to the nation that peace and protection they contended for, if a very considerable part of the people, and these Roman Catholics too, had not joined her standard. When the despatch of Irish affairs made O'Neil, &c. apply to Spain for relief and protection, there was not the most distant hint of a separation from England; had such an idea existed, *Philip* would not have supplied them in the poor scanty manner he did.

Her successor was a professed Protestant. The reformists were not then, nor for a long period after, the hundredth part of the kingdom; yet his

dominion was acknowledged at last, and, *for the first time*, the English mode of legislation was universally adopted. In the turbulent reign of his successor they stood firm to the King, and received the oppressed cavaliers of England with open arms; they followed or rather supported his contemptuous successor Charles in his exile; and is acknowledged that he would scarce known on the continent, but the money he received, and the consequence he derived from the expropriated Irish! (For it is a well-known fact that all the officers of the Irish regiments then in the French service nobly contented themselves with half pay, generously giving the other half to the exiled Charles, towards support!) With the same zeal and dour they supported his successor; had his religion any part in their attachment; had he been a Protestant or a Dissenter, they would have pursued the same plan; for an oath to the degree is binding on this body of men. I need not tell you, Sir, that when they adhered to the cause of this prince they despised both his abilities and capacity; and if you doubt this, the well-pointed answer made by Sarsfield, publicly, at *Limerick* to General Ginkel recorded by *Burnett*, will convince you. "Change Kings with us, and in months we will beat you out of kingdom."—"The Irish that followed this prince, with the brigades M^cCarthy, Lord Mount Cashel, before this period in France, formed an army of 25,000 men, the bravest troops perhaps in the world, as the allies fought to their cost, in every defeat sustained as well as in every victory won in France! The affairs of James were desperate; those of his son were more so. Think you, Sir, that in any subsequent period *even those patriated heroes* had the smallest idea of transferring their allegiance to France and when they had much more than three-fourths of their countrymen at home, labouring under the most severe oppressions that *intolerance and persecution* could devise, that that wily nation would not stretch every nerve to obtain a measure, in its effects so ruinous

England?—But no such thing! The very idea of it would strike them with horror. From the time of their arrival in France to this day they carefully drew a line of separation from the French troops. Their regimentals are scarlet; their ensigns those of their country; and their discipline and commands were always in the English tongue! I need not tell you, that to this day they consider not the French as their friends but in the time of battle.

From this simple narrative, supported by irrefragable facts, you will, I flatter myself, Sir, be convinced, that emancipating the Roman Catholics will be by no means attended with those consequences you apprehend. But, as the utmost satisfaction should be given to obviate your first objection, and the only one that merits attention; what more easy than to frame a Roman Catholic's oath, as a freeholder, with a tack, *never to attempt subverting the established religion and constitution of his country.*

I have, I hope, Sir, fully removed your doubts, if doubts they were. Permit me now to refute those more silent and more alarming ones, the dread of *aboufands*.

It is generally believed, that however steady and virtuous the bulk of R. C. may be, yet the influence of their clergy is capable of making them attempt dangerous expedients. As a fact, I can affirm that, save in religious duties, every R. C. execrates the idea of their clergy's interfering: in temporal matters they would not suffer it for a moment. And to bring this point to a proof, the friends of government, as too many do, have tampered with the R. C. dignitaries, particularly in Munster; and that many of these gentlemen have laboured to draw a line of separation between them and their associated brethren, *but ineffectually*; so that no attempt at disunion can be charged on this body of men.

A second cause of alarm is, that in time they may lay claim to estates, so long since lost, that to this day not one in an hundred could be able to produce his title. I will examine this matter. By a plot, whether real or imaginary,

for the proofs have never yet appeared, eight entire counties in the North were forfeited or claimed by James the First. The ancient proprietors were dispossessed; and though the grand-children of many of these sat in the parliament of James the Second, yet not the smallest claim or attempt was made to re-instate them in the lands of their ancestors. James himself had reigned in England three years, during which time no attempt was made, either in England or Ireland, to repeal the act of settlement passed in the reign of his brother. It was a measure he himself recommended from the throne, on his arrival in Ireland; not so much to reward or please the Roman Catholics, as in revenge to the then possession of them, who were his most active and dangerous enemies. To this, Sir, let me add a well known fact.—In the year 1708, when a coalition of Whig and Tory, and indeed of most descriptions of people, agreed to bring about a *second Revolution*, it was stipulated with the candidate for the throne, *That the settlement of Ireland must remain as it was, without the smallest alteration of property.*

Having thus laboured to spread a diffidence, suspicion, and disunion through the land, by heavy charges against a generous and long oppressed people, supported by arguments far from well founded, you seem yourself to forget the *patriot*. You think England will never tamely permit such a measure to go on. You judge it better to wait patiently the pleasure of that haughty nation, as Mr. Pitt has pledged himself to bring forward such a measure there, than, by persevering, to *plunge your native country in all the horrors of a civil war.*

If Ireland has a right at least to internal legislation, with what pretence can Britain interfere in her regulations? And have you, Sir, confidence enough to threaten the nation with fire and sword in her name, for presuming to form its own laws? This demonstrates in what a state of thralldom we are still held, notwithstanding our boasted liberty: however, Sir, I will tell you, that the consequences you draw can never

never be apprehended from a firm union of the people. England would not presume to interfere, much less dictate to a people determined to support their own constitution; but all the dangers you announce may be most reasonably expected, by the disunion which your letter manifestly tends to prove.

However Protestants may boast their love of liberty, and of their country, yet glaring facts prove, that from the reign of Elizabeth to the Revolution Catholics sacrificed every thing that was dear in support of both. When James II. fled to France, ambassadors were sent from Ireland to treat about his reception here. Both he and his followers, though they saw no hope out through the medium of Ireland, yet were as little inclined to emancipate this country as any British princes either before or since that period. The Catholics were not to be amused; nothing less than the most universal acknowledgements of the rights of this imperial kingdom would satisfy them! Soon after his arrival a parliament was called, *foreign usurpation rejected*, the *freedom of Irish navigation declared as groundless as the ocean*; premiums were offered to encourage ship-building, foreigners of all discriminations were invited to settle in the kingdom, and arts and manufactures encouraged; and though this prince was expelled Britain by protestants, and that both in the north and south of Ireland they rose in arms against him, yet the only act relative to religion passed in this catholic parliament was an act of UNIVERSAL TOLERATION, with a power in the crown to chuse her own officers, civil and military, from the people at large! Hear this, ye advocates of oppression—forget it not, ye promoters of intolerance!

Your apprehensions of a separation from Britain seem to precede every other consideration—I hope you are now convinced they are groundless.

But, would you wish to promote the interests of that people, you will do it best by advancing that of your own. There is not a fact more certain, than that every penal law passed in this kingdom since the Revolution has been an acquisition to France. By them her armies have been recruited; and a sense of persecution added double energy to the arms of an oppressed people! From the year 1691 to 1745, no less than 450,000 Irish have bled for the support of France; and she gained much greater advantages by the adopted mode of government in Ireland, than if the kingdom had been reduced to the state of a French province. Again, the restraint on our trade, the ruin of our woollens, were new sources of wealth to France. At the Revolution, she had scarce any manufactures, and the very clothing of her armies was sent from Ireland and England. In the course of five years subsequent to this period above 20,000 woollen manufacturers quitted this kingdom—and the wise Colbert availed himself of the new blunder in English politics, by giving every degree of countenance and protection to these proscribed manufacturers.

I am to apologize, Sir, to the public, and to you, for the hasty manner of this address. I have endeavoured to reduce a great deal of matter into a narrow compass. I have committed my thoughts to paper as they occurred; nor would the avocations of my profession, nor the tendency of your letter, admit of much delay. To this let me add, Sir, that had it been a person less respectable, or less noted for patriotic zeal, than Mr. Griffith, who had published the letter in question, I should not have bestowed a thought upon it.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, with great respect, Sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

SILVESTER O'HALLORAN.

Limerick, August 28, 1784.

REFLECTION.

THE parliament of England is formed in a manner not totally dissimilar from that of the ancient council
LOND. MAG. Oct. 1784.

of Amphictyons, or, as it is called by Demosthenes, the whole Hellenic body.

Q q

P O E T R Y.

SONGS, &c. in the new Comedy of TWO TO ONE.

SONG.—CHARLOTTE.

ARNOLD.

WELCOME, sweet Fancy, airy pow'r!
Thrice welcome to my breast!

Anticipate the future hour,
And lull my soul to rest.

E'en now, whilst doubtful is my doom,
Methinks I hear thee say,

"Behold, thro' night's dull, dreary gloom,
The chearing streaks of day!

"Though swiftly flew the fleeting hours
When happy with yous swain;
Sweet time! though gone like transient flow'rs,
Like flow'rs 'twill bloom again."

DUET.—CRAPE and TIPPET.

Herring and Salt.

CRA. Come, little Tippet, and tip me a kiss!
Say, can you love me? tell me.

TIP. No!

CRA. Then, little Tippet, I take it amiss;
And y devil may fetch you for serving me so!
I am a buck, I am a beau;

Then could you love me? tell me.

TIP. No.

CRA. Yes, yes!

TIP. No, no!

CRA. Oh! oh! oh! oh!

And y devil may fetch you for serving me so!

TIP. Pray, Mr. Crape, could you love for a week?
Answer me truly; tell me.

CRA. Yes;

I'll love you for ever!

TIP. Lord, what a strange freak!
The devil may take such a ninny as this!
You are a beau, but I am a belle;
Then, could you love me?

CRA. Vastly well.

TIP. No, no, no!

CRA. Yes, yes, yes!

TIP. Lord, what an odd fish!

The devil may take such a gabey as this!

CRA. The bargain is struck, and so give me a kiss.

TIP. The bargain's not struck, I'll not give you
a kiss;

The devil may take such a gabey as this!

CRA. The devil may take such a gypsey as this!

SONG.—TIPPET.

Duncan Grey.

JOHN tripp'd up the stairs by night,
Heigh ho! to Betty got;

John tripp'd up the stairs by night,
Slyly without candle-light.

Cries Bet, "Who's there?"

"'Tis I, my dear!

Johnny with his shoulder-knot."

What did foolish Betty do?

Heigh ho! she knew not what!

What did foolish Betty do?

Lifts the latch—and in he flew!

When he kiss'd,
Could she resist

Johnny with his shoulder-knot?

Madam Maudlin soon found out,

Heigh ho! poor Betty's lot.

Madam Maudlin soon found out—

"What's this (says she) you've been about?"

Betty cries,

And wipes her eyes,

"The deuce was in his shoulder-knot!"

SONG.—CHARLOTTE.

New Highland Laddie.—Dr. P. HAYNES.

WHEN cruel parents fullen frown,
And loud complaints and chidings stun me,
I cry, "Alas, if I'm undone,

'Tis love, dear love! that has undone me."

Oh! how happy! happy e'en in ruin!

What pleasure flows from my undoing!

My parents, friends, were all forgot,

When once my true love came a-wooing!

No terrors from the world I see,

No fear of babblers I discover;

Talk on, gay world! the world to me

Is my dear, constant, constant lover!

Oh! how happy, happy, &c.

Can ye, ye old, refuse consent?

Oh! let not rigid rules entrap ye!

For what means prudence, but content?

Ox what content, but to be happy?

Oh! how happy, happy, &c.

SONGS in the new Farce of HUNT THE SLIPPER.

SONG.—Mr. EDWIN.

COME and crown your Biddy's wifess;

Vain's the talk you now pursue;

Leave, oh! leave, those pewter dishes,

Think not they can shine like you.

What, though curling steams around thee,

Quick in drelling eddies play;

Beauty's lustre might confound me,

Did not those obscure its ray.

While you scour that radiant pewter,

Which reflects your rosy hue;

Who'd not wish to be a suitor

To its bright reflection too.

AIR.—Mr. EDWIN.

FORTUNE's like a tight or slip shoe,

As I've heard that poet say,

If tight, it galls—if loose, it trips you,

So I'll keep the middling way.

Tight shoe nips you,

Loose shoe trips you,

Nips you,

Trips you,

So I'll keep the middling way.

SONG.—Mr. WILSON.

SINCE I feel I am growing old,

Let me not united prove!

Fire and water—heat and cold—

The scythes of Time and Grief of Love!

But

But would you know the art
Of possessing the heart,
Unrivall'd fix'd—constant and kind,
That loves you, not your self,
Fall in love—with yourself,
And the devil a rival you'll find.

SONG.—MR. EDWIN.

BILLY BRISTLE scorns to rank with those
flimsy, flashy beaux,
Who with heel-piec'd constitution, and with
never-paid-for clothes,
Yawn out a life of pleasure:
They faintly squeeze the hand, while I boldly
squeeze the toe;
But 'tis all in the way of business, though the la-
dies cry out *Oh!*
Of the foot and the heart I take measure!

Like a double-channel pump, and as smart as
feet-skin shoe,
Tho' I don't much look the beau; but egad I'll
wear out two,
Who yawn out a life of pleasure:
And faintly squeeze the hand, while I boldly
squeeze the toe;
For 'tis thus I fit the ladies, though they some-
times cry out *Oh!*
Of the foot and the heart I take measure.

SONGS in the NOBLE PEASANT.

SONG.—MR. BANNISTER.

Responses from the wood are heard.

YE rocks and caves, & deep resounding voice,
Ref. With deep resounding voice.
Bid Echo, who, your haunts among,
Can mimic well the shepherd's song,
Or herdsmen's hoarser throat;
Ref. Or herdsmen's hoarser throat.
Or with the festive villager rejoice,
Can chirp to all the winged throng;
Can oft repeat the jolly plough-boy's song;
Bid gentle Echo ease this grief,
Ref. Ease this grief.
And tell the woods that Harold's safe.
Ref. Harold's safe.

SONG.—MR. BANNISTER.

THE northern blast, that chilling blows
Adown the mountain's snowy side,
The tendril bites and blights the rose,
And withers all the valley's pride.
More fatal bites not, through the grove,
The Winter's sharp and canker'd tooth,
Than doth the blight of hopeless love
The tender bud of hapless youth.

SONG.—MR. EDWIN.

WHEN swallows lay their eggs in snow,
And geese in wheat-ears build their nests:
When roasted crabs a hunting go,
And cats can laugh at gossips' jests;
When law and conscience are a-kin,
And pigs are learnt by note to squeak;
Your worship then shall stroke your chin,
And teach an owl to whistle Greek.

Till when let your wisdom be dumb;
For say, man of Gotham,
What is this world?
A tototum,
By the finger of Folly twirl'd;
With a hey-go-up, and about we come;
While the sun a good post-horse is found,
So merrily we'll run round.

SONG.—MR. BANNISTER.

INUR'D to wars and rude alarms,
Unshaken mid the din of arms,
We startle not at terror's dismal yells:
The shouts and clangors of the foe,
The horrors death and danger know,
But animate the heart where courage dwells.

SONG.—MR. BANNISTER.

THE rill that from the steep ascent
The mountain pebble washes white,
Mournful murmuring, as 'tis bent
In search of rest, with anxious flight:
That rill, ere to the ocean borne,
Shall sooner from its motion cease,
Than my poor heart shall cease to mourn,
Than my poor heart regain its peace.

AIRS in the new musical Piece of PEEPING
TOM OF COVENTRY.

AIR.—MR. and MRS. BANNISTER.

OF love, sweet love, I've oft been told,
Its pleasing pain, its pure delight;
But yet my heart has still been cold,
'Till your dear image blest my sight!

AIR.—MR. EDWIN.

Kisses and Brandy.

WHEN I was a younker, and liv'd with my dad,
The neighbours all thought me a smart little lad;
My mammy she call'd me a white-headed boy,
Because with the lasses I liked to toy.

There was Ciss,

Priss,

Letty and Betty,

And Doll;

With Meg,

Peg,

Jenny,

And Winney,

And Moll.

I flatter

Their clatter,

So sprightly and gay;

I rumble 'em,

Tumble 'em,

That's my way!

One fine frosty morning, a-going to school,
Young Moggy I met, and she call'd me a fool;
Her mouth was my primer; a lesson I took;
I swore it was pretty, and I kissed the book.

But school,

Fool,

Primer,

Trimmer,

And birch,

And boys for the girls I leave in the lurch.

I flatter, &c.
It's

It's very well known I can dance a good jig,
And at cudgels from Robin I won a fat pig;
I can wrestle a fall, and the bar I can sling;
And when o'er a flaggon cap sweetly sing:

But pig,
Jig,
Wicket,
And cricket,
And ball,

I'd give up to wrestle with Moggy a fall.
I flatter, &c.

AIR.—MR. EDWIN.

Tatter the Road—Irisb.

YOUR worship your wings may clap,
And think yourself the great city cock;
You'll never my Maud entrap,
For she's the hen of a pretty cock.

Ha' done with your sweets, and your dears,
For Tom's a tailor that's knowing, Sir;
I'll trim you myself with my shears,
And then you'll ha' done with your crowing, Sir.

My wife is a white-legged fowl,
Can bill like a thrush, or a dove in a tree;
Bat never will pair with an owl,
My worshipful Mayor of Coventry!

AN ADDRESS

*Spoken at the Haymarket Theatre by Mr. LACY,
Sept. 13.*

Written by Mr. COLMAN.

WHEN first Pandora's box, beneath whose lid

All evils lay in dreadful ambush hid,
In treasur'd plagues let loose upon mankind,
Hope, only, cordial Hope, remain'd behind:
Hope! the sole balm of pain, sole charm for grief,
That gives the mind in agony relief!

She, with her sister Patience (heavenly pair!)
Teaches weak man the load of life to bear.
As some poor mariner, by tempests tost,
Shipwreck'd at last, and in the sea near lost,
Cleaves to one plank, and braving shoal and sand,
Buoy'd up by hope, attempts to gain the land;
Thus I, my treasures on the waters cast,
Guided by Hope, seek here a port at last.
Oh! might I cast secure my anchor here!
Should kindness soothe my grief, and ease my fear!
Warm gratitude, all anxious to repay
The soft restorers of my happier day,
Within my swelling breast new pow'rs may raise,
And guide my feeble aims to gain your praise!

AN ADDRESS

*Written by Mr. BONNOR, and spoken by him
on the Brigbibielfson stage, after the second
performance of the Beggar's Opera, when the
parts of Macheath, Lockit, Mat o' th' Mint,
Diana Trapes, and the Drawer, were per-
formed by five gentlemen for their own amuse-
ment; the night's receipt to be distributed
among the several people belonging to the thea-
tre.*

NOW Macheath is dismiss'd with distinguish'd
applause,
Free from fear of your censure as well as the laws,

Lockit's links and his keys being likewise thrown
down,

And Di Trapes 'bout to pull off her cap and her
Mat's pistols unloaded, the Drawer too done,
With his napkin, and chalk notch'd to score two
for one,

[*Pointing to the chalk marks on the side scene,
which in making excited a great deal of
laughter.*

To acknowledge the favours receiv'd from y' hands
For my brethren behind, their ambassador stands.

This dear Captain to save, you this night have
beheld

Polly Peachum and Lucy, by true love impell'd,
Praying hard for his life; now Macheath bids
me say,

In return, the least he can for them is to pray,
For tho' life's not at stake—"the means whereby
they live,"

'Tis sure for you to withhold, or with cheerful-
Polly Peachum on Tuesday next* opens this
door,

And the Saturday* after, with smiles, on y' floor
Lucy Lockit proposes her friends to receive,
And their leisure with her comic efforts relieve:
Now were Lucy or Polly here, 'stead of myself,
They'd not scruple to say for the mock-modest elf,
That the next Tuesday* after, the wight now be-
fore you

With his own hopes and benefit bills means to bore
It is needless to say, that on this very night

Our commander in chief,† was t' have put forth
his might,

But he trusts now you've honour'd his troop, rank
You'll be present to crown his field-day ‡ a smile.

Could th' Promethean touch infuse life to y' dust,
Or convey animation to honest Gay's bust,
Proudly pleas'd he this night would have relish'd
each line

Which with fresh wreathes of laurel his temples
Scorning Italy's sons, he in terms of defiance
Had applauded our well-train'd quintuple alliance.

When y' Captain to-night, § y' Drawer and Mat,
O'er their bottle with Lockit and Trapes hold
their chat;

As they laugh o'er their frolic, some zest they'll
From y' honey their efforts have brought to our hive;
Their amusement ‖ this happy motive adorning,
That their ev'ning will bear the reflection of
morning.

Could our gratitude, flowing harmoniously
strong,

Stand confess'd like Macheath's happy art in the
Like his powerful voice find its way to the heart,
And our unassum'd thankfulness only impart,
Your fostering favour our labours would bless,
And y' smiles render certain our hopes of success.

*The following ADDRESS was written by Mr.
CAWDELL, comedian, and intended to have
been spoken by Miss YOUNG, on the night
of the unfortunate Mrs. Linton's benefit, but
came too late to band.*

WHERE are her friends? Oh! let me feast
my eyes—

[*Enters, looks around, and curseys.*
Ay, here's benevolence without disguise!

A scene

* Alluding to the nights on which their several benefits were fixed. † The manager's benefit
as to have been this evening, but he put it off to accommodate the gentlemen who performed.

Scene like this, how beautiful to behold!
 Now, who shall say that charity's grown cold?
 None dare—

Though other climes his genial warmth impart,
 He'll never freeze within a British heart!

My widow'd friend, the object of your zeal,
 Whose deep distress none here, I hope, will feel,
 Relief by sympathy—Oh! not by steel,
 As chosen me her heart-felt praise to own
 To you, her patrons, for your kindness shown.
 Then, let me hope, that you'll the same receive—
 And take her thanks—they're all she has to give!
 Your friendly aid has soften'd all her woes,
 And sooth'd her troubled mind with soft repose.
 'Tis thus the Fates afflict, and thus they cheer,
 As friends the *lost*—to find a thousand here!

[*Curtseying all around.*]

Example sways us, when afflictions plead—
 Our gracious Sovereign takes the willing lead!
 Let merit ask, or let distress complain,
 The royal bounty ne'er is urged in vain.
 Our gen'rous master yields his friendly mite,
 And gives, unask'd, the profits of this night.
 Oh, happy England! Hail propitious isle!—
 Where kindness springs spontaneous from thy soil;
 Or let but Charity her standard rear,
 And every Briton proves a volunteer.
 Bless'd be you all, for this indulgence given,
 And may this act be register'd in heav'n!

DAMON'S INVITATION TO CÆLIA.

ARISE, my love, the morn is fair,
 Arise, and breathe the ambient air!
 Aurora has dispell'd the night,
 And just unbarr'd the gates of light:
 Bright Sol is from his chamber come,
 And hath his daily course begun,
 To sip the dew-drops from the flow'rs,
 And minds us of the noon-tide hours.
 We'll climb the top of yonder hill,
 Or walk along the murmur'ing rill;
 Survey the works of Nature's hand,
 So bounteous to our favour'd land;
 Where uncontroll'd, uncurb'd by art,
 He gives a lesson to the heart.
 Together let us tread the fields,
 And see what hopes the prospect yields
 To Pan and all his social train)
 A needful store of yellow grain.
 Where Ceres holds her sylvan court,
 And nymphs and swains the gay resort.
 Should Flora's sweets attract your taste,
 We'll to the fragrant garden haste,
 To seclude within the jessamine bower,
 To select the best of ev'ry flow'r.
 Surrounded by the clust'ring vine,
 The sweet-briar hedge, and eglantine.
 Then, as we range the gay parterre,
 Where Nature's sweets perfume the air,
 The lovely plants around combin'd
 Convey these emblems to my mind:
 The blushing of the op'ning rose
 Thy native modesty disclose;
 The lily, fairest of the land,
 Displays the whiteness of your hand;
 The sweet carnation to my view
 Appears in variegated hue,
 And pencils out in ev'ry streak
 The glowing colours of your cheek.

Come, then, my Cælia, come away,
 This is kind Nature's holiday;
 The lark has mounted to the skies,
 Arise, my fair, my love arise!

TO LAURA.

BEHOLD, my Laura, yonder rose,
 Surcharg'd with morning dew,
 What beautiful tints its leaves disclose!
 How lovely is its hue!

Not all Arabia's happy coast,
 A fairer flower yields,
 Not Eastern climes such sweets can boast,
 Nor Tempe's verdant fields.

But when thy damask cheek I view,
 The rose no more has charms,
 No more its fragrance I pursue,
 When Laura's in my arms.

Such grateful sweet can she disclose,
 O, fairest of the fair!
 As rival e'en the full blown rose
 Which scents the ambient air.

Ah! sad reflection—often made!
 To warn the young and gay,
 Her charms will wither, fall, and fade,
 And, like Spring's, pass away!

AMINTOR.

PSALM XCIII. PARAPHRASED.

WITH glory crown'd Jehovah reigns,
 And regal power and state maintains,
 In robes of dazzling light;
 This earth, created by his hand,
 Firm and unmov'd shall ever stand,
 Supported by his might.

Before yon stars, immensely bright,
 Diffus'd their golden beams of light,
 Thy glorious kingdom stood;
 Before the world began to move,
 Thy throne was fix'd, all heights above—
 Thou everlasting God!

In vain the raging floods arise,
 And roll their waves against the skies,
 In vain the billows roar;
 Hush'd by thy word, thou Lord of hosts!
 The humbl'd seas, through all their coasts,
 Confess thy mighty power.

Thy testimonies, Lord, endure,
 Thy gracious promises are sure,
 To nations yet unborn;
 And ever still thy righteous cause,
 Thy sect and word, thy house and laws,
 Shall holiness adorn.

TASSO.

Bristol, July 23, 1784.

EPIGRAM.

GEORGIUM SIDUS, the new-discovered Planet.

BRITAIN, in spite of ev'ry blow,
 Thy George superior still shall rise;
 Fate lessen'd here his realms below,
 And gave him kingdoms in the skies.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE LXXXV.

AN Apology for the Monographics which were published in 1782. With a second Collection of Monographics. By George Isaac Huntingford, A. M. Fellow of New College, Oxford. 8vo. Doddsley.

MR. Huntingford is entitled to a very large portion of praise for the candour and liberality with which he has conducted this defence of his Monographics against a learned and anonymous critic in the Monthly Review. We shall not presume to enter into the merits of the disputants, nor attempt to decide who is in the right, but content ourselves with laying before our readers the following passage on the authenticity of Anacreon, transcribed from this book. It is introduced on the anonymous critic's having doubted the purity of the text, in some authorities cited from this author.

“ This editor of Anacreon (Pauw) indeed doubted the authenticity of the odes which pass in that poet's name; but then his doubts arose not from any diversity of metre used in the same ode, but from a deficiency of IONICISM in them. ‘ Suidas disertè testatur, omnia, quæ Anacreon scripserit, scripta esse IONICIS: Jam autem rogo peritos, quotquot sunt, an in his Odariis reperiant, quæ idiotismum illum expriment. Et hoc certè dicturus erit eorum nemo: vix enim dialectus* Ionicæ vestigia, eaque obscura, in illis extant. Neque flexiones, neque glossæ Ionicæ in illis ferè sunt ullæ; cum tamen duo ista, ut eruditiores sciunt, requirantur, ut idiotismum constitui et aliquid IONICIS scriptum esse dici possit†.’ There is still other ground for suspecting the authenticity of these Odes. Anacreon is supposed to have lived in the time of Hipparchus. ‘ Hipparcho Athe-

nienfi, tyranno, in deliciis, et a consiliis erat ‡.’ It is most probable that Callistratus, the ever memorable writer of that spirited and noble scolion on the death of Hipparchus, lived either at the same time with Anacreon, or at least very near to it: for his scolion is of such antiquity, that it has been ascribed to Alcæus, who, however, could not be the author of it, because he flourished eighty years before the tyrant's death. Now, it generally happens that writers cotemporary, or nearly so, discover some similarity of style and diction, at least enough to shew that they are of the same period or age. But let any one of the very best Odes of Anacreon be compared with this scolion §; and when this comparison has been made, it will appear that not a single Anacreontic Ode has any thing like the severity**, the firmness, the vigour, the high and generous spirit which this scolion breathes: and yet, considering the number of Odes which are called Anacreon's, it is probable we should have had at least some few of a fierier cast and more elevated turn, some few of a style more animated and energetic, had Anacreon, who was nearly coeval with Callistratus, been the real author of the collection now handed to us as his. It is by making comparisons in this manner that the era of compositions may in a great measure be settled. Thus we can ascertain that the writers who are said to have flourished in the glorious age of Athens really lived at

* It should be *dialecti* certainly. † Pauw's Preface to Anacreon. ‡ See Excerpta quadam de vita Anacreontis.—Trappe's edit. § See note 2, p. 13, Lowth's *Praelectiones*.

It should be *cotemporary*. See Bentley on Phalaris.

It may be found in Lowth's *Praelectiones*, and in Brunck's *Analecæ*, Vol. I. p. 155. EDIT. ** By *severity* in this passage is meant that *χαλὰρ ἁρμονίας*, of which Dionysius Halicarnassensis treats in sect. 22 of his book *Περὶ Συνέσεως Σημάτων*. He makes a threefold distinction in the style of compositions. These *διαφορές* he calls metaphorically, *τὴν μὲν ΑΥΣΤΗΡΑΝ, τὴν δὲ ΤΑΛΕΥΤΑΝ ἡ Αἰσθητὴν, τὴν δὲ τρίτην ΚΟΙΝΗΝ*. We may apply to this scholion of Callistratus what he has said of Pindar's dithyrambic: *Ταυτ' ἐστὶν ἰσχυρὰ, καὶ εὐσάρκα, καὶ ἀξιομαχίαν, καὶ σπουδὴν τοῦ Ἀκέρτου ὕμνου. Οὐδὲ διατριβὴν διὰ τῆς καὶ γλαφυροῦ ἐπιδεικνύεται καλλοῦ, ἀλλὰ τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἔμπειρον καὶ τὸ Αἰσάρον.* See also Demetrius Phalareus, *Περὶ Ἑρμηνείας*, c. 36.

that time: so again those who wrote in the reign of Ptolemy, and in the age of Augustus, are known by their phraseology, by their manner, by their train of thinking as well as of writing, to have been contemporaries. It is by this method that the best and most judicious* writers in the ROWLEYAN controversy have proved beyond a doubt, that the poems ascribed to Rowley could not possibly have been the production of the century in which he

is supposed to have written them. And by some similar mode it might be presumptively, though not indeed absolutely proved, that another work, which has lately excited the curiosity of the learned, is not of the antiquity to which it pretends, nor is it written by the author under whose name it passes. I mean the hymn Εὐς Δημῶν, which has been too hastily adopted as a genuine production of the immortal writer of the Iliad and Odyssey."

ART. LXXXVI. *The present State of the Ottoman Empire. Containing a more accurate and interesting Account of the Religion, Government, Military Establishment, Manners, Customs, and Amusements of the Turks than any yet extant. Including a particular Description of the Court and Seraglio of the Grand Signor. And interspersed with many singular and entertaining Anecdotes. Translated from the French Manuscript of Elias Habesci, many Years resident at Constantinople, in the Service of the Grand Signor. 8vo. Baldwin.*

THIS account of the state of the Ottoman Empire in its present form may justly be considered as an original work, since the manuscript from which it is translated, or rather compiled, was never intended for publication. The author's materials were at first minuted down in the Arabic language, so that as he was not much acquainted with the language of this country, he was obliged to prepare them for the use of the English editor in the French language; of which he understood sufficient to write plain matters of fact, but not to decorate them with the ornaments of elegance and perspicuity.

That the reader may judge to what degree of credit he is entitled, it is proper to subjoin his own account of himself and his opportunities of gaining information:

"To remove every idea of presumption, it may be proper in this place to declare, in the most solemn manner, that I am by birth a Greek; that I was carried when an infant to Constantinople, and was brought up there by an uncle, who enjoyed a considerable office of honour and confidence in the Seraglio. A long personal attendance upon this relation after I came to years of discretion, and my own employment, as secretary to a Grand Vizir, in the reign of the late Sultan Mustapha III. gave me daily opportunities, first, in assisting my uncle in the discharge of his functions, which lay chiefly within the walls of the Seraglio, and afterwards in my own department, of acquiring a perfect knowledge of many curious and entertaining particulars, which it is impossible any traveller, however

recommended, or any foreign ambassador at the Porte, could obtain."

After some introductory anecdotes of the prophet Mahomet, our author has given a short view of the history of the Turkish or Ottoman empire, from its origin to the present times, including a concise account of the reigns of the several Emperors or Sultans, from Othman, the founder, in 1317, to Abdelhamet, or Achmet IV. the reigning Grand Signor. These narratives occupy the first chapter.

From the second to the eighth, we find an account of the religion of the Turks, of their ablutions and pilgrimages to Mecca: of their marriage ceremony: of their ministers, judges, sects, schisms, of mosques and their privileges, and an anticipation of the probable consequences which will follow from their irreligion.

Then follows, in chapter the ninth, a description of the Seraglio and of the Porte. From this chapter we have extracted the following passages:

"When they speak of the Seraglio, they do not mean the apartments in which the Grand Signor's women are confined, as we are too apt to limit the word, but the whole inclosure of the palace in which the Ottoman monarch resides, together with his household; that is to say, all the officers, guards, women, and slaves employed in his immediate service. The extent of this vast inclosure might very well suffice for a moderate town: it entirely occupies the ground upon which the ancient city *Byzantium* stood, that is

* Tyrwhitt, Malone, and Warton.

to say, one of the seven hills on which Constantinople is built. Its circumference is very near six English miles; there are nine courts within it, most of them large quadrangles: the buildings have never been exactly numbered, for it is not permitted to take down an account of them, but the quantity is almost incredible, and they are mostly of brick; the kitchens, and what is called the Treasury, are the most superb, and they are of stone and marble: the whole is covered with lead, and the domes and turrets are ornamented with gilt crescents. The wall that surrounds the Seraglio is thirty feet high, having battlements, embrazures, and towers, in the style of ancient fortifications. It is called the New Seraglio, to distinguish it from the old one built by Constantine. It is situated opposite Scutari, except one part, which is at the very entrance of the harbour, and faces the Arsenal at Pera. On this side, at a small distance from the sea shore, there is a *Kiosch*, or summer-house, for the refreshment of the Grand Signor in sultry weather. It is an irregular building, of about sixty feet in circumference, and twenty in height, consisting of a single large saloon, very magnificently furnished, and having a feat of massy silver, so placed, that the monarch can have a view from both sides of the hall, and out of the door.

"There are nine gates to the Seraglio, but only two of them are magnificent; the first is the entrance from the square of St. Sophia; it is truly superb, and will be frequently mentioned hereafter, because it is from this *Porte* or gate that the Ottoman court takes the name of the *Porte*, or the Sublime *Porte*, in all public transactions, writings, and records. It is on one side of this gate that one beholds the pyramids of heads that have been cut off, with labels denoting the crimes of the owners fastened upon the skulls. The second gate leads to the first interior court, and is supported by marble pillars, but not so stately as the first. The rest are not worth notice, except a little gate on the side next Scutari, through which the Grand Vizirs are let out privately, when they are sentenced to exile, and in such cases they have commonly a barge ready to carry them away without being seen.

"A person may walk all round the top of the wall that surrounds the Seraglio, and in that part which rather leans over the sea, and is opposite the Arsenal, there are two chambers, with three latticed windows, where the Grand Signor frequently places himself, and hears what the passengers say, as they pass and repass, without being seen.

"The number of persons inhabiting this immense Seraglio, or palace, is in proportion to its size. Upon the best authority, that of personal knowledge, I can say, that nearly 10,000 persons constantly reside in it. The grooms, and those who constitute the corps of guards, make the major part of that number.

"The following is a very exact list of the inhabitants, and of their respective employments:

| | |
|--|-------|
| For the service of the stables | 3,500 |
| <i>Bostangis</i> , that is to say, gardeners | 2,000 |
| <i>Baltagis</i> , that is to say, the carriers and bearers of wood for the use of the Seraglio | 400 |
| White eunuchs | 120 |
| Black | 300 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Women (we speak of their number in our day) | 1,600 |
| <i>Es-eglans</i> , that is to say, the pages of the Grand Signor | 900 |
| Cooks and confectioners | 190 |
| Other men for menial services | 400 |

Total 9,410

"This is the number of persons who ordinarily reside in the Seraglio, not that such a number must be constantly kept up, for there is no law to fix it, but it is nearly the same at all times, except that of the women, which is augmented or diminished, according to the taste of the reigning Sultan.

"After having formed an idea of the difference between the real and the ceremonial Seraglio, the next thing to be discussed is, the nature of the employments of the persons composing this vast household, and the manner of maintaining them. In the mean time, it must be observed, that they are almost all born of Christian parents, made captives in time of war, or stolen in time of peace, at a very tender age.

"The sovereigns of Constantinople make it a constant practice to be served by persons who do not know their native country, their parents, nor their religion, and are, therefore, the more attached to the service of the prince by whom they are protected, and very well maintained.

"When one of these children is presented at the Seraglio, they examine before all other things, very attentively, if there is any corporal defect; and in that case such an infant is not accepted, notwithstanding the most favourable countenance for the Mahometans with difficulty believe that a good soul, a good mind, or a good genius can abide in a body materially deformed. But if, on the contrary, they find such a one as they wish for, they forthwith write his name, the name of his country, and the day of his reception, in a register, which remains in the chancery of the private Treasury of the Grand Signor, with an order to the treasurer to pay him his daily pension, which is not more than *seven aspers* a-day. After which they are sent to be brought up and educated in one of the old Seraglios either of Pera or Constantinople. Here it must be remarked, that at Pera there is a Seraglio, or stately building, which overlooks the garden of the French ambassador's hotel. The Grand Signor goes there two or three times in the course of the year, to amuse himself and pass the day; and it is principally in this edifice the young gentlemen destined for the personal service of the Grand Signor are educated. Those, however, that remain in the Seraglio of Constantinople for their education are those who for the most part are raised to rank and dignities, and to posts of the greatest consequence, after having performed their ordinary services in the Seraglio. Such was always the custom, when the success of war provided an abundance of such children, for substitutes, in the course of time, to those that were promoted to other employments. But at present, the Christians being more careful to guard their children from the rapacious hands of the Turkish emissaries, this source for slaves has failed, and they are obliged to confine their ancient custom of

of providing the Seraglio with Christian slaves to pages alone. Those Christian princes, likewise, who formerly presented a certain number of boys and girls in annual tribute, for the service of the Grand Signor, have refused any longer to pay this tribute. Prince Heraclius, who so happily governs Georgia, shook off the yoke of this inhuman tribute, during the late war between the Turks and the Russians, and since that time, none but the pages, therefore, are the children of Christians: all the other officers and servants employed in the Seraglio endeavour to dispose of their employments in succession to their own children, or by intrigues and protections introduce persons whose parents never served in the Seraglio.

"We must now give a description of the manner in which the Seraglio is guarded: for it is well known that it is very strictly watched. The whole circuit is confided to the *Bostangis*, or gardeners, who form the first guard, the second is composed of the *Baltagis*, or those who are employed for the woods; these are armed with an axe; to them succeed the guard of the white Eunuchs; and the fourth and last corps are the black Eunuchs, who are nearest the person of the monarch. In order to avoid any confusion, and that the reader may with greater facility comprehend the whole establishment, I have thought proper to divide the chapter of the Seraglio into several parts; and to explain each department distinctively."

Our author then tells us that there are 3,500 persons employed in the stables, whose offices he describes, as he does those of the *Bostangis* and *Baltagis*; of the eunuchs, pages, mutes,

and dwarfs, who are employed in the Seraglio. These accounts are followed by a description of the apartments of the women, and their education.

We are then presented with a view of the government of the Ottoman empire, of the provinces of Grand Cairo, Wallachia, Moldavia, the states of Barbary, and the tributary nations. These are curious and entertaining.

The sixteenth and the three following chapters treat of the Turkish revenues, of their military and marine government and forces. From the twentieth to the twenty-seventh chapters, the author treats of the political state of the Turks. The five next chapters relate to the police, inhabitants, manners, customs, and trade of Constantinople. The remaining six are employed in describing the commerce of the Turks with various nations.

The anecdotes about Prince Repnin, the Russian ambassador, are entertaining. How far this work may be depended upon we cannot pretend to determine. But, whether it was originally written by a Turk of the name of *Habesci* or not, the reader will certainly find in it a large portion of entertainment and information.

ART. LXXXVII. *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece, i. e. Voyages through different Parts of Greece. Illustrated by a Series of Engravings. No. XII. By Count de Choiseul-Gouffier. Large folio. Paris. 1783.*

THIS number, which concludes the first volume of this splendid and earned work, calls up to our recollection several noble remains of ancient art, and contains the relation of our author's voyage from the Meander to the Gulf of Adramytti. This voyage was attended with several dangers and hardships, of which we have here an animated description. The route followed by our illustrious traveller is represented in the 107th plate, which may be considered as a continuation of the map of Caria and a part of Ionia, given in the preceding number. The two principal objects that seem to have attracted and fixed the attention of M. de Choiseul were Ephesus and Smyrna. On his way to the first of these cities he observed a beautiful aqueduct.

of which we have the view and the geometrical elevation exhibited in the 118th and the 119th plates. The following cut represents the plain of Ephesus, watered by the Cayster (now Chiay) and covered with the ruins of that celebrated city, which was formerly the pride of Asia. The famous temple of Diana, which was the work of ages*, existed once here; but the only remaining vestiges of its magnificence are its vast subterraneous vaults, which are become almost inaccessible by the heaps of mud and ruins that are accumulated at their entrance.

One of the gates of Ephesus is the subject of the 121st plate: the upper part of it is adorned with basso relievo finely executed: in the middle, Hector appears, dragged after the chariot of Achilles,

R r

Achilles,

* It was 220 years in building.

Achilles, and on the sides are represented Bacchanalian children playing with bunches of grapes. The two following plates represent the entablement and the ruins of a Corinthian temple at Ephesus; and these remains give a very high idea of the riches, magnificence, and beauty of that ancient edifice. An elevation of the temple of Bacchus at Teos is exhibited in the 124th plate. Our author smiles, with a rising sigh, at the place which gave birth to Anacreon; but he glows with admiration at the remembrance of its inhabitants, who chose rather to abandon their native land, than live under the Persian yoke.

A view of the city, and a plan of the gulf of Smyrna, are exhibited in the following plates, and the medals relative to that city and Ephesus terminate this number. Towards the conclusion of it the author gives us an interesting account of the Russian conquests in Greece during the late war, and of the noble defence made by the Maniotes against the Turks, on that occasion. These valiant and invincible descendants of the ancient Spartans are now well known; but our author describes them anew, with the spirit of a Lycurgus and the eloquence of a Demosthenes. "It is here (says he) upon the hills of Taygetus, that, armed in the common cause, sober, robust, undaunted, and free, they maintain against the Turkish fleets and armies that liberty, which formerly they defended against all the efforts of the Roman power, and shew that a small number of men, who know the value of liberty, are able to defeat myriads of slaves. It was here, that, after the destruction of Constantinople, the Comneni, the Paleologi, the Phocas, and the Lascaris, fought an asylum, and, after having reigned over a degraded nation, became the fellow-subjects of a free people. Here lie, buried in obscurity, heroic deeds, worthy of being transmitted to posterity by the immortal pens of a Thucydides and a Xenophon. Here exists—I saw him—a Maniot chief, who, called to arms by the arrival of the Russians, and shut up in a tower with forty men, held out a

siege for several days against six thousand Turks; and when the besiegers had destroyed his asylum, they saw with astonishment only an old man and his son coming out of its ruins."

The same spirit of liberty that animates this description reigns also in the frontispiece, and in the preliminary discourse, that are to be prefixed to this first volume. The former represents Greece under the form of a woman loaded with chains, surrounded with funeral monuments, erected in honour of the patriots and heroes who had fronted death in defence of her liberty. She leans on the tomb of Leonidas, and behind her is the Cippus, on which was engraven the inscription that Simonides composed for the three hundred Spartans who fell in the battle of Thermopylæ:

*Passenger! go and tell Lacedæmon, that
we died here in obedience to her laws.*

The genius of Greece seems to have evoked the manes of these departed heroes, and on a neighbouring rock are inscribed these words—*Exoriare aliquis...*

The count evokes these manes with still more energy in his Preliminary Discourse: he expresses the most ardent wishes for the liberty of Greece, and seems to hope for the event: he points out the means by which this great and happy revolution may be brought about, and he thinks it would open new channels for commerce, without injuring or weakening any nation, or offering to any power the unfortunate opportunity of augmenting its grandeur.

Our author grounds the possibility, nay the facility of this important revolution upon the natural disposition or character of the Greeks, which he has observed and studied with the views of a politician, as well as with the spirit of a philosopher. This natural character may be conceived from the passage above quoted, relative to the bold, free, and intrepid spirit of the Maniotes, which is adapted to correct the too general and inaccurate notion that we are accustomed to entertain of the despondent, dastardly, and indolent character of the modern Greeks, who are looked upon as a people marked

ed out by nature for servitude. "Those (says our author) who judge thus of the Greeks have only seen them in populous cities, the natural seats of tyranny and servitude. But (continues he) it is among the inhabitants of the mountains that the spirit of liberty, which animated the ancient Grecians, still resides, removed from the corruption of vice and the reach of despotism. In all ages and in all nations the mountains are the asylum of liberty; these are the ramparts and fortresses that Nature has raised against the oppressors of mankind. *There* were formed the warriors that invaded Italy under Pyrrhus, and who were formidable to Rome, even in the highest period of its power and its virtue, before it was corrupted by its conquests, and weakened by its grandeur. It was there that Rome herself, when under the yoke of masters, went to seek for soldiers, who, under the denomination of the Illyrian Legions, were the strength of her armies, and, more than once, disposed of the empire. It was against these rocks that the Ottoman power employed in vain its hostile efforts, even in the most shining period of its grandeur; and it was there, that in the fifteenth century the invincible Scanderbeg repulsed the legions of Amurath and Mahomet II. and, with a small number of intrepid warriors, performed anew the prodigies of valour and victory that had, in remote ages, rendered the plains of Attica and Bœotia famous in history. Nay, so inextinguishable is the military ardour of this people, that they ever seek the occasion of distinguishing themselves in the field of battle, and we find them, in the sixteenth century, under the

name of Albanians, sharing the glory and the disasters of the French arms in Italy and other countries."

All this is, no doubt, remarkable. But how is this people to be made and maintained free? According to our author, the thing is entirely practicable. They must be made allies, not subjects: the weakness of their present oppressors, without being either increased or insulted, must be managed so as to promote the great end in view; it must be put under the protection of all the neighbouring powers: these must engage themselves to maintain a balance or equipoise between the Turks, no more oppressors, and the Greeks become free. And in consequence of such an arrangement the latter would become, for Europe, a new barrier against the Ottoman power. We shall make no remarks upon this Utopian plan. It indicates a mind warmed with generous sentiments, and elevated by noble views; but it betrays a strange inattention to the narrow, mercenary, and disingenuous spirit of modern politics.

The author, as we see with pleasure, proposes to give, in the continuation of this work, illustrations on several objects, relative to the literature, politics, and arts of ancient times, such as the progress made by the Greeks in the art of government, from the origin of the first republics in Peloponnesus, to the formation of the Achean confederacy—the state of Grecian literature, from the time of Homer to the age of Alexander—the state of Sparta, from the time of Lycurgus to that of Cleomenes—and that of Athens, from Solon to the battle of Chæronea.

ART. LXXXVIII. *Some new Hints, relative to the Recovery of Persons drowned, and apparently dead; with a View to render that Practice more generally successful. By John Fuller, Surgeon, at Ayton, Berwickshire. Lond. printed for Cadell. 1784*.*

FRONTI nulla fides. We are sorry to declare we have looked in vain for *some new hints* in this pamphlet; which appears to be the production of a young surgeon, who has neither read sufficiently, nor seen practice enough, to be

enabled to perceive that others have proposed and employed those very means a long time since, which he, through some strange delusion, considers to be new, and to originate from himself. This is particularly the case with

the transfusion of the blood from one animal into another; a practice which was attempted more than a century ago; a practice which the author of the present publication seems to be desirous to revive; but a practice, of the propriety of which the more serious of the profession, we presume, will never be so far convinced by this or any other author, as to make trial of it in these or any other cases in which it is, or shall hereafter be recommended. It is well for mankind that there are other remedies (than that of the transfusion of blood from a lamb or a sheep) by which the practisers of medicine are sometimes empowered to effectuate the recovery of those who, from submersion, or any other cause, have been thrown into a state of asphyxia: for we cannot but imagine that, if we must transfuse, we may as well do it from the mouth of a tea-kettle, as from the carotid artery of a sheep or a lamb. The warm water would not perhaps do less good or more harm than the blood of these or any other animals. Upon some people, indeed, who have too much of the wolf in them, we would advise an experiment of this kind to be made, as we may thereby stand a chance of rendering them *as tame as a lamb*. On the other hand, it may perhaps be worth while to try, whether, together with the blood, we can at the same time also infuse a little of the *lupine* fierceness into those who are too much of an *agrine* nature. By proper management, which we should soon learn by the repetition of experiment, we might in this manner make ourselves masters of a new art (one which would undoubtedly be considered as a great acquisition) viz. the art of raising or reducing, or rather, of exasperating or softening, to whatsoever degree should be thought fit, those tempers and dispositions, which, in their present state, are either despicable on account of too much submissiveness, or frightful on account of their excessive ferocity. But, to be serious, we are afraid it will be thought that the author has been somewhat precipitate (and yet he informs his reader in the second page, that he has bestowed much reflection upon his subject)

in proposing transfusion (long since very justly exploded) as a remedy to be employed for the re-animation of those in whom life has become apparently extinct: and we cannot but be inclined to expect, that after more mature consideration the author himself will be ready to agree with us, and with the generality of the medical world, in this opinion, that such a practice must at all times prove totally useless, and may, on many occasions, have a pernicious effect.

If there is any novelty in this pamphlet, it is in that part of it where the mode of applying electricity is described. The author there advises that the drowned person be insulated by means of cakes of wax, or any other non-conducting substances that can be readily procured. The directions here given are more circumstantial than, and considerably different from those which have been given by preceding writers upon this subject; but the author must be aware that electricity has been recommended, as one of the most powerful stimulants, and has been made use of with advantage, by others, in cases wherein the vital functions had been suspended, long before the appearance of his publication.

The other measures which this author advises are much the same with those which are mentioned in the directions of the Humane Society, in Dr. Fothergill's letter to Dr. Hawes, and in Dr. Cullen's letter to Lord Cathcart.

In several parts of this publication the author starts a variety of questions, which, as far as we are able to judge, cannot lead to any great use. In some places he seems to have been betrayed by haste into a little obscurity of expression, and inaccuracy in language: and, indeed, from the whole face of the performance, we have some apprehensions that the author has hardly allowed himself time sufficient for a full and perfect digestion of his subject.

It would be doing an injustice to the author, however, to conclude this account of his publication, without observing that a spirit of philanthropy breathes through the whole of it; and that

that he has communicated to the public these his hints upon the recovery of persons drowned and apparently dead, from motives which have a claim to

our highest commendation: nor can we help noticing that the modesty and diffidence with which he writes are such as may well deserve to be praised.
P.

ART. LXXXIX. *Essay on Medals.* 8vo. 5s. Boards. Doddsley. 1784*.

THIS essay is formed on a very comprehensive plan; but is unhappily disgraced with several typographical errors and some affectations, which are the more to be lamented, as it is a work of some merit. Of this kind are *Nemæan* for *Nemæan*, *Hygieia* for *Hygieia*, and *Afesi* passim for *Afesi*; but above all the "horrid, barbarous, and most cruel, bloody" vulgarism of *Series* for *series*. There are also some callicisms in it, which we would recommend to the author to remove in future editions, such as *Burin* for *Graves*, *retiring* for *removing*, *withdrawing*, or *taking away*; with two or three Latinisms of a kind not to be admitted, such as *discerns* for *discriminates*, *sequence* for *series*, &c. Affectations of this sort are a blemish to any performance, and if it could not be too severe to say it, show a kind of coxcombry in the writer, who has his choice of other words at hand. I hate (says the great Dr. Johnson) to use a French word, when I can get an English one that is as good for it;

and the observation may surely be extended to every other language.

In regard to the matter of this work, there are also a few mistakes. The penny set down by our author as "a Norman one of the Conqueror" has always been held, and upon no slight grounds, to be a *William the First of Scotland*; and the Busts on the celebrated medal of Nismes are most undoubtedly those of *Augustus* and *Agrippa*, not of *Julius* and *Augustus*, as the writer would persuade us. The Irish half-penny too, attributed to George II. is as certainly a true Irish coin of George III. as the inscription, date, and figure show.

There are some little matters which the author will do well to correct. But upon the whole we recommend his *Essay* as an interesting performance, and which cannot fail of being particularly useful to a young collector, or even to those more advanced in that elegant and instructive amusement.

AEROSTATICS.

AEROSTATIC VOYAGES BY MR. BLANCHARD.

FROM THE FOREIGN JOURNALS. MAY 23, 1784.

Took my departure from the old barracks of Rouen, on Sunday the 23d of May, at 20 minutes past seven. The weather was extremely fine, with few clouds: the wind south-east. I first ascended over the Seine, with the sign of directing my course towards Versailles; but a contrary wind would not permit me. I then took my course for a village called Illeauville. In my passage I crossed a small cloud, which affected me a little, and soon after a larger one, which wetted me considerably; this appeared to me like thick mist, in which I could discern

neither earth nor sky. At twelve minutes past eight I left the cloud, with a rapid movement upwards. The sun again made its appearance, though its rays did not prevent me from feeling a very cold sensation, and my clothes from freezing upon my back. In this temperature of the atmosphere I ran about two leagues in ten minutes; after which I saw at a distance, and a little below me, a very thick cloud, which appeared to be stormy; I imagined also that I could discern the sea. As I was rapidly approaching that cloud and the sea, I thought it prudent to descend.

* This article was also communicated by a correspondent.

descend, and moved my wings to that purpose. I descended gradually, at my own discretion, and took the advantage of a calm to eat and drink. When arrived within 600 yards of the earth I perceived a most beautiful country, and judged that I was over a plain, in the environs of Rouen; for I had passed the mountains without being aware of it, every thing from the extreme elevation appearing to me on a level. The city of Rouen resembled a parcel of stones, of about half a foot square. The face of nature appeared delightful; I felt inexpressible satisfaction, and was almost tempted to lay aside my meteorological observations, to contemplate the beauties that presented themselves to my eyes. A superb forest invited me to skim over it; but the near approach of night, and the lightning that seemed to be brewing under my feet, made me determine on a descent. I then swept the earth above a quarter of a league, at the distance of one hundred feet, at the end of which I touched it gently. No one was present at my descent. I was sitting quietly in my balloon, and making my last observation, when several of the country people came up, and assured me of the fidelity of my watch, by which it was 20 minutes 17 seconds past eight. They informed me of the name of the place, which was Moteville Claville, four leagues and a half distant from the place of my departure.

I had almost forgot to mention, that the country people came armed, and one of them had loaded his gun, in order to fire at me, taking my balloon, as they told me afterwards, for some strange animal; others were so terrified, that they could scarcely be induced to approach me.

(Signed) BLANCHARD.

July 18, 1784.

I Took my departure from the old barracks of Rouen, with M. Boby, at a quarter past five in the evening, having, besides our own weight, about two hundred and ten pounds of ballast. While we were ascending vertically in

a majestic manner, we continually saluted the spectators with our flags. The barometer fell four inches and six lines in seven minutes, the thermometer eighteen degrees, in the same space of time. The compass convinced us that we were in the north-east quarter. We felt at this time a little fresh breeze, which would have carried us forward without effecting our intention of making some evolutions over the city, and of rising and descending at pleasure, as I had engaged to do; and which would, in fine, have prevented my gratifying my native province, over which I was then hovering, and which was attentively examining my manœuvres. I, therefore, struggled against the wind, in presenting to it the convexity of my wings, which I agitated with great force. This enabled me to turn to the west, after which I shifted my wings inversely, and found with pleasure that we had escaped this current, which would soon have driven us from the sight of our spectators, whose plaudits and ejaculations we could still hear very distinctly. The force of ascension was constantly taking place, but on striking the air to resist that power we became for an instant stationary.

Having conversed together for a short time on the grandeur of the scene, I endeavoured to descend, and succeeded so well, that the people imagined we were falling. The barometer rose considerably. We reascended very quickly, by throwing out some ballast, and working with the wings. If it had not been my intention to mount very high, we could have re-ascended without either of those expedients, since we had effected our descent by the aid of our wings alone. We ascended very considerably, for the barometer, at 32 minutes past five, had fallen to 21 inches. We now found ourselves becalmed, and for four minutes used no means of extrication. I asked M. Boby to which quarter he wished to turn; he replied to the north. I immediately agitated one wing only, by veering it round pretty nearly to the 45th degree, and we turned northward. My companion expressing a desire to be transported to the clouds, I acted forcibly with my

my four wings, and we ascended. The barometer fell to 20 inches, and the thermometer to nine degrees; it was now 56 minutes past five. Just at this time a contrary breeze sprang up, and I was obliged to abandon my northern course; according to the compass, we took a north-east track, and this part of our voyage we ran through with great velocity. M. Bobby imagining we were stationary all this time, and, conceiving that his strength would expedite our progress, he offered to quit his barometer, and assist me in rowing. I desired him, however, to take care of his instruments, and to assure himself that we were going at a great rate—as there was no fixed point in the immense void in which we then were, it was not possible to convince him of the celerity of our course, but that he should presently be sensible of it, I then turned back my wings, and struck the air in a contrary direction; the power of ascension yielded to this effort, and we descended considerably. It was now six minutes after six: the barometer rose to twenty-five inches and two lines. At this height we could easily distinguish the country. My companion, who had till then been doubtful of our progress, was delighted to see the earth fly, as it were, from under our feet.

We were then near the town of Saint Saen, and although this was not exactly our route, we agreed to hover over it, as we heard the inhabitants calling us towards them. We were in one minute near enough to see the houses very plainly, but not to distinguish the people. We saluted them with our flags, and throwing out a portion of ballast, ascended considerably, and pursued our route north eastward.

When we had attained a height in which the barometer marked twenty inches and six lines, we felt a supportable degree of cold. As condensation was now taking place, the balloon collapsed a little, and in proportion as the barometer rose again we threw out a proportionable quantity of ballast. We passed on at nearly the same height about six minutes.

It was now 12 minutes past six; the

barometer had risen to twenty-two inches and four lines; the thermometer to 12 degrees. I took a bottle of wine, and threw it away uncorked: we followed it with our eyes as far as we were able; and observed it falling with such violence, that the liquor escaped like a copious smoke from the funnel of a chimney. The wine appeared in ebullition, and exhaling in the form of vapour; at length it disappeared. We continued to mount, and the barometer fell to twenty one inches and six lines. We were still going north-eastward, when I imagined we were approaching the town. I employed myself in our intended descent, and solicited my adventurous companion to lay aside his instruments, that he might assist me to descend by means of our wings. He took his station on the left side, and we both rowed forcibly for three minutes. We descended with facility near the town of Neufchatel, and by a quick and successive motion of the wings we attained a power of hovering over it. We saluted the inhabitants, who made the air resound with my name. It was now fifteen minutes past six. Having paid this visit, we again raised ourselves by means of the wings; our departure seemed to throw the spectators into an alarm, and we could distinctly hear their voices, which seemed to recall us. We then ascended to a great height, the barometer fell to twenty inches, and the thermometer to nine degrees; it was now twenty minutes past six.

We travelled at this height for six minutes, and in this last elevation we turned to the north north west. After passing through a very light cloud, I perceived the sea before me at a distance; the rays of the sun rendered it as brilliant as glass, I could discern a little black point upon it; but took no notice to my fellow traveller, and rowed powerfully to accelerate our course. The little point increased to my sight, and I was satisfied it was a vessel.

It was now, for the first time, that I opened the valve, in order to descend; it produced all the expected effect. M. Bobby, who was examining the barometer, observed to me, that we were descending rapidly. I told him it was necessary

necessary that we should, as we were too near the sea to hazard a descent in an oblique line, which might perhaps bring us upon it. I requested him to be very attentive to the barometer, and to inform me when it stood at twenty-six inches. He gave me notice of it, and I threw out as much ballast as I thought necessary to bring us in equilibrio. This succeeded so well, that for two minutes we ran over the plains at the same height. We could hear voices from all parts, and perceive a number of the country people running from different quarters. I immediately pointed out to my fellow traveller the plain on which I should choose to descend, and in effect I rowed with such success as to alight upon it. I cautioned M. Boby to be careful of his barometer, and to hold it in equipoise, lest it should break. The machine settled gently on a piece of trefoil, and what was the astonishment of my companion, when he perceived himself resting lightly on the tops of the leaves; his barometer had nearly fallen from his hands. Observing a great number of peasants running towards us, he expressed a desire to re-ascend, as it was impossible to know their intention. We again took our flight, and ascended to near twelve hundred feet. My wings alone produced this effect, and with great ease, since we were in an equilibrium with the atmosphere. The weather was tolerably calm, and a very slight motion enabled us to ascend or descend with pleasure.

The outcries of the peasants invited our return; I manœuvred in consequence, and we accosted them at about the height one hundred feet. Some

were clasping their hands together, others kneeling, and the greater part of them running away terrified. The most courageous contemplated us, and exclaimed, "Are you men or gods?—What are you?—Make yourselves known." We replied, we are men like you, and here is a proof of it. We took off our coats, and threw them down; they seized on them eagerly and began to divide them in pieces. This scene afforded us infinite amusement. We then re-ascended. A length, when we supposed they were convinced we were fellow creatures (by their acclamations; and the offers of service which they tendered us) we resolved to descend. They stretched out their arms towards us; joy was depicted in the countenance of some, while others shed tears of rapture. We came lightly down on a piece of corn, the ears of which supported us: we floated for some time in that situation, and nothing surely could be more majestic than to see us glide along the surface of it. At last, we rested upon the earth, having one hundred and ten pounds weight of ballast left in our vessel, and were instantly surrounded by a great number of people, whose astonishment was so great, as to deprive them of utterance.

Note. The plain of Puiffanrzel, where we descended, at thirty minutes past seven, is fifteen leagues from the place of our departure.

I observed, that in the greatest rapidity of our courses a lamp would not have been extinguished, and thence I conclude, that sails adapted to an ærostatic machine would never swell.

PARTICULARS OF AN AERIAL VOYAGE ON SEPT. 19, 1784. AT PARIS,

THE Messrs. Robert and their fellow-traveller, M. Hullin, returned to Paris on Thursday the 24th. They descended exactly at forty minutes past six, at the village of Beuvry, near Bethune, 150 miles from Paris. They went this very long journey in six hours and forty minutes. Beuvry is the residence of the Prince de Ghi-

stelles, and of the Prince de Richemont, his son. It so happened, that the Prince and his son had been engaged that very afternoon in giving a splendid entertainment to their tenants and neighbours, in which, among other pleasurable circumstances, they had launched a *Montgolfier*, a balloon filled with rarefied air, thirty feet high, and

704. and which had been attended with complete success. The company were beginning to separate when the Roberts came in sight. This unexpected spectacle excited the most general shout; and with the most clamorous voices they called out to the travellers to alight in that spot. The brothers thought it an eligible place, and they descended. In coming down they were very near striking their machine against a mill, and to avoid this they exercised their oars, and with an admirable manœuvre made a semi-circle in the full view of the assembly, and within thirty feet of the ground; by this means they landed in the centre of the field. When the people heard that they had come from Paris since noon, they exclaimed with one voice, *vive Robert!* and they conducted them to the castle of the Prince de Ghistelles, by whom they were received with marks of the greatest delight. They were crowned both in the castle of the Prince and in the city of Bethune. At the latter place, the Marquis de Gouy, who was there with his regiment in garrison, gave a grand *fête* on the Monday in honour of the brothers.

They procured the following certificate of their descent:

By the royal notaries of Artois, subscribed M. Philippe, Alexandre, Emmanuel, Franquois, Joseph, Prince of Ghistelles Richebourg, Grandee of Spain of the first rank, Seigneur of

309
Beuvry; &c. &c. and Mgr. Philippe, Alexandre, Louis, Marie, Joseph, Charles, Florent de Ghistelles, Prince of Richebourg, his son, do certify and attest, that the Messieurs Robert and Monsieur Hullin descended with perfect ease and facility in their presence on the right of Beuvry Plain, distant from Paris 50 leagues; that on approaching a mill which stands near the high road leading from Bethune to Lille, in Flanders; they agitated their oars, and described a semi-circle, by which they descended in the middle of the plain yesterday, the 19th instant, at forty minutes past six in the afternoon.—That after their descent, at our desire, they raised themselves again to the height of about 200 feet, and descended again immediately, having at the same time several bags of sand in their car.—That the subscribers having engaged to see their *aerostat* carried to Beuvry Castle, they were obliged, on account of the intervening trees, the houses, and the coming on of the night, to empty the machine of the inflammable air.

Given and attested at the desire of the Messrs. Robert and Hullin, at Beuvry Castle, this 20th of September, 1784.

(Signed)

Le Prince de Ghistelles Richebourg,

Le Prince de Richebourg,

Lereux et Leroy.

(Attested) *Gotiran, Grand.*

LUNARDI'S VOYAGE.

SO much for aerostatical expeditions on the continent. We now come to an excursion that cannot but be more entertaining to all our readers. We are now about to relate Mr. Lunardi's voyage, the first that was ever performed in this island. We deferred it last month, in order to have an opportunity of giving the narrative in the traveller's own words, which we shall now do, from the entertaining and well written account which he has published of his travels.

The apparatus for filling the balloon was contrived by Dr. Fordyce. It was slow but ingenious. A little before two o'clock on Wednesday, Sept. 15, says Mr. Lunardi, Mr. Biggin and myself were prepared for our expedition. His attention was allotted to the philosophical experiments and observations, mine to the construction of the machine, and the use of the vertical oars in depressing the balloon at pleasure.

LOND. MAG. Oct. 1784.

The impatience of the multitude made it unadvisable to proceed in filling the balloon, so as to give it the force it was intended to have. On balancing that force with weights, it was supposed incapable of taking us up. When the gallery was annexed, and Mr. Biggin and I got into it, the matter was beyond doubt; and whether Mr. Biggin felt the most regret in relinquishing his design, or I in being deprived of his company, it may be difficult to determine. But we were before a tribunal, where an instantaneous decision was necessary; for hesitation and delay would have been construed into guilt; and the displeasure impending over us would have been fatal, if in one moment he had not had the heroism to relinquish, and I the resolution to go alone.

This event agitated my mind greatly; a smaller gallery was substituted; and the whole undertaking being devoted on me, I was preparing accordingly,

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accordingly, when a servant brought me word, that an accident had belted the balloon, which would prevent my intended voyage. I hastened down, almost deprived of my senses; and though I was instantly convinced that the injury was trifling, I could not recover the shock in time, to recollect that I should supply myself with those instruments for observation which had been appointed to Mr. Biggin. I threw myself into the gallery, determined to hazard no further accidents that might consign me and the balloon to the fury of the populace, which I saw was on the point of burning. An affecting, because unprecendated, testimony of approbation and interest in my fate was here given. The Prince of Wales, and the whole furnishing assembly, almost at one instant, took off their hats, hailed my resolution, and expressed the kindest and most cordial wishes for my safety and success.

At five minutes after two the last gun was fired, the cords divided, and the balloon rose, the company returning my signals of adieu with the most unfeigned acclamations and applause. The effect was that of a miracle on the multitude, which surrounded the place; and they passed from incredulity and "dénégance" to the most extravagant expressions of approbation and joy.

At the height of twenty yards, the balloon was a little depressed by the wind, which had a fine effect; it held me over the ground for a few seconds, and seemed to pause majestically before its departure.

On discharging a part of the ballast, it ascended to the height of two hundred yards. As a multitude lay before me of a hundred and fifty thousand people, who had not seen my ascent from the ground, I had recourse to every stratagem to let them know I was in the gallery, and they literally rent the air with their acclamations and applause. In these stratagems I devoured my flag, and worked with my oars, one of which was immediately broken, and fell from me. A pigeon too escaped, which, with a dog and cat, were the only companions of my excursion.

When the thermometer had fallen from 65° to 61° I perceived a great difference in the temperature of the air. I became very cold, and found it necessary to take a few glacies of wine. I likewise eat the leg of a chicken, but my bread and other provisions had been rendered useless, by being mixed with the fund which I carried as ballast.

When the thermometer was at fifty, the effect of the atmosphere, and the combination of circumstances around, produced a calm delight which is inexpressible, and which no situation on earth could give. The stillness, extent, and magnificence of the scene rendered it highly awful. My horizon seemed a perfect circle; the terminating line several hundred miles in circumference. This I conjectured from the view of London; the extreme points of which formed an angle of only a few degrees. It was so reduced on the great scale before me, that I can find no simile to convey an idea of it. I could distinguish St. Paul's, and other churches, from the houses. I saw the streets as

lines, all animated with beings, whom I knew to be men and women, but which I should otherwise have had a difficulty in describing. It was an enormous bee-hive, but the industry of it was suspended. All the moving parts seemed to have no object but myself, and the transition from the suspicion, and perhaps contempt, of the preceding hour, to the affectionate transport, admiration, and glory of the present moment was not without its effect on my mind. I recollected the puns* on my flight, and was glad to find myself calm. I had been from the apprehensions and anxieties of the Artillery Ground, and felt as if I had left behind me all the cares and passions that mangle mankind.

Indeed, the whole scene before me filled my mind with a sublime pleasure, of which I never had a conception. The critics imagine, seldom speak from experience, that terms are ingredients in every sublime sensation. It is not possible for me to be on earth in a situation so free from apprehension. I had not the slightest sense of motion from the machine, but not whether it went swiftly or slowly, whether it ascended or descended, whether it was agitated or tranquil, but by the appearance or disappearance of objects on the earth. I moved different parts of the gallery. I adjusted the picture and apparatus. I uncorked my wine, eat, drank, and wrote, just as in my steady height had not the effect which a much greater degree of it has near the earth, that of producing giddiness. The broomsticks of witches, Ariosto's flying-horse, and even Newton's sun-beam, conveying the angel to earth, have all an idea of effort, difficulty, restraint, which do not affect a voyage in a balloon.

Thus tranquil, and thus situated, how I describe to you a view, such as the supposed Jupiter to have of the earth, and enjoy which there are no terms in any language. The gradual diminution of objects, the masses of light and shade, are intelligible in our most common prospects. But here every object wore a new appearance, and had a new effect. The face of the country had a mild and pleasant verdure, to which Italy is a stranger; a variety of cultivation, and the accuracy with which property is divided, give the idea present to a stranger in England of good laws and an equitable administration; the meandering; the sea glistening with the rays of the sun; the immense district beneath me, dotted with cities, towns, villages, and bestowing on their inhabitants to hail my appearance; you will allow me some merit at not having been exceedingly intoxicated with my situation.

To prolong the enjoyment of it, and to the effect of my only oar, I kept myself in the same parallel respecting the earth, for nearly half an hour. But the exercise having fatigued me, and the experiment having satisfied me, I laid aside my oar, and again had recourse to my title; this I emptied to the health of my friends and benefactors in the lower world. All affections were alive, in a manner not easily

* In some of the papers witticisms appeared on the affinity of Lunatic and Lunatic.

34
e conceived, and you may be assured that the sentiment which seemed to me most congenial to that happy situation was gratitude and friendship. I will not refer to any softer passion. I sat down, and wrote four pages of desultory observations, and pinning them to a napkin, committed them to the mild winds of the region, to be conveyed to my honoured friend and patron, Prince Caramanico.

During this business I had ascended rapidly; for, on hearing the report of a gun, fired in the artillery ground, I was induced to examine the thermometer, and found it had fallen to 32°. The balloon was so much inflated as to assume the form of an oblong spheroid, the shortest diameter of which was in a line with me, though I had ascended with it in the shape of an inverted cone, and wanting nearly one third of its full complement of air. Having no valve, I could only open the neck of the balloon; thinking it nearly possible that the strong rarefaction might force out some of the inflammable air. The condensed vapour around its neck was frozen, though I found no inconvenience from the cold. The earth, at this point, appeared like a boundless plain, whose surface had variegated shades, but on which no object could be accurately distinguished.

I then had recourse to the utmost use of my single oar; by hard and persevering labour I brought myself within three hundred yards of the earth, and moving horizontally, spoke through my trumpet to some country people, from whom I heard a confused noise in reply.

At half after three o'clock, I descended in a corn field, on the common of South Mimms, where I landed the cat. The poor animal had been sensibly affected by the cold, during the greatest part of the voyage. Here I might have terminated my excursion with satisfaction and honour to myself; for though I was not destitute of ambition to be the first to ascend into the English atmosphere, my great object was to ascertain the effect of oars acting vertically on the air. I had lost one of my oars, but by the use of the other I had brought myself down, and was perfectly convinced my invention would survive. This, though a single, was an important object, and my satisfaction was very great having proved its utility. The fatigues and anxiety I had endured might have induced me to be content with what I had done, and the people about me were very ready to assist at my disembarkation; but my affections were absorbed in unison with the whole country, whose transport and admiration seemed boundless. I bid them, therefore, keep clear, and I would satisfy them by ascending directly in their view.

My general course to this place was something more than one point to the westward of the north. A gentleman on horseback approached me, but I could not speak to him, being intent on my re-ascension, which I effected, after moving horizontally, about forty yards. As I ascended, one of the ballustrades of the gallery gave way; but the circumstance excited no apprehension of danger. I threw out the remainder of my ballast and provisions, and again resumed my pen. My ascension was so

35
rapid, that before I had written half a page the thermometer had fallen to 29°. The drops of water that adhered to the neck of the balloon were become like crystals. At this point of elevation, which was the highest I attained, I finished my letter, and fastening it with a cork-screw to my handkerchief, threw it down. I likewise threw down the plates, knives, and forks, the little sand that remained, and an empty bottle, which took some time in disappearing. I now wrote the last of my dispatches from the clouds, which I fixed to a leathern belt, and sent towards the earth. It was visible to me on its passage for several minutes, but I was myself insensible of motion from the machine itself during the whole voyage. The earth appeared as before like an extensive plain, with the same variegated surface; but the objects rather less distinguishable. The clouds to the eastward rolled beneath me, in masses immensely larger than the waves of the ocean. I therefore did not mistake them for the sea. Contrasted with the effects of the sun on the earth and water beneath, they gave a grandeur to the whole scene which no fancy can describe. I again betook myself to my oar, in order to descend; and by the hard labour of fifteen or twenty minutes I accomplished my design, when my strength was nearly exhausted. My principal care was to avoid a violent concussion at landing, and in this my good fortune was my friend.

At twenty minutes past four I descended in a spacious meadow, in the parish of Standon, near Ware, in Hertfordshire. Some labourers were at work in it. I requested their assistance; they exclaimed, they would have nothing to do with one who came in the Devil's house, or on the Devil's horse (I could not distinguish which of the phrases they used) and no entreaties could prevail on them to approach me. I at last owed my deliverance to the spirit and generosity of a female. A young woman, who was likewise in the field, took hold of a cord which I had thrown out, and calling to the men, they yielded that assistance to her request which they had refused to mine. A crowd of people from the neighbourhood soon assembled, who very obligingly assisted me to disembark. General Smith was the first gentleman who overtook me—I am much indebted to his politeness—he kindly assisted in securing the balloon, having followed me on horseback from London, as did several other gentlemen, amongst whom were Mr. Crane, Capt. Connor, and Mr. Wright. The inflammable air was let out by an incision, and produced a most offensive stench, which is said to have affected the atmosphere of the neighbourhood. The apparatus was committed to the care of Mr. Hollingworth, who obligingly offered his service. I then proceeded with Gen. Smith, and several other gentlemen, to the Bull Inn, at Ware. On my arrival, I had the honour to be introduced to William Baker, Esq., member for Hertford in the last parliament. This gentleman conducted me to his seat at Bayford-Bury, and entertained me with a kind of hospitality and politeness which I shall ever remember with gratitude, and which has impressed on my mind a proper idea of that frank liberality

liberality and sincere beneficence which are the characteristics of English gentlemen.

The general course of the second part of my voyage, by which I was led into Hertfordshire,

was three points to the eastward of the north from the Artillery Ground, and about four points to the eastward of the north from the place where I first descended,

BLANCHARD'S AND SHELDON'S VOYAGE.

MR. Sheldon followed Mr. Lunardi on horseback, in order to see as much as possible of a machine, in which he soon proposed to venture through the azure height of air: for on the 16th of October, 1784, he ascended in a balloon with Mr. Blanchard, whose fame had already been spread through Europe, by his three former aerial expeditions. But to proceed. Notice of the intended ascent of the balloon having been sufficiently spread over the metropolis and its environs; a concourse of spectators, of a number not to be guessed at, began to assemble in the neighbourhood of Mr. Lochee's Academy at Chelsea, from half past eight in the morning, and continued increasing long after his balloon was out of sight. Every body tried to get as near as possible, without incurring any expence; and few had liberality enough to reward the enterprising *Blanchard*, by paying for a seat within the ground. The fields round the academy, unfortunately, were laid out in garden-ground; and the mischief done to them by the spectators exhibited a melancholy scene; some carriages passed through them, and horsemen out of number.

Preparations were made a little past nine in the morning to fill the balloon; it was completed before twelve. This operation was performed with great skill by M. *Legend*, chemist to the French King. The cords by which it was retained were committed to the hands of gentlemen only, lest any derangement might take place through the ignorance of workmen. The vessel suspended from the balloon was now stowed with provisions and necessaries; and Mr. Blanchard, in company with Mr. Sheldon, took their stations in it. About twelve three guns were fired; after which Mr. Blanchard made a signal, and the cords were let go! The balloon ascended in a slow and oblique direction, owing to its atmosphere being rarefied by the spectators within the ground pressing too close upon it, and rendering the air less buoyant. It took its direction towards an out-house, but Mr. Blanchard throwing out some ballast, and exerting himself in working the fans of the machine, cleared himself with great skill. Mr. Lochee, and Lieut. Bourne, brother of the gentleman who had the contest with Sir James Wallace, assisted in this exploit. Mr. Blanchard passed over the wall, and again descended to the earth: here he threw out some of his provisions and ballast to lighten his machine, but he thereby deprived himself of the means of regulating the manœuvres which he proposed making. Some pique, it is said, produced this, as it was his wish to go alone. The balloon being thus disencumbered, ascended with a beautiful progress; Mr. Blanchard bowed to the spectators, and repeatedly waved his flag in salutation. The balloon took a westerly direction, the course of the wind, but he gave convincing proof in avoiding

the trees, that the means by which he worked the globe were sufficient to vary its direction.

When the balloon rose, a band of wind instruments began playing symphonies; which, and the acclamations of the spectators, and the report of guns, produced a grand effect. The colours of France were waved by Mr. Blanchard, and the union flag by Mr. Sheldon, in acknowledgment of the approbation with which they were honoured. A basket of pigeons were the companions of their flight, three of which they sent off before they well left the ground. They were provided with printed cards, expressive of the nature of the journey, to drop on the way. They also took with them a *Corne Muse*, to try the effect of sounds.

After the machine had gained a considerable altitude, it proceeded with such velocity, as to be out of sight in less than half an hour from the time of its ascent. To this the height of the day, as well as the pale complexion of the balloon, contributed; it certainly would have had a better effect if it had been painted with variegated stripes of a deep colour, as it was thereby have been longer discernible.

The gaz of the balloon, which was not, at the time of its departure, of a sufficient body, owing to the interruption of spectators, being somewhat evaporated, Messrs. Blanchard and Sheldon agreed to descend at Sunbury; this Mr. Blanchard effected with great ease; when these aerial navigators drank a parting glass. Here it was agreed that Mr. Blanchard should continue his progress alone, and Mr. Sheldon endeavour to meet him at the end of his tour, on horseback. They separated at three o'clock, and at a little past four Mr. Blanchard descended again at Romsey in Hampshire, which is at least seventy miles from the spot where he set out.

He alighted in high spirits, and after sending his balloon, sent off advice to town of his arrival. Some gentlemen who left Romsey after Mr. Blanchard's descent met Mr. Sheldon on horseback within twelve miles of the place, who seemed happy in hearing of a companion.

Account of Mr. Blanchard's and Mr. Sheldon's Return to London.

CA. 18, 1784.

MR. Blanchard, on his return from Romsey in company with Mr. Sheldon, who had followed the former all the way on horseback, his being landed at Sunbury, sent at eight from whence a messenger was dispatched to Mr. Hunter, acquainting him and his other friends that he proposed to be at Mr. Lochee's Academy at twelve o'clock the next day (Monday). As Mr. Sheldon is the first Englishman who ventured to make an "inroad through

clouds," the gentlemen upon Mr. Blanchard's committee came to a resolution of ushering the travellers into the metropolis with a proper solemnity; accordingly, a band of music was provided, consisting of wind instruments, to which were added two drums, to give to the whole a more martial appearance, and all other preparations were made that time and circumstances would allow. At half past three o'clock every thing was ready, and the flying boat put on a car drawn by four horses. The two travellers took their station in the boat that had before served to carry them through the air, and the procession was marshalled as follows: constables; colours flying; a band of wind-instruments; drums and fifes; then followed the car, supported by several gentlemen, with flying colours in their hands. Next to them appeared Mrs. Sheldon in a chariot and four, preceded by the union flag. She was accompanied by Mr. Barford and Mr. Argend, the same gentleman who by his activity and chemical knowledge was so essentially ser-

viceable in the filling of the balloon. The chariot was followed by a coach, in which were Mr. Hunter; and Mr. Decan, and another gentleman of the committee, sat in the next, with some ladies; and the procession closed with—a HACKNEY-COACH; a circumstance that in our eyes appeared very little suitable to the rest of the pageantry; but we supposed it was the committee beadle, placed there to bring up the rear. In this order the procession, having Mr. Sheldon, juv, on horseback at the head, paraded through Great Chelsea, Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, and at length deposited the balloon and its apparatus in the great room in Spring-Gardens, where, if Mr. Blanchard thinks proper, it may be exhibited in all its complement; a circumstance that could not take place at Christie's rooms. The band, in the course of the procession, struck up *God save the King*, before the palace-gate, and the favourite, but alas! forgotten tune of *Briton's Strike home*, as they passed Carlton-house.

SCOTCH BALLOON INTELLIGENCE.

COMMUNICATED FROM EDINBURGH.

OCT. 11, 1784.

ANOTHER attempt was made to raise the Edinburgh *Grand* fire-balloon. About mid-day the inhabitants of the Good Town, who, to do them justice, are seldom backward when any idle scheme is on foot, left their shops, &c. to take care of themselves, and repaired to every eminence near the town from which the flight of the enterprising Tytler could be seen. The day was as fine as could be wished; not a breath of wind stirring; only some people lamented that, as it was a little hazy, it would be too soon out of sight. The balloon being completely inflated, it was exhibited in that state for upwards of two hours, which the surrounding multitude bore with a degree of patience altogether exemplary. It was at last loosed from the mait, when it was found that its force of ascension could scarcely support itself, much less carry up Mr. Tytler, who, after having equipped himself with a cork jacket, and taken his seat, was obliged to leave it. The balloon having rolled about a short time like an over-grown porpus, at last rose slowly and heavily to the height of about an hundred yards; but being without any director, it fell sideways to the ground, nearly on the spot from which it rose;

and thus end the travels and eventful history of the Edinburgh *Grand* fire-balloon.

It is impossible to describe with what contempt and derision the multitude beheld the balloon ascend without Mr. Tytler. Some of the crowd on the Calton-hill indeed asserted, that he had got into the inside, and others swore they saw him peeping out of the hole at the bottom.

There were a few unbelieving discontented spectators, who asserted, that there did not appear to be any fixed intention to ascend, and that the whole was a trick; and indeed there is something problematical in the balloon's carrying up a greater weight at one time than another; a circumstance which Mr. Tytler will no doubt explain.

As the balloon is now most probably given up, and fallen never more to rise, we may, without the imputation of illiberality or ill-nature, observe, that, however such exhibitions may gratify the idle and lounging part of society, it is attended with a very serious loss and inconvenience to people in business. It is scarcely to be conceived what a deal of time has been trifled away, from first to last, by the various exhibitions of this bungling and mis-shapen *Smoke-bag*.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE,

HAY-MARKET.

September 22,

ANew species of entertainment, unknown to *Thalia* or the *Muse of Tears*, was exhibited at this theatre. Signor Pinetti, who has astonished all the Kings of Europe with his deceptions, displayed his devices at this theatre. The pit and galleries were tolerably full, and several people of fashion were in the boxes. Signor Pinetti began his devices by cards and

dice. He placed a small figure in a glass cup, which every body who chose was permitted to examine: he desired any indifferent person to think of a card, or throw a die: he remained at a distant part of the stage; and yet the figure struck the number of the die, or card, invariably right. It decided upon other deceptions with equal accuracy.

He put money in a box; the money escaped

and returned. He remained on one side of the stage; desired the box might be shaken; the money rattled; it was shaken again, and no money was heard: he charged a gentleman, in company with Lord Westmeath, with having it in his shoe—the Signor remained at a distance the whole time the shoe was taken off, and the money found. He took a cane from one of the spectators, and produced two new laid eggs to be examined: he caused one of the eggs to perform an *allemande* up and down the stick; some supposed the egg was alive; it was broken, yet no chicken appeared. An English gentleman in one of the two boxes was desired to write upon a card a number, a letter, and the name of a city; another gentleman, an officer in a royal regiment, went on the stage, a volunteer, to assist in this experiment: he had three tickets presented to him,

which he was desired to open; the number, the letter, and the city agreed with the card, which still remained in the hands of the gentleman who first had it.

The last deception was very curious:—A gentleman was desired to tie and seal down a box, in which there appeared nothing. Signor Pinetti remained all the time at a distance; he was then requested to load a pistol, which he did, after having examined it. A lady of fashion supplied a diamond ring, which was put into the pistol, and rammed down with paper; the Signor still away—the pistol was fired off, and soon after a fluttering was heard in the sealed box—the string was cut, and a dove appeared with the ring in its bill; every body was startled the bird, but it would not deliver the ring to any but the lady from whom it came.

DRURY-LANE.

Sept. 25. MR. Bannister was restored to this theatre. He made his *entree* in the character of *Captain Macbeth*, and from the crowded appearance of the house may be said to have made many persons "*deliver their money*!" without the aid of pistols.—He was welcomed by general approbation; and played with spirits evidently derived from public favour: a little more levity would certainly have been very acceptable; but in the songs he atoned for every deficiency.

Sept. 30. The audience this evening welcomed the return of Mr. King to the stage, and gave him such a flattering testimony of approbation, that further congratulations on the event must appear superfluous. On his *entree* to speak the *address*, the applause was such, that *Roscius* himself hardly ever continued more. We believe Mr. King never yet found it so difficult to support a *genius* character, as he did his *real* one in the trial of last night—and had he deferred his visit to the audience till the appearance of Lord Ogby, we may be *infinitely* of the *peer* would have been overcome by the feelings of the actor!

His *address* was to the following effect: That when *young recruits* were no longer found to meet the exigencies of war, the *Gracioso* veteran stepped forth to man the fleet. He applied the allegory to himself, and gave a portrait of his *scene* of retirement, where the conversation of *good friends* was now and then "tag'd with scraps from plays." And in his retrospect to past times, the memory of GARRICK still demanded a tear. He was highly applauded in the delivery of this *address*; which possessed great poetical merit. It is in broken *measures*; the *anapaestic* verse in one passage intermingling with the *iambic*.

The excellence of Mr. King in the part of Lord Ogby has long since had established sanction; and were a volume written in his praise more would still remain to be said. To every other character in the comedy a respectable name was annexed: but particular praise is due to Mr. Pope in *Mile Stirling*, and Mrs. Brierley for her affecting performance of *Hannu*.

Oct. 5. A very numerous audience last night attended this theatre, to welcome the return of

their favourite actress, Mrs. Siddons. The galleries were so crowded, that a disturbance took place for want of proper room. Thus confusion the *hiring* enemies of Mrs. Siddons, who were stationed to annoy her entrance, avoided themselves of; and an uproar ensued, which suspended the performance for more than twenty minutes. Mrs. Siddons, after making a few efforts to speak, was at length heard. Her *address* was to the following purport:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen;*

"The kind and flattering partiality which I have uniformly experienced in this place would make the present interruption distressing to me; indeed, were I in the slightest degree conscious of having deserved your censure—I feel not a consciousness. The stories which have been circulated against me are *calumnies*; when they shall be proved to be true my aspersions will be justified; but till then, my respect for the public leads me to be confident that I shall be protected from unmerited insult."

The audience highly applauded her, and expressed the highest resentment against the *intruders* who were brought into the galleries to distress her.

The agitation this interruption occasioned made her first scene the more interesting. In her interview with Reverley, where she surrenders her jewels, she was astonishingly great. Her scene with Stukely was immitably marked with fine touches of nature; and in the *pinch* scene, when she exclaims to *Jarvis*, "Tis false, old man! They had no quarrel; there was no cause for quarrel!" Every feeling auditor was electrified by her manner. It would be unjust to deny this praise to Mrs. Siddons, while she has such fair claim to panegyric.

Oct. 15. A gentleman who appeared in Young Meadows steps, as a *farmer*, beyond any of his predecessors; his voice is full, and of a *placid* compass; he has been well taught, possesses a firm shake, sings with expression, and distinctly articulates every syllable; which latter consideration is very much in favour of a performer. In his *speech* he resembles *Lafayette*, but he has more propriety in his utterance. His *company* is very animated and agreeable; but his *figure* is very indifferent.

indifferent. In the general view of his representation of Young Meadows he discovered great sensibility and meaning; he was well received, and *encored* in several of the airs; but with particular marks of favour in "O how shall I, in language weak, &c." which he sung with great feeling. It is necessary to hint to this gentleman, that when he repeats an *air* he should vary his manner: and be careful not to introduce any *figurative vulgarity*, by way of tale.

Miss George, in Rosetta, never appeared to such advantage. She was dressed better than usual; we mean, she was more like gentility than ever we observed her; and she sung with improved sweetness every air in her department.

Miss Strageldoir came forward in Lucinda. Her performance was at least equal to the expectations of her most flattering friends; but yet we wish to see the character better off.

COVENT-GARDEN.

AN alteration has been made in the mode of giving out the performance at this theatre, which we highly approve. Instead of one of the comedians who has appeared in the course of the night's exhibition advancing to the front, and informing the audience what was next to be represented, a performer who had not played that evening came forward, handsomely dressed, and announced the entertainments designed for to-morrow evening; as this is a great improvement, we hope it will be adopted at the other theatre, and that the custom of destroying the deception of the scene will no longer be continued.

Oct. 4. A gentlewoman made her appearance in Lady Macbeth. Her name is Mrs. Lyons, and she some seasons since appeared in the Giant's Causeway, in the character of a ballad singer, at the Hay-market theatre. A *flight* to Lady Macbeth is more than an *effort* beyond her powers! The performer who attempts this sublime character, which Shakspeare has formed with the strongest *enthusiasm* of genius, requires very different qualifications, from those Mrs. Lyons possesses. She ought not to have attempted the part, and we hope she will not venture in it again.

Oct. 6. The sprightly Abington stepped forward in the part of Charlotte, in the Hypocrite; a comedy constructed by Bickerstaff, on the materials furnished by Cibber's Non Juror and Moliere's Tartuffe. The character of Charlotte was finished under Mr. Garrick's immediate inspection, for the purpose of showing Mrs. Abington's powers. Her performance of last night was marked with undiminished spirit, ease, and elegance. No lady of the comic train can assume that air of indifference, which so much becomes this actress.—Her very fan is a *magic wand*, but it is only such in the hands of the *forceeress*!

Oct. 12. The opera of ROBIN HOOD was this evening represented in an altered state, and the characters arranged in the following order:

Men, Residents in the Forest.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Robin Hood, captain of the | Mr. Davies. |
| outlaw archers | |
| Little John, his friend and | |
| bow-bearer | Mr. Quick. |

Scarlet, a principal outlaw
Bowman, another outlaw

Outlaws and Archers,

And

Allen-a-Dale, the shepherd of the forest

Men, Visitors to the Forest.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Ruttekia, an itinerant tinker | Mr. Edwin. |
| Baron Fitzherbert, or Friar Tuck | Mr. Wilson. |

And

Edwin, the hermit of the date

Women resident in the Forest.

Stella, shepherdess of the forest

Miss Wheeler,

Lasses

{ Mrs. Davener.
Miss Brangin, &c.

Women not resident in the Forest.

Cloinda, the huntress of Tidbury

Mrs. Martyn.

Annette, the tiny foot page

Mrs. Wilson.

And

Angelina, a pilgrim

Mrs. Bannister.

The scene lies in Sherwood Forest.

The second act is almost newly written, and the language of the whole opera amended and pointed with great neatness.—The loss of Mr. Bannister has called Mr. Davies into the part of Robin Hood: he made a tolerable stand, considering the vocal merit of his predecessor, and exerted himself very ably in the martial song, "The Charger, &c." when it is considered that the composition in question is one of the most scientific that ever was introduced in an English opera. Mr. Wilson supplied the place of Booth, in Friar Tuck, and sung the ballad, "When the chill Sirocco blows"—It is to be recollected this was sung last season by Mr. Bannister; it was therefore an arduous undertaking for Wilson, and he acquitted himself decently. Mrs. Kennedy's late character is metamorphosed in respect to sex; she now appears as Allen-a-Dale, the brother of Stella.

Extract from Mr. Erskine's Speech in Defence of the Rev. William Davies Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, who was tried for a Libel, August 6th, at Shrewsbury, before Judge Buller and a Special Jury.

(Continued from page 237.)

THE Dean of St. Asaph is indicted by the prosecutor, not for having published this little book; that is not the charge: but he is

indicted of publishing a false, scandalous, and malicious libel, and of publishing it "with a malicious design and intention to diffuse among the

the subjects of this realm jealousies and suspensions of the King and his government; to create disaffection to his person; to raise seditions and tumults within the kingdom; and to excite his Majesty's subjects to attempt, by armed rebellion and violence, to subvert the state and constitution of the nation."

These are not words of form, but the very essence of the charge.—The defendant pleads that he is not guilty, and puts himself upon you, his country; and it is not, therefore, that you should be distinctly informed of the effect of a general verdict of guilty on such an issue, before you venture to pronounce it. By such a verdict you do not merely find that the defendant published the paper in question; for if that were the whole scope of such a finding, involving no examination into the merits of the thing published, the term guilty might be wholly inapplicable and unjust, because the publication of that which is not criminal cannot be a crime, and because a man cannot be guilty of publishing that which contains in it nothing which constitutes guilt. This observation is confirmed by the language of the record; for if the verdict of guilty involved no other consideration than the simple fact of publication, the legal term would be, *that the defendant PUBLISHED*, not that he was GUILTY of publishing: yet those who tell you that a general verdict of guilty comprehends nothing more than the fact of publishing are forced in the same moment to confess, that if you found that fact alone, without applying to it the epithet of *guilty*, no judgement or punishment could follow from your verdict: and they, therefore, call upon you to pronounce that guilt which they forbid you to examine into, acknowledging, at the same time, that it can be legally pronounced by none but you—a position shocking to conscience, and insulting to common sense.

Indeed, every part of the record exposes the absurdity of a verdict of *guilty*, which is not founded on a previous judgement that the matter indicted is a libel, and that the defendant published it with a criminal intention; for if you pronounce the word *guilty* without meaning to find sedition in the thing published, or in the mind of the publisher, you expose to shame and punishment that innocence which you mean to protect; since the instant that you say the defendant is *guilty* the gentleman who sits under my lord is bound by law to record him *guilty in manner and form as he is accused*; i. e. guilty of publishing a seditious libel with a seditious intention. And the court above is likewise bound to put the same construction on your finding. And thus, without enquiry into the only circumstance which can constitute guilt, and without meaning to find the defendant guilty, you may be seduced into a judgement which your conscience may revolt at, and your speech to the world deny; but which the authors of this system have resolved that you cannot explain to the court that is to punish the defendant on the authority of your intended verdict or acquittal.

I have already observed, that if this pamphlet be libellous at all, it is a libel on the public government, and not the slander of any private man.

Now, to constitute a libel upon the government, one of two things appears to me to be

absolutely necessary. The publication must either arraign and misrepresent the general principles on which the constitution is founded, with a design to render the people turbulent and discontented under it; or, admitting the good principles of the government in the abstract, must accuse the existing administration with a departure from them.

Let us try this little pamphlet by these touchstones, and let the defendant stand or fall by the test. [Here Mr. Erskine gave an account of the scope and tendency of the pamphlet, and having vindicated the several passages on which Mr. Bencroft had endeavoured to found the charge of sedition, he proceeded.]

Gentlemen, if I am well founded in thus asserting, that neither in law nor in fact is there any seditious application of these general principles, there is nothing further left for consideration, than to see whether they be warranted by the abstract—a discussion hardly necessary on the government of his present Majesty, who bears his crown under the act of settlement as the consequence of the compact between the King and people at the Revolution.

What part you or I might have taken, if we had lived in the days of the Stuarts who brought on the Revolution, is foreign to the present question: whether we should have to be found among those glorious names who, on a well-directed principle, supported that memorable war, or amongst those who from mistaken principle opposed it, cannot affect our judgement to-day: whatever part we may conceive we first or ought to have acted, we are bound by the act of our ancestors, who determined that there existed an original compact between King and people, who declared that King James had broken it, and who bestowed the crown upon another.

The principle of that memorable revolution is fully explained in the Bill of Rights, and forms the most unanswerable vindication of the little book. The misdeeds of King James are drawn up in the preamble to that famous statute; and it is worth your attention, that one of the principal charges in the catalogue of his offences is, that he caused several of those subjects (whose right to carry arms is to-day denied to this indictment) to be disarmed in defiance of the laws.

Our ancestors having stated all the crimes to which they took the crown from the head of their fugitive sovereign, and having placed it on the brows of their deliverer, mark out the conditions on which he is to wear it. They were not to be betrayed by his great qualities, nor even by the gratitude they owed him, to give him an unconditional inheritance in the throne; but enumerating all their ancient privileges, they tell their new King in the body of the law, that while He maintains these privileges, and is longer than He maintains them, *He is King*.

The same wise caution which marked the act of the Revolution is visible in the act of settlement on the accession of the House of Hanover, by which the crown was again bestowed, upon the strict condition of governing according to law, maintaining the Protestant religion, and not being married to a Papist.

But my learned friend knowing that I was invulnerable here, and afraid to encounter those principles on which his own personal liberty is founded, says to you, with his usual artifice, "Let us admit this dialogue to be all constitutional and legal, yet it may do mischief: why tell the people so?"

Upon this head I will give you the opinion of Mr. Locke, and likewise of Lord Bolingbroke; by which you will see that Whigs and Tories, who could never accord in any thing else, were perfectly agreed upon the propriety and virtue of enlightening the people on the subject of government.

Mr. Locke on this subject speaks out much stronger than the Dialogue. He says, in his Treatise on Government, "Wherever law ends tyranny begins; and whoever, in authority, exceeds the power given him by the law, and makes use of the force he has under his command to compass that upon the subject which the law allows not, ceases in that to be a magistrate, and, acting without authority, may be opposed, as any other man who by force invades the rights of another. This is acknowledged in subordinate magistrates. He that hath authority by a legal warrant to seize my person *in the street* may be opposed as a thief and a robber if he endeavours to break *into my house* to execute it on me there, although I know he has such a warrant as would have empowered him to arrest me abroad. And why this should not hold in the highest as well as in the most inferior magistrate, I would gladly be informed. For the exceeding the bounds of authority is no more a right in a great than in a petty officer, *in a king* than in a *constable*; but is so much the worse in him, that he has more trust put in him, and more extended evil follows from the abuse of it.

"But there are who say that it lays a foundation for rebellion to tell the people that they are absolved from obedience when illegal attempts are made upon their liberties, and that they may oppose their magistrates when they invade their properties contrary to the trust put in them; and that, therefore, the doctrine is not to be allowed, as libellous, dangerous, and destructive of the peace of the world."

"Such men might as well say, that the people should not be told that honest men may oppose robbers or pirates, lest it should excite to disorder and bloodshed."

What reasoning can be more just? for if we were to argue from the possibility that human depravity and folly may turn to evil, what is meant for good, all the comforts and blessings which God, the author of indulgent nature, has bestowed upon us, and without which we should either enjoy nor indeed deserve our existence, would be abolished as pernicious, till we were reduced to the fellowship of beasts.

Having given you the sentiments of Mr. Locke, published three years after the accession of King William, who caressed the author, and raised him to the highest trusts in the state, let us look at the sentiments of a Tory on that subject: I speak of the great Lord Bolingbroke, who was intended to restore King James to his forfeited throne, and who was anxious to rescue the Jacobites from what he thought a scandal on them.

Lond. Mag. Oct. 1784.

viz. That, because from the union of so many human rights centered in the person of King James, they preferred and supported his hereditary title on the footing of our own ancient civil constitutions; that they, therefore, believe in his claim to govern *jure divino*, independent of the laws.

"The duty of the people (says his lordship) is now settled upon so clear a foundation, that no man can hesitate how far he is to obey, or doubt upon what occasions he is to resist. Conscience can no longer battle with the understanding; we know that we are to defend the crown with our lives and fortunes, as long as the crown protects us, and keeps strictly to the bounds within which the laws have confined it. We know likewise that we are to do it no longer."

Having finished three volumes of masterly and eloquent discussions on our government, he concludes with stating the duty imposed on every enlightened mind to instruct the people on the principles of our government, in the following animated passage: "The whole tendency of these discourses is to inculcate a rational idea of the nature of our free government into the minds of all my countrymen, and to prevent the fatal consequences of those slavish principles which are industriously propagated through the kingdom by wicked and designing men. He who labours to blind the people, and to keep them from instruction on those momentous subjects, may be justly suspected of sedition and disaffection; but he who makes it his business to open the understandings of mankind, by laying before them the true principles of their government, cuts up all faction by the roots; for it cannot but interest the people in the preservation of their constitution, when they know its excellence and its wisdom."

But, says Mr. Bearcroft, again and again, "are the multitude to be told all this?" I say as often on my part, Yes. I say, that nothing can preserve the government of this free and happy country, in which under the blessing of God we live; nothing can make it endure to all future ages, but its excellence and its wisdom being known not only to you and the higher ranks of men, who may be overborne by contentious multitudes, but by disseminating among the great body of the people the true principles on which it is established; which shews them, that they are not the hewers of wood and the drawers of water to men who avail themselves of their labour and industry; but that government is a trust proceeding from themselves; an emanation from their own strength; a benefit and a blessing, which has stood the test of ages; that they are governed because they desire to be governed, and yield a voluntary obedience to the laws because the laws protect them in the liberties they enjoy.

Upon these principles I assert with men of all denominations and parties who have written on the subject of free governments, that this Dialogue, so far from misrepresenting or endangering the constitution of England, must disseminate obedience and affection to it as far it reaches; and that the comparison of the great political institutions with the little club in the village is a decisive mark of the honest intention of its author.

T t

Done

Does a man rebel against the president of his club while he fulfils his trust?—No; because he is of his own appointment, and acting for his comfort and benefit. This safe and simple analogy lying within the reach of every understanding is, therefore, adopted by the scholar as the vehicle of instruction; and wishing the peasant to be sensible of the happy government of his country, and to be acquainted with the deep stake he has in its preservation, truly tells him, that a nation is but a great club, governed by the same consent, and hanging together by the same voluntary compact; impressing upon his mind the great theory of public freedom by the most familiar allusions to the little but delightful intercourses of social life, by which men derive those benefits that come home the nearest to their bosoms.

Such is the wise and innocent scope of this Dialogue, which, after it had been repeatedly published without censure, and without mischief, under the public eye of government in the capital, is gravely supposed to have been circulated by my reverend friend many months afterwards, with a malignant purpose to overturn the monarchy by an armed rebellion.

Gentlemen, if the absurdity of such a conclusion, from the scope of the Dialogue itself, were not self evident, I might render it more glaring by adverting to the condition of the publisher: the affectionate son of a reverend prelate, not more celebrated for his genius and learning than for his warm attachment to the constitution, and in the direct road to the highest honours and emoluments of that very church which, when the monarchy falls, must be buried in its ruins: nay, the publisher a dignitary of the same church

himself at an early period of his life; and connected in friendship with those who have the dearest stakes in the preservation of the government, and who, if it continues, may raise him to all the ambitions of his profession.

I cannot, therefore, forbear from wishing that somebody, in the happy moments of fancy would be so obliging as to try at a reason, in compassion to our dullness, why my reverend friend should aim at the destruction of the present establishment; since you cannot but see, that the moment he succeeded down comes his father's mitre, which leans against the crown, and away goes his own deanery, with all the rest of his livings; and neither you nor I have heard any evidence to enable us to guess at what he is looking for in their room.

Yet, in the face of all these absurdities, and without a colour of evidence from his character or conduct in any part of his life, he is accused of sedition; and under the false pretence of public justice dragged out of his own country, deprived of that trial by his neighbours which is the right of the meanest man who hears me, as arraigned before you, who are strangers to those public virtues which would in themselves be an answer to this malevolent accusation. But when I mark your sensibility and justice in the attention you have bestowed, when I reflect upon your characters, and observe the pannel (though I am personally unknown to you) that you as men of rank in your own country, I know how these circumstances of injustice will operate, and I, therefore, freely forgive the prosecutor for having fled from his original tribunal.

(To be continued.)

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

THIS day a state bed, of rich and very curious workmanship, brought from India, was carried to the Queen's-palace, as a present from Mrs. Hastings. It is made of a species of manufacture peculiar to that country, being a cotton gauze, worked with birds and flowers, after nature, and a net-work of gold and silver spangles thrown over the whole; the lining is a lilach India taffeta, studded with silver spangles; the canopy contains the arms of Great-Britain; the curtain draws up in an elegant festoon, and there are coverings for the bed-posts; the tassels are of silk and cotton, interwoven with gold and silver twists, and fringed with the same.

WEDNESDAY, 29

Came on, at Guildhall, the election of a lord-mayor for the year ensuing, when all the aldermen below the chair being put in nomination, the majority of hands appeared for Alderman Clark and Alderman Wright, who were returned to the court of aldermen for their choice of one, when alderman Clark, as senior in office, was declared duly elected, and being invested with the chain, &c. thanked the livery for the honour conferred upon him. After this, Matthew Nesbit was elected aleconner, in the room of Mr. Scarlett, deceased.

SATURDAY, Oct. 2.

The Lord-Mayor held a wardmote at his holders-hall, in Elbow-lane, Dowgate-hill, in the election of an alderman of Dowgate ward in the room of John Hart, Esq. resigned, when Paul Le Mesurier, Esq. a merchant in Watling-street, and one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Southwark, was elected without opposition.—After which his lordship went to Bakers-hall, in Harp-lane, Tower-street, where he held a wardmote for the election of an alderman of Tower ward, in the room of Evan Pugh, Esq. resigned, when Richard Aikin, Esq. a merchant in Fenchurch-street, was elected without opposition.

THURSDAY, 7.

Early this morning a most daring robbery was committed on a vessel lying off Pickle-Herring-stairs, Wapping; the ship was bound for Hamburg, and was to have sailed out in a few days with remittances to a very considerable amount, but was boarded by upwards of twenty armed villains, who suddenly secured the crew, and then plundered the cabin of specie and other valuable effects, to the amount of one thousand dollars, &c. with which they got off. This has not been a more extraordinary robbery committed these many years, for the vessel was the ship for the particular robbery.

dollars, as if they had had a regular invoice of them. This afforded strong grounds of suspicion that some of the ship's crew had been concerned in it, and two were apprehended accordingly. Through the vigilance of the runners belonging to the public offices the greatest part of the gang has been secured, and some of the property recovered. A bag containing 1150 of the dollars was found buried in the floor of a wash-house in Bunhill-row.

In the evening, about six o'clock, as some boys were diverting themselves with throwing squibs round a bonfire in Duke's-place, it being a kind of holiday among the Jews, a person who keeps a coffee-house near the place being much exasperated at their behaviour, took a loaded blunderbuss, and fired among them from a one-pair-of-stairs window, by which one boy was instantly shot dead, and three others desperately wounded. He was secured, and lodged in the Poultry-compter, from which he was committed to Newgate to take his trial at the Old Bailey. On his trial it appeared that his house and his person had been assaulted in a riotous manner; that he had called in the peace officers for his assistance and protection, who were not able to quell the riot; that his house was very near being set on fire, and that not only his property but his life was in danger. Lord Loughborough said, that under these circumstances the prisoner must be acquitted of murder, and the jury immediately gave their verdict Not Guilty.

FRIDAY, 15.

About nine in the evening, a fire broke out at Wey-hill fair, which entirely consumed the houses on both sides, called the Farnham-row, with the hops therein, to a very large amount. These hops were all of the Farnham growth, and had been purchased there, during the fair of Tuesday and Wednesday last, by the several dealers from the West of England and London.

SATURDAY, 16.

This night's Gazette contains his Majesty's order in council for a further prorogation of parliament to Thursday the 2d of December next.

MONDAY, 18,

As one of the constables belonging to Greenwich was conveying two prisoners to Maidstone jail in his cart, who were committed there for a capital felony, they stopped to dine, when one of the villains stole a knife, and in going along, the constable riding on the seat before, he took an opportunity to cut his throat, on which he fell from his seat, and shortly after expired. Two postboys coming by secured them again, and with other assistance conveyed them to prison.

SATURDAY, 23.

This evening a gang of eighteen villains attacked one of the Kentish coaches, a little beyond the Elephant and Castle, at Newington, but being fired upon by the guard, one of them was killed. The rest then vowed vengeance against the guard, but he having still a brace of loaded pistols left, they were afraid to approach him. Three of the villains are since taken, which it is hoped may be a means of breaking up this formidable gang.

During this month, robberies and burglaries have been remarkably frequent.

TUESDAY, 26,

The session ended at the Old Bailey, when 14 convicts received sentence of death, 16 were sentenced to be transported, 22 ordered to be kept to hard labour in the house of correction, several of whom to be whipped, five ordered to be whipped and discharged, two to be imprisoned in Newgate, and 20 discharged by proclamation.

SCOTLAND.

THE new taxes on cottons, muslins, &c. were from the beginning particularly obnoxious to the manufacturers of Glasgow, Paisley, and Perth. It seems, indeed, impolitic to accumulate duties on manufactures which in many places have been but recently introduced, and which may be said to be still in their infancy. An application to parliament for the repeal of these duties is preparing. On the 29th ult. at a very numerous meeting of the manufacturers and linen-printers in Glasgow, they came to several spirited resolutions to apply for a repeal of the taxes on cottons, muslins, &c. and to join the powerful opposition at present forming in Lancashire and elsewhere; and opened a subscription to carry their resolves into execution.

By letters from Edinburgh, dated Oct. 14, we are informed that the plan of parliamentary reform, as far as it respects the royal boroughs, is carrying on with success, but at the same time with decency and discretion. In Aberdeen the committee of burghes and citizens entrusted with the management of the opposition directed against the magistrates have just addressed a manifesto and appeal to the public, with their resolves annexed, which fill near six columns in the Scotch papers. To these resolves they have subscribed their names, to convince the public that they are in earnest. In most of the Scotch boroughs that are not dependent on some neighbouring landlord, the magistrates, who alone have the privilege of voting, are chosen from a junto of the most wealthy citizens, who elect one another by rotation. Whoever is not beheld with an eye of favour by this chosen few is excluded for ever from all city offices, and of course from the right of suffrage. We feel no difficulty in declaring that we wish well to any plan that may overturn such petty aristocracies, which, in matters that concern the good of the community, are always careless, indolent, blundering, and oppressive to the extent of their power. The persons to whom the burghes of Aberdeen have committed the charge of vindicating their rights as men and as citizens are certainly superiour to their opponents in point of abilities. With some of their names we are acquainted, and the political disquisitions of one of them in particular will always do credit to a good cause. But they have to cope with men who are in possession of authority, fortified by law, however unjust, and sanctioned by prescription, however absurd; and this is perhaps the only argument which the latter will deign to employ.

As instances of the grievances of which they

complain, those who are active in the cause of reform give the following: the city of Edinburgh, by the most authentic accounts, contains 70,000 inhabitants. Of these 33 men only possess the exclusive right of sending to the House of Commons a person, who, though elected by so small a number, is, by some singular stretch of fancy, honoured with the respectable name of representative in parliament for that metropolis! The population of Glasgow is computed at 47,000; but 29 persons only are entitled to vote on the election of a member of parliament for that city! The inhabitants of Aberdeen amount to 20,000 souls; the right of voting in the election of a commissioner to parliament is confined to 19 persons! Of their prospects of success in removing these abuses they speak with confidence and animation. Reproaches and revilings say they, from the pensioned tools of arbitrary power, though they may have the very worst effect in exasperating men's minds, can never have the smallest influence in putting a stop to the glorious reformation now carrying on in all the provincial synods of Scotland. The people of Scotland have ever been remarked for a steadiness in purpose almost unequalled by any other nation in Europe. Cautious and circumspect in adopting principles, unless obvious and unquestionable, they have sometimes been reproached as tardy and supine; but roused by a sense of injury, and irritated by oppression, they have never failed to adopt such measures as have procured them effectual redress. We do not consider their success as altogether so certain, nor the effects that may result from it as of so great importance. A defect in the representation, as we have already had occasion to remark, is rather a grievance of which the people are told than one which they feel. The bulk of the people in Scotland, we believe, conceive themselves but little interested in such questions. The arbitrary continuation of the boroughs is more generally understood. It is an evil which every burgher feels as an individual, and we are naturally inclined to enquire into the pretensions of those who exercise an immediate authority over us. But, supposing the plan of reform as far as concerns the boroughs to be effected, it may rescue the management of corporation affairs from the hands of a few, and restore the purity of election in the principal towns where industry has produced wealth, and wealth independence; but the rest will remain as subject to influence as before. The majority of the Scotch boroughs are entirely dependent on the proprietor of some neighbouring estate, who appoints their magistrates, and dictates to them in all cases of election in the same manner as to his butler, his cook, his footman, and other retainers, whom he creates barons, to vote for the county on like occasions. The poor must ever be dependent on the rich, and where all are under the same degree of influence, it matters not whether the electors be ten or two hundred. The progress of trade and manufactures, and the division of those overgrown estates, which, by means of perpetual entail, have swallowed up the lands of the lower class of gentry, can only render the privilege of voting for representatives of any real value to the people, because

those things alone can give them the free and unbiassed exercise of this privilege.

The forty-five members for Scotland, however independently chosen, will have but little influence on the deliberations of the House of Commons, except when they adhere to the phantoms of the minister; and a parliamentary reform in England is not likely to take place very speedily, unless such a measure as may reconcile Mr. Pitt's convenience with his consistency shall be dignified with that name. In answer to this, our northern friends may paraphrase the proverb, and say "let every county and borough reform one and the constitution will last the longer."

I R E L A N D.

WHATEVER advantages the Irish may in future derive from the attainment of that unbounded political liberty, upon which they are so intent, at present they experience all the inconveniences which the agitation of great popular questions seldom fails to produce. Among these a relaxation of industry is not the least considerable, though not the most immediately felt. The people are ever disposed to attribute the evils they complain of, whether real or imaginary, to any cause rather than to themselves; and when their minds are alienated from the established form of government their respect and obedience are proportionally diminished: discontent and turbulence are gradually propagated, these by continuance grow into habit, and do not always subside when the original cause of complaint is removed. In the mean time, those who under no form of government would be peaceable and orderly subjects take advantage of the general confusion to give a loose to their vicious inclinations. These observations are justified by the frequent acts of murder, robbery and violence which are perpetrated in different parts of the kingdom in a manner unusually cruel and daring.

The differences of opinion, not to say inconsistencies, which we remarked in our last beginning to appear, are now very generally diffused. The unanimity which marked the conduct of a brave and enlightened people, asserting their natural right of legislation with resolute and temperate firmness, and which gave weight and dignity to their claims, has been lost on the question of parliamentary reform. The friends of administration have availed themselves of this circumstance to impede the meeting of the National Congress. The terrors of the law have also been employed for the same purpose, and not without success.

At a meeting of the freemen and freeholders of the city of Dublin, which was held on the 20th of September, in order to appoint five delegates, the sheriffs produced a letter from the Attorney-general, of which the following is a copy:

"Gentlemen,

"I have read with very great surprise the formal summons signed by you, as high sheriffs of the city of Dublin, calling upon the freeholders and freemen of your bailiwick to meet on Monday next, for the purpose of electing five per-

sions to represent the city of Dublin in National Congress.

"I must inform you, that in summoning the freeholders and freemen of your bailiwick to meet for such a purpose you have been guilty of a most outrageous breach of your duty; that if you proceed to hold any such election, you are responsible for it to the laws of your country; and that I shall hold myself bound, as the King's attorney-general, to prosecute you in the court of King's-Bench for your conduct, which I consider to be so highly criminal, that I cannot overlook it.

"I am, Gentlemen, your very humble servant,
"JOHN FITZGIBBON."

Ely Place, Sept. 16, 1784.

This letter, they said, was of such a tendency, as to make it necessary for them to obtain the best legal opinions on the subject, for their direction; and as there was not any lawyer in town on whose opinion they could rely, the meeting adjourned. October the 1st, a requisition was presented to the sheriffs to call a second meeting for the same purpose. The substance of their answer was a declaration of their firm intention to maintain peace and good order in the city, and to comply with every *legal* and *proper* request of their fellow-citizens.

On the 1st of July, a requisition, signed by twenty-nine freeholders, was presented to the sheriff of the county of Cork, for convening the county to consider the resolutions of the cities of Dublin and Cork, and to take the sense of the inhabitants on such measures as the exigence of the times seemed to demand. A counter-request was addressed to him on the 11th of September, which bearing ninety-three signatures, determined him not to comply with the former application. "He could by no means regard the solicitation of a number comparatively so small as conveying the sense of the county, but was rather confirmed by it in his opinion of the inexpediency and unreasonableness of the measure."

The freeholders of the county of Leitrim have resolved that a parliamentary reform is necessary, and that they will seek it in the most constitutional manner: yet the sheriff refused to put a question on the election of delegates to represent the county in congress, and the assembly of freeholders voted him thanks for his proper and constitutional conduct. The freeholders of King's county, regularly convened by their sheriffs, have refused to nominate delegates to be sent to congress, on the most mature consideration that the rights of suffrage ought not to be extended beyond the Protestant inhabitants of Ireland.—The sheriff of the county of Kilkenny has refused to call a meeting of the county for that purpose, for which he has received the thanks of the grand jury, who express their sentiments in the following terms:—"An assembly of county delegates or representatives meeting and chosen in a manner unknown to the laws appears to us in the light of a dangerous novelty, tending to produce public discord, to interrupt the national prosperity, and to overturn the constitution of parliament, not to amend it. To call on men of every description to assume to themselves an elective capacity appears to us to be injurious to the

rights of freeholders, and to have so direct a tendency to inflame the minds of men with the hope of seizing upon a power which the constitution withholds from them, that we think such a measure, if generally countenanced, might shake the peace, the property, and the constitution of the country to their foundations." But the freeholders of the county of Kerry express themselves in language still more pointed. In an address to the King, they assure his Majesty that they do most heartily reprobate the proposed project of a National Congress, as a most dangerous and illegal measure; and beseech him to be persuaded that their country is not stained by principles so subversive of all order and civil society.

The proposal of extending the right of suffrage to the Roman Catholics, seems to have occasioned a very general alarm, and threatens to produce all the evil consequences which Lord Charlemont at first predicted from it. The last resolutions of the county of Sligo conclude with the following: "That although we have the highest respect for, and good-will towards our Roman Catholic brethren, we do not believe that extending to them the right of suffrage in electing members to serve in parliament would either contribute to their welfare or that of the kingdom.—*New. con.*

"That we do not conceive that a dissolution of parliament at the present crisis can contribute to the obtaining a reform in the representation of the people.—*New. con.*"

Although the sheriffs of Dublin were overawed by the Attorney-General's letter, the citizens were not to be intimidated. At a meeting of the clergy, freemen, and freeholders, held at the Weavers'-hall, on the 11th inst. having nominated Sir Edward Newenham, Sir James Stratford Tynne, Bart. Sir William Fortick, George Putland, and John Phepoe, Esqrs. delegates to the National Congress, they came to the following resolutions:

"Resolved unanimously, That it is the unalienable right and indefeasible privilege of freemen and freeholders to assemble and deliberate on national grievances, and to adopt such constitutional measures as may remove those abuses which have crept into the representation of the people, and which are equally inimical to the happiness of our most gracious sovereign, and the welfare of the nation.

"Resolved unanimously, That all attempts to prevent such constitutional assemblies or meetings, or to controul freemen or freeholders in such deliberations, are alarming attacks on the liberty of the subject, and a violent infringement of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights; and that, as we know our intentions are loyal and pure, and are convinced that our conduct is perfectly constitutional, we will never be intimidated by any power or force from a zealous and spirited support of these our just and inherent rights.

"Resolved unanimously, That we will support, in the warmest and most zealous manner, such of our fellow-citizens as shall happen, through the present prevailing malevolence of the times, to become the objects of official information, or ministerial persecution, on account of their asserting and endeavouring to maintain in a constitutional

tional and loyal manner the rights and liberties of the subject."

These resolutions certainly do not indicate a very warm attachment to the Duke of Rutland's viceregency, nevertheless, on the 15th the Lord-Mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens, voted him the freedom of the city, to be presented in a gold box, by a majority of more than two to one; and at the same time the freedom of the city was unanimously voted to the Right Hon. T. Orde, his Grace's principal secretary, to be presented in a silver box. An address was then moved to his Grace, highly approving the wisdom, firmness, and moderation of his government, declaring the city's disapprobation and abhorrence of all riotous and seditious practices, relying on his Grace's interference to obtain whatever may be necessary to encourage the trade of the kingdom, and promote the most cordial friendship with Great-Britain, and declaring the city's unchangeable resolution to maintain the Protestant establishment in church and state, and to support government in every wise measure tending to secure the peace and happiness of the country. After some debate this address was also carried. An address to Lord Charlemont was then proposed, highly approving his lordship's answer to the corps reviewed at Belfast, declaring the city's determination to pursue, by constitutional means alone, the interests of the nation; and that, notwithstanding the satisfaction they received from seeing the Roman Catholics restored to those privileges which parliament had lately granted to them, yet they were determined to preserve inviolate the constitution, and never would consent to any measure which could weaken or endanger the Protestant establishment in church or state.

The grand jury of the quarter session held at Kilmainham, on the 5th, drew up a loyal address to the King, which they delivered to the Lord-Lieutenant with an address to himself, acknowledging with thankfulness his repeated acts of charity and munificence to the poor manufacturers, and expressing their wishes that such a system of commerce may be concerted between the kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland as shall be judged most conducive to their mutual interests. The high sheriff and grand jury of the county of Antrim, and the freeholders of the county of Kerry, have also transmitted an address to the King, expressive of loyalty and affection.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. **PRINCE** Frederick Louis de Wirttemberg, major-general in the Prussian service, and younger son of Prince Frederick Eugene, to the eldest daughter of Prince Czartorynski.—23. Edward Bradley Burrow, Esq. of the first troop of horse-guards, to Miss Buchanan.—Montagu Wilkinson, Esq. of Little Bookham, in the county of Surrey, to Miss Hobart, eldest daughter of the Hon. Henry Hobart, of Intwood, in the county of Norfolk, brother to the Earl of Buckingham.—William Adair, Esq. captain in the 25th regiment of foot, to Miss Shafro, daughter and heiress of the late Jenison Shafro, Esq. of Benwell, near York.—26. The Rev. William Slater, of Hackney,

to Miss Elisabeth Kimin.—30. The Rev. Mr. Jefferson, Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, to Mrs. Richardson, of Titchfield-street, Cavendish-square.—John Bamford, Esq. of the third regiment of guards, to Miss Jane Simpson.—Lately, Philip Saltmarsh, Esq. nephew to the Earl of Fingal, to Mrs. Brookholes.—Oct. 3. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Bryant to Mrs. Anne Robinson.—4. The Hon. Capt. Douglas, of the first regiment of foot-guards, to Miss Lafcelles, daughter of Edward Lafcelles, Esq.—5. The Rev. Mr. Hill, son of the late Benj. Hill, Esq. receiver for Northamptonshire, to Miss Knight, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Knight, rector of Weston-Favell.—At Oxford, Joseph Jones, Esq. of Stapleton, near Bristol, to Miss Humphreys. Mr. Jones died of an apoplexy before twelve o'clock the same evening.—7. The Rev. Mr. Haverfield, of Kew, to Miss Elisabeth Roberts.—9. The Rev. Mr. Hallewell, of Borough-bridge, to Miss Preston.—11. In the English church, at Rotterdam, Charles Gore, Esq. of Tring, in Hertfordshire, to Miss Rochford, daughter of Major Rochford, of the Royal Artillery.—12. At Birlingham, in Worcestershire, the Rev. Thomas Broadbent, M. A. rector of that place, and fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, to Miss Elisabeth Colley, of Tewbury.

DEATHS.

Sept. **I**N an advanced age, at Naples (where he had resided many years) John, Earl Tylney, of the kingdom of Ireland. He was the grandson of Sir Josiah Child, Bart. and son of Richard, Earl Tylney, who was, on the 17th of April, 1718, created Viscount Commaigne, and on the 11th of January, 1731, Earl Tylney. Dying without issue, his title extinct. He has left his seat at Wanstead, in Essex, and his estates, to his nephew, Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. member in the present parliament for the Devises, in Wiltshire.—The Rev. W. Roberts, M. A. rector of Wotton and Sylant, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Salop.—28. At Perth, Sir William Moncrieff, Bart.—29. Lady Catharine Gordon, eldest daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen.—Thomas Lucas, President of Guy's Hospital.—30. Aged 80, Rev. Dr. Brown, master of Pembroke-hall, rector of Stretham, in Cambridgeshire.—Bermondsey-street, Surrey, Richard Russell, Esq. in the commission of the peace for that county. He died a bachelor, and has left, among other legacies, three thousand pounds to the Marine hospital, three thousand pounds to the Small Pox hospital, three thousand pounds to the lying-in hospital near Westminster-bridge; five hundred pounds to the Surrey Dispensary; five thousand pounds for a monument to be erected in St. John's church, Southwark; fifty pounds each to six young women to attend as pall-bearers on the night of his interment; twenty pounds each to four other young women, who preceded his corpse, and strew flowers, which dead march in Saul is to be played by the band of St. John's; one hundred pounds to the Rev. Mr. Grose, to write his epitaph.

had been first left to Dr. Samuel Johnson, but altered by a codicil in favour of the Rev. Mr. Grose. All the rest of his property, after the sale of his estates, to the Asylum for young girls, in Lambeth parish; which it is supposed will amount to 15 or 16,000*l.* after all the legacies and funeral charges are defrayed. Eight of the acting magistrates in Surrey are requested in his will to attend his funeral; and his executors are Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. Samuel Gilman, Thomas Bell, and William Lewis, Esqrs. In addition to the above we learn that he has left 100*l.* to be given away, on the morning of his interment, in bread and meat to the poor of St. John's parish in Southwark. He has also left 100*l.* to the Charity-school of St. John's, and the like sum to the Charity-school of Bermondsey. The six young women who are to attend his funeral as pall-bearers, and the four others who are to strew flowers before his corpse, are to be *spinners*, and of *good character and reputation*. He has also left four guineas to be paid yearly to the sexton of St. John's parish, to keep his monument clean; and has directed that his picture shall be placed in the committee-room of the Asylum, and his will be read there once in every year, for which the secretary is to have an annual gratuity. Five hundred pounds are to be spent on his funeral, exclusive of the sums left to the young maidens, which he expressly declares shall not be considered as part of the charges of his funeral. He directed his body to be removed to a more convenient place than his own house, previous to the funeral procession, and it was intended by his executors that it should lie in state in the great room at Union-hall, in Union-street, Southwark, but this was prevented by the interdiction of one of the Surrey magistrates. He left 100*l.* each to three or four friends, but did not mention the name of any one of his relations. Yet the views of this man, who having passed through life unbeloved and unnoticed, hoped nevertheless to obtain, by an expensive funeral, a vain pre-eminence over his fellow-mortals, were in a great measure disappointed, for on the morning of his interment a numerous mob assembled, and hung his effigy on a gallows before his own door: they obstructed and insulted the funeral procession, and followed the corpse to the grave with every mark of indignity. Suppress, O reader! thine indignation at the most contemptible of all human passions, that vanity which seeks its gratification even beyond the grave, by reflecting that Providence hath in this instance directed it to wise and beneficent purposes. Mr. Russell was formerly a wool-stapler, but had left off business: he was 61 years of age at the time of his death.—Late*ly*, at Witton, Mr. James Penking, aged 111 years. He had never worn spectacles or used a walking stick, and married about twelve years since a woman, by whom he had four sons.—The Rev. John Holmes, M. A. senior vicar choral of the collegiate church of Southwell, rector of Beilby, in Lincolnshire, and vicar of Farnfield and Kirklington, in Nottinghamshire.—Mr. Griffith, A. M. rector of Handsworth, in the diocese of York, and of Eckington, in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry.—Mr. Scarisale, proprietor of several

iron and steel works in Staffordshire.—In Jamaica, the Hon. Samuel Alpreß, late a member of his Majesty's council in that island.—Joseph Lynch, Esq. late Danish consul at Gibraltar.—*Oct.* 1. Richard Burton, Esq. of Hull-Bank, in Yorkshire, son of the late Gen. Burton, and a captain in the late 74th regiment.—Thomas Staunton, Esq. late member of parliament for the borough of Ipswich.—4. Groves Wheeler, Esq. of Chipping-Norton, in Oxfordshire.—5. Of an apoplexy, Joseph Jones, Esq. of Stapleton, near Bristol. He was married in the morning, and died before twelve at night.—7. Mr. Heaton, one of the warders of the Tower.—Miss Eleanor Moleworth, daughter of Robert Moleworth, Esq. and cousin to Lord Moleworth.—9. In the 93d year of his age, at his seat at Calwick, near Stamford, Sir Thomas Trollope, Bart.—11. In a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Cafey, rector of Norton, near Evesham, in Worcestershire.—12. In the 69th year of his age, the Rev. Robert Brereton, A. M. one of the rectors of Liverpool.—14. In the 80th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. John Chapman, Archdeacon of Sudbury, treasurer of Chichester, and rector of Merham and Adlington.—15. At Walworth, aged 103, Mr. Brook, formerly a malt-maker at Rotherhithe.—16. At Worcester, Lady Anne Aston.—At Eastnor, near Ledbury, William Painter, aged 104 years.—22. After a few hours illness, at his house in Broad-street, Soho, Capt. Moulter, of the royal navy.—On his way to Bath, the Right Hon. John, Earl of Waldegrave, Viscount Chewton, master of the horse to her Majesty, colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, governor of Plymouth, a general of his Majesty's forces, and lord-lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of Essex. His lordship was seized with a fit of apoplexy in his carriage, about four miles beyond reading, and immediately taken to the next inn, where every possible assistance was administered, but in vain.—Late*ly*, the Rev. Charles Harland, rector of Luddesdown, in Kent.—The Rev. Mr. Kirk, rector of Horkstow, Brocklesby, and Bonby, in Lincolnshire.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

From the Gazette.

Oct. AUGUSTUS ROGERS, Esq. to be 1. secretary to the Board of Ordnance, vice John Boddington, Esq. who retires.

From the other papers.

The Earl of Chatham appointed one of his Majesty's aides-du-camp, vice Col. Lake, promoted.—Mr. Cowden, son of the deceased William Cowden, Esq. to succeed his father as clerk of the stables to her Majesty.—Mr. Bellas to be surgeon of the dock-yard at Deptford.—Mr. Anderson to be surgeon to the dock-yard at Sheerness.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. Mr. Joseph Gibbanks to the vicarage of Combe Bissett, with the chapelry of Harnham, in the county of Wilts, and peculiar jurisdiction of the dean.—The Rev. Christopher Alderson, B. D. to the rectory of Eckington, in Derbyshire.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in OCTOBER, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 25, Cornhill.

[illegible]

N. P. In the next Cent Column the Market and Lowest Price of each Day is given: in the other Stocks the highest Price on the

THE

LONDON MAGAZINE,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR NOVEMBER, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

July 19.

IN the House of Lords, Lord Ferrers opposed the additional duty on candles, as calculated to lay a disproportionate burthen on the labouring poor, and the industrious mechanic. This to him appeared a sufficient objection: but it would also be highly injurious to trade, for unless an additional duty was laid also on imported candles, they might be sold considerably cheaper than those made in the kingdom. In Ireland both the materials and the workmanship were much cheaper; the consequence of which was obvious. The clause respecting excisemen, whom he termed the pests of society, was of a nature still more alarming: that a set of men, of whose character he believed there was but one opinion, should be authorised to enter men's houses at any time, by day or by night, was undoubtedly an infringement on the liberty of the subject, and might be perverted to the most villainous purposes. When the necessities of the state called for taxes, they ought surely to fall rather on the luxuries than on the necessities of life. The resources of this country were still very numerous. Why not inclose the waste lands? They would produce six millions, and employ ten thousand men. Why were silk stockings passed over? They were a luxury that none who used would dispense with, and therefore a fit object for taxation. In lieu of the oppressive impost on candles, he would propose a tax on watches, which, he said, would produce more than the sum wanted.

LOND. MAG. Nov. 1784.

Lord Sydney defended the tax by a mode of reasoning not often resorted to in this country. He animadverted on the largeness of the sum expected from it, and the certainty of its proving efficient. That it would be felt by every part of the community appeared to him the best argument in its favour. If the necessities of the state called for taxes, such only ought to be laid as would be productive, and not liable to evasion. If luxuries only were taxed, to contribute to the revenue would be merely optional, and a financier would be unable to make a certain estimate: whereas, by taxing necessities, by imposing such duties as every individual must contribute a share of, he was certain that his scheme would be productive. As to the extension of power given to the excisemen, it had been suggested by the principal persons in the trade, and adopted at their express requisition, to prevent illicit practices, and therefore he did not think that they would consider it as a grievance. The bill passed without a division.

The House of Commons proceeded in the consideration of the India bill, and as almost every clause occasioned some debate, many interesting observations were made, which our limits will not permit us even to touch upon.

July 20. The royal assent was given by commission to the candle duty bill, the bill for continuing the commissioners of accounts, and several inclosure bills.

The House of Lords passed the aliens' duty bill, and a bill for regulating the rate of interest on money lent

lent by pawn-brokers, and the term of redemption for pledges.

The House of Commons heard counsel and examined witnesses on a bill, the purport of which was to remove an endowed school to the town of Dorchester, from a village called Abbey Milton, where it was founded in the sixteenth century, by an abbot in that neighbourhood. This village being now in a state of depopulation, Lord Milton, who is lord of the manor, urged its removal as an evident advantage to the institution. The feoffees, in whom the trust was vested, opposed the removal to so great a distance*, as it would deprive the parish of the foundation, for the benefit of which the endowment had been made. The House divided on the commitment of the bill, which was carried.

The House then proceeded on the India bill.

July 21. The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, intimating, that, notwithstanding the retrenchments already made in the establishment of the civil list, debts to a very considerable amount had been incurred, by the unavoidable expences of the civil government; and relying on the zeal and affection of his Majesty's faithful Commons to take the same into consideration, and provide proper means for their discharge. The message was, as usual, referred to a committee of supply.

Mr. Hufsey then rose, to oppose the commitment of a bill for re-investing a property in the original owners of certain lands, for which a former board of Ordnance had applied to parliament to build fortifications on; and to grant a new investment of other lands, in a situation better adapted to the purpose. It appeared to him that the indeterminate manner of applying for investment in this business argued an incompetency in the board of Ordnance to judge what was really of utility or advantage. The propriety of these fortifications, their situation and structure, varied with every administration. He thought, therefore,

the money would be much better applied in strengthening our natural bulwark, our fleet. A hardship existed in the appropriation of these lands, of which the owners justly complained: the value was not ascertained by a jury; and though the proprietors might acquiesce in the disposal of them for the public service, they thought themselves entitled to have the loss they were to sustain appreciated before a proper tribunal.

Mr. T. Luttrell defended the utility of internal fortifications, which, he said, in a future war, would leave our fleets at liberty to annoy the coasts and attack the foreign settlements of the enemy. He produced the opinion of several engineers and officers of the navy on the propriety of fortifying the spot now proposed, where they agreed a landing was practicable. Commissioners were authorised under the bill to rate the value of the lands, which was preferable to leaving it to a jury to determine, who would take into their consideration other circumstances beside the intrinsic worth of the soil. Lord Beauchamp acknowledged the good policy of enabling our navy to spread terror on the coasts of the enemy, but the means proposed he thought very inadequate. He saw other views in the application now made by the Board of Ordnance, who, in whatever they might differ from their predecessors, agreed with them in this, that they would propose some new and expensive undertaking in their department. The reason was obvious. There arose a considerable patronage from the disposal of the contracts and employments which the execution of such plans gave rise to. He concluded with observing, that there was neither an estimate, nor the opinion of any engineer, or other officer, on the table, to guide the proceedings of the House. Mr. Rolfe and Mr. Barclay denied the necessity of the intended fortifications, as a landing in that place was impracticable. Mr. Steele said, that the many opinions now offered against the bill were contrary to the confidence which ought to be reposed in the officers

* Ten miles.

persons belonging to the board, whose situations enabled them to acquire such information as authorised them to ask for the concurrence of the House. The bill was committed without a division.

Mr. Hussey then proposed, that in case the owners of the lands appropriated were not satisfied with the award of the commissioners for their indemnification, they might have an appeal to a jury impanelled for that purpose. He was supported by Mr. W. Ems, who observed that the bill made the public and the individual parties in a disposal of property, and also set up one of the parties as judge. This was an over-reach of power, which had neither justice nor necessity to warrant it. Mr. Pitt thought it more equitable, in an affair of this nature, to abide by the determination of some respectable characters, than to trust to the vague opinion of a casual jury, who, from their situation, must in some measure consider themselves as concerned.

The House then proceeded on the India bill. A long conversation took place on the clause which compels every person in the Company's service, on his return from India, to deliver on oath an inventory of his property acquired there. Various exceptions were proposed. Lord North insisted strongly that the clause should either be totally withdrawn, or made general. The whole, he said, was a hardship, but the hardship would be less if there was no distinction. The latter opinion was at length adopted. Sir J. Johnstone proposed extending the clause to all officers in his Majesty's service, but this amendment was rejected.

July 22. The House of Lords heard counsel on the claim of Sir John Griffin Griffin for the barony of Howard de Walden.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hussey, conformable to his usual caution in matters that concern the expenditure of the public money, opposed the estimate for the buildings erecting on the site of Somerset-house. The money, however, was voted.

Mr. Gilbert introduced a bill for

rendering more effectual the act for the regulation of county jails and prisons.

A considerable opposition was made to the brick and tile tax, and an exemption was proposed in favour of those employed in works of inland navigation. Mr. Pitt admitted that the tax required amendment, but that, he said, from the lateness of the present session must be deferred till the next, and as no exemption could be made without giving room for endless evasions, the complaints of individuals must give way to public convenience.

In a committee on the bill to prevent smuggling, Mr. Eden proposed a clause for the remission of all fines due by smugglers to the crown, and in general an indemnity for all penalties incurred previous to passing the act, except for criminal offences. This he meant to operate as an inducement to those who stood indebted to the public on penal statutes to return home, that, free from the terror of suits or imprisonment, they might betake themselves to some honest way of life. The motives and tendency of the clause met with no opposition, but the Attorney-General thought that it ought not to comprehend all descriptions of smugglers. Those who were poor might be objects of pity, and he was ready to forgive them; but those who were building palaces while they were defrauding the revenue ought not to be spared. Mr. Eden thought it would be difficult to draw a line of distinction. He was willing, however, to submit the clause to the modification of the Attorney-General, who undertook to prepare it accordingly.

July 23. The Lords were summoned on a message from his Majesty, the same in substance as that presented to the Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Sydney moved an address, which was seconded by Lord Morton. The Duke of Manchester and Lord Carlisle made some observations on the propriety of enquiring in what manner so considerable a debt had been incurred. If the sum allotted for the support of the civil list was insufficient, the public was bound to make good the deficiency; but if the debt

arose from other causes, which parliamentary investigation would discover, his Majesty's ministers would be answerable for the deception. To keep up the splendour of the crown in foreign courts it greatly exceeded the income allotted for that service. To that part of the deficiency there could be no objection; but where a minister converted the public money to unjust political purposes, it was requisite to be very cautious. No reply was made, and the address was voted without any dissent.

The House of Commons resolved itself into a committee of supply on his Majesty's message. Mr. Pitt stated, that in the four quarters ending the 5th of April the civil list had incurred a debt of 43,000*l.*, as would appear by the accounts which his predecessors in office had left behind them. Besides this sum, there might arise occasion during the recess for further aid. He, therefore, moved for 60,000*l.* at once to discharge the debts already incurred, and to prevent arrears in future. Mr. Montague defended the late board of Treasury, against whom Mr. Pitt said he meant not to infer any blame. He addressed himself chiefly to prove that Mr. Fox's assertion, that no debt had arisen during his administration, was false. Mr. Sheridan stood up in defence of Mr. Fox, who, he said, had made no positive assertion, but had spoken only to the best of his knowledge. The fact was, however, as Mr. Fox had stated it, which, on a proper occasion, he did not doubt to make appear. This brought on a warm altercation, in which Mr. Sheridan, among other things, alluded to the promise made in his Majesty's speech when Lord Shelburne was minister, that the expences of the civil list should not exceed the income. The House did not seem to relish this sort of debate. The debt was incurred, and it was evident must be provided for, whoever might be to blame. The money was, therefore, voted.

The House then went into a committee of ways and means, and Mr. Pitt proposed new taxes to make good

the deficiency from having given up the coal tax, and from the various regulations introduced into the other tax bills, amounting in the whole to 200,000*l.** In addition to these, he proposed a tax of a guinea on every horse entered to run for any plate or other valuable consideration, to which, on the suggestion of Lord Surrey, he added a tax of five guineas on the winning horse. This was afterwards changed to an annual tax of two guineas on all race-horses.

July 26. The report from the committee on the India bill was brought up. It exhibited the unusual number of above a hundred amended clauses, and above twenty entirely new. A bill so completely altered could hardly escape animadversion, as well from those who wished to be thought unprejudiced, as from those who avowed their opposition to the ministry. The bill, it was said, was no longer the bill of the minister, but the bill of the India Company, who had been permitted to alter or expunge whatever they disliked. So many new clauses were added, so many withdrawn, and such material alterations made in those which remained, that not only the provisions but the very principle of the bill was essentially changed. The minister had meanly condescended to abandon his original system to gratify the Company, whose opposition he dreaded, and to conciliate the favour of that secret influence to which he owed his situation, and at whose pleasure he was contented to exercise a delegated authority. These observations were not without their weight. It was happy for the minister that the public in general was not disposed to lend them much attention. Men had been so long accustomed to hear such charges advanced on every occasion, however trivial, that they considered them merely as words of course, or the ravings of disappointed ambition. They had learned from experience, that whatever might be the language of statesmen out of place, all aspired to power from the same motives, and that their measures, invariably directed to the same

* See Budget, Mag. for July, p. 77.

object, differed only as they took a colour from the dispositions and habits of those who conducted them.

When the Speaker moved that the amendments be agreed to, Mr. Eden, Mr. Francis, Mr. Sheridan, and Lord North urged a recommitment. This, they said, was not done for the sake of delay, but with a view to amend some of the clauses, and to correct such errors as appeared to have escaped notice, from the manner in which the numerous amendments had been introduced. Nor was it inconsistent with the opposition which they had made to the former commitment, nor the sentiments which they still professed concerning the bill: for though no alteration could make them support it, while it contained either the principle with which it had gone into the committee, or that which had since been introduced into it, since they could not persuade the House to reject it altogether, they felt it incumbent upon them to remove it as far from imperfection as possible, and to render it as beneficial as those who had framed and those who had new modelled it would permit. Of the alterations, some were for the better and some for the worse, almost all of them repugnant to the principles with which it had at first been opened to the House. Add to this, it was filled with inaccuracies, and of the few good clauses contained in it some required elucidation and others modification. These were surely sufficient reasons for recommitting the bill, not to mention the ill tendency of the precedent, in hurrying such a matter through without properly digesting it. It was much to be lamented that the restrictions which the bill in its original form laid upon the Company had been removed. In its present shape it gave not the executive go-

vernment of this country a greater power of controul than it enjoyed already; and there remained an undetermined scope for the operation of those powers to whose management the government of India was to be committed. No limits, or at best very uncertain ones, were laid down to prevent the encroachments of the commissioners on the province of the directors, or of the directors on that of the commissioners. Except, therefore, the clashing of jurisdictions which the bill would establish, and the seeds of division which it would sow, it would make little or no difference in the power of controul with which the secretary of state was vested. The very grounds upon which the bill was built were, that the servants of the Company abroad had disobeyed the orders from home, and that the directors had not sufficient powers to enforce obedience: yet the disobedient servants were not to be called to account, and the directors, instead of being armed with new powers, or made subject themselves to strong powers, were to be left just as they were before. Hence it was easy to see that orders from home would be as little attended to in future as they had hitherto been. That part of the bill which relates to the internal government of India, though the least exceptionable, was not free from objection. But the latter part, for the establishment of a tribunal, which was to wrest the trial by jury from men who claimed it as their birthright, could never be admissible in any shape, and ought to be put in a bill by itself, that it might stand or fall by its own merits. In the apprehension of some gentlemen, who had at first opposed it, this part of the bill was considerably improved by the amendments* made in the committee. But this

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* These amendments, as stated by Mr. Pitt in the committee, were as follow: According to the plan laid down in the bill, a prosecution might be commenced only by the directors or the attorney-general. Instead of this, he proposed that a trial might be moved for by any one in the court of King's-Bench, when the court, after hearing arguments on both sides, would see and determine whether a trial should be granted or not; if the court should grant it, then a commission should issue in that court to take evidence in India, and be directed to the courts of justice in that country, so that the persons might be properly examined before the judges; when the return to the commissioners should have been made into the court of King's-Bench, then, and not before, should the House of Commons ballot for the members who should compose the new court: for that purpose there should be two hundred members present to begin the ballot; and each member should give in

a list

ought rather to strengthen the objections against it: for it was to be wished that every measure dangerous to the constitution might appear to the public undisguised, in its natural and most odious colours. It was incapable of being corrected, because the defect was in the essence, not in the form. They deceived themselves grossly who imagined that what was essentially wrong could ever be formally right. But all arguments were useless against power. They did not expect that much attention would be paid to the wishes of gentlemen who sat on their side of the House. Unlike the East-India directors, they were not able to overturn an administration. Unlike the same directors, they were not able to make another ministry recede from their own plan, and give up their original system. They foresaw that they should not prevail in their endeavours to have the bill recommitted. If a British House of Commons consented, in any instance, to abolish the trial by jury, and if the people were insensible of the danger from such a precedent, individuals, who had done their duty, must submit to their share in the mischief which they could not prevent.

Mr. Pitt very briefly replied, that as these arguments referred rather to the principle than to the clauses of the bill, no good reason had been adduced for recommitting it. There were indeed some literal and perhaps some grammatical inaccuracies, but these could easily be rectified by the House. Those who contended for the recommitment had acted the curious and preposterous part of debating the clauses before the bill was committed, and of af-

terwards debating the principle when the clauses only were under consideration, and when, according to the forms of the House, the principle could not be fairly questioned. It was clear, therefore, that nothing would be gained by a recommitment, as the principle and not the regulations would be made the subject of debate. If he was sure of gaining a single vote by gratifying the other side of the House on this occasion, he would not oppose their wishes. But their object was not to amend the bill, but to reject it entirely. They had professed themselves its enemies, whatever alterations it might undergo, as long as the principle remained. But what was this principle, which drew after it such implacable hostility? It was simply this, that the India Company was not to be annihilated, that its rights were to be respected, and that no encroachment was to be made on those rights which was not called for by absolute necessity. He did not wonder that a bill containing such a principle should not meet with the approbation of those who had been advocates for that sweeping bill, that rapid and daring attempt at tyranny and corruption, by which ministers hoped to build their own greatness on the ruins of the Company, and to become independent of every power in the kingdom. The India directors were deeply interested in the regulations of the bill, and had assigned substantial reasons for the alterations they had obtained. But it was not so with the gentlemen on the other side of the House. They called for delay, not for the purpose of amending a bill which in general met with their approbation,

a list of forty names: and, lest the ballot might be thought to be managed by any court influence, every name which should be found in twenty lists should be put into a glass; and the first forty drawn out of it should be those out of which six should be chosen to sit as judges. Every thing after this should be conducted as in cases of special juries: a day should be appointed in the Court of Exchequer, on which day the forty members, whose names had been so drawn out of the glass, should attend the court: to the accused should be allowed a peremptory challenge of twenty names; and afterwards both parties should be allowed to strike off a name alternately, until the remaining twenty should be reduced to six; and these six should form part of the court: in order that every thing might be conducted with the greatest impartiality, he would disqualify from serving in the court, or indeed from being ballotted for at all, every servant of the crown holding a place during pleasure: as to the common law judges, who should assist on this occasion, he would not propose that the King should name them, as he had formerly intended; but that each court should choose one of its judges, and the four so chosen should be members of the new tribunal: this, with some provisions for making the correspondence of the Company's servants admissible evidence, though impeachable as to the truth of the facts stated in it, formed the outline of the plan for the new court of judicature.

54. PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.
ation, but in order to gain time, in hopes that they might be able to defeat it. The question on the report was then put and carried, and the House agreed to the various amendments.

July 27. The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House that he had intended to bring forward a bill for regulating our commercial interest in the West-Indies; but finding from the best information that the reports which stated our possessions in that quarter, as calling for instant relief, were altogether without foundation, he would, with the permission of the House, postpone it till next session. He, therefore, moved for leave to bring a bill to authorise his Majesty to continue for a longer time the intercourse between Great-Britain and America. This met with no opposition.

July 28. The report from the committee on the bill for laying an additional tax on hackney-coaches was brought up, with some new clauses, by which coach-masters are entitled to 4s. 6d. instead of 12s. per day, and a proportional addition of fare when hired by the hour or by distance.

The Attorney-General moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable the keepers of prisons, and other places where convicts for transportation are confined, to employ such convicts in labour; and also to enable the judges to transport such convicts to places not in his Majesty's dominions. This, he said, the state of the prisons throughout the kingdom rendered absolutely necessary. The House then resolved itself into a committee, and Mr. Pitt proposed some alterations in the terms in which he intended to treat with the holders of Navy and Ordnance bills. These were an addition of one per cent. to each class of the former, and to the latter interest on their debts after they were fifteen months due.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Hussey objected to this proposition, as not being optional, nor a fair equivalent. The new fund at five per cent. was not higher than 91l. and yet those who held bills, which ought then to be in course of payment, were obliged either

to take this fund at 93l. by which they would lose two per cent. or wait for an indeterminate day of payment.

Lord North wished Mr. Fox not to take the sense of the committee on it, as that might be attended with disagreeable consequences. A resolution had passed the committee on a former day for granting much less advantageous terms to the bill-holders than those now offered. If this resolution, therefore, should be negatived, the former would remain in force, to which probably the bill-holders would not agree, and then they would expect to be paid at par, to the great inconvenience of the public. The question was then put and carried.

Mr. Pitt then proposed, in lieu of the tax upon ribbands, a duty on raw silk imported, at the rate of three shillings on every pound of twenty-four ounces, and a duty on thrown silk imported of two shillings on every pound of sixteen ounces.

He then proposed the different regulations in the hat tax, the horse tax, and that part of the Post-office bill which restricts the privilege of franking letters to its original limits, which were severally agreed to.

The India bill being then brought in for the third reading, Mr. Burke observed, that from the manner in which the bill was framed, it appeared that no credit was given to the voluminous reports of the secret and select committees, and that the minister had adopted the opinion of a great law lord, that they were mere fables. For his part, he was ready to declare that if false they were worse than fables, they were bold and daring calumnies, and he himself was a bold calumniator of characters that deserved the greatest praise. He wished, therefore, for an opportunity to determine whether the reports spoke truth, or were infamous libels on the characters of innocent men. Those who thought them libels would rejoice at proving it to the world; he was ready to maintain the truth of the reports, and challenged them to the trial. The reports consisted not of charges unsupported by evidence: for every charge there was a voucher

a voucher taken from the Company's own records, which nothing could controvert. He was surprised that a learned gentleman, who had been president of the committee of secrecy, had heard his labours vilified with such philosophic composure; but he was astonished to find that the same learned gentleman, who had moved for the recall of Mr. Hastings, had since declared in full parliament that he had many virtues. The private virtues of a public man were not fit subjects for discussion. It was not the domestic virtues of the man that ought to screen the plundering and exterminating governor. He concluded with moving that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the reports of the secret and select committees. Mr. Dundas denied that he had ever said Mr. Hastings had many virtues. His private virtues were of little consequence. He had said that he was a mixed character, in which much good and much bad was to be found. He was certainly to blame for many things; but he who could not see the features of a great statesman in the negotiations for the late peace must shut his eyes to truth and conviction. He concluded with moving the order of the day. Mr. Burke wished the learned gentleman joy of the mixed character, under favour of which he was endeavouring to make a retreat. For his own part, he would not build a golden bridge to facilitate his escape—on the contrary, he would hiss and revile the flying enemy. He then launched forth into a recapitulation of the enormities committed by Mr. Hastings, charging him in the most animated and pointed language with deliberate cruelty, murder, and rapine; with having ravaged whole provinces, and exterminated the natives by famine and the sword; with having stripped princes and princesses of their habitations and possessions; and with having reduced the country of the Rohillas, the most fertile and cultivated spot in the world, to waste and desolation. The motion for the order of the day was carried, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

July 29. It was carried up to the Lords, read a first time, and an order made for the second reading on Monday.

July 30. The royal assent was given by commission to nine public and eight private bills.

This business being over, Lord Carlisle complained of the clandestine and precipitate manner of proceeding in the India bill, and moved to discharge the order for reading it a second time on Monday, and to appoint a more distant day, that there might be time sufficient for the mature consideration of so important a measure. He was seconded by Lord Stormont, and opposed by Lord Sydney, the Duke of Richmond, and the Lord Chancellor, who argued that the advanced period of the session did not admit of delay, and that little further consideration could be necessary on a subject that had been so long and so generally under discussion. It was pleasant enough to see that the contending parties having now changed places, those who on Mr. Fox's bill had pleaded so successfully for mature and deliberate consultation now urged the necessity of dispatch. The motion for discharging the order was negatived, only the Dukes of Portland and Manchester, Lords Carlisle and Stormont dividing for it.

In the House of Commons the bill for laying an additional tax on windows, in lieu of the duties on tobacco, was presented, and read a first time.

Mr. Powys presented a petition from the ancient inhabitants of Quebec stating, that at the capture of that place they were promised that the British constitution should be established; that they had therefore cheerfully submitted, and expected the royal warrant would have been kept. They now prayed to have the benefit of the Habeas Corpus act, and of juries, &c. Mr. Fox made some remarks on the importance of the subject, and hoped his Majesty's ministers would be prepared to bring forward for consideration early in the next session.

The House resolved itself into a committee of ways and means.

Mr. Rose moved, in lieu of the duty on wax candles, which afforded occasion for smuggling, a tax of three pence per pound avoirdupois on all wax candles made, a duty of two pence per pound on spermaceti candles made, and two pence per pound on all wax imported.

Mr. Burke entered again upon the delinquencies of Mr. Hastings, whose unwearied policy, he said, it was to inculcate into the minds of those over whom he presided, that in all his actions, however extravagant or repugnant to justice, he was supported by the law under whose authority he acted. He then read an extract from some of Mr. Hastings's letters, in which he acknowledged that he availed himself of such an expedient. Thus, while he was ravaging countries, depopulating provinces, plundering towns, and consigning whole nations to destruction, he was holding forth the authority of the law who employed him, as a sanction to his outrages—the authority of those to whom the British nation had committed its reputation and its philanthropy. He had also been informed that Almas Ali Cawn, a man of consequence, and obnoxious only on account of his wealth, had been seized and put to death, without trial or condemnation. When the plunder which had been thus reaved from this Soubah of Oude was exhausted, it remained only to strip his mother and grandmother, to complete the enormity of the action. He, therefore, moved for copies of all papers relative to the seizing and putting to death of Almas Ali Cawn, a native of the province of Oude. Mr. Sheridan seconded the motion. Mr. Pitt had no objection, though he could not see the tendency of it, and it was agreed to. Mr. Burke next moved for copies of all papers relative to the sums of money demanded of the mother and grandmother of the Soubah of Oude in the year 1782. This was seconded by Mr. Scott. Mr. Burke again moved for the produce of the sale of the jewels and other property taken from the mother and grandmother of the Soubah of Oude. Mr. Pitt objected to

LOND. MAG. NOV. 1784.

this motion, as he could neither see to what it tended, nor who was to furnish the papers. Mr. Burke pointed out the cruelty that had been practised on these females, merely because they were possessed of property, which Mr. Hastings had seized, as he pretended, for the Company, but 300,000l. had not been accounted for. Mr. Pitt moved the order of the day. Mr. Burke, irritated at the abrupt manner in which this was done, proceeded with unusual vehemence, appealing to the feelings of the House in the most pathetic manner, and reminding them that there was a God, who saw their proceedings, and punished iniquity not always in the place where it had been committed, but in other parts of the empire. That we might attribute the loss of America, and the misery at home, to the vengeance of heaven for our evil and corrupt dealings with the innocent natives of Hindostan. Here was a charge of robbery and murder ready to be proved, and when the point was just so far attained as to fix it where it ought to be fixed, the minister stepped forth with the order of the day to shield the delinquent. If his charges were well founded, the wrongs of Asia, and the character of the British nation called for a victim. If they were false and libellous, in justice to Mr. Hastings they ought to be refuted. Since his enquiries were over-ruled, he would resign them to a period more favourable to truth and justice. The world would judge between those who shrunk from an investigation of their conduct and him who challenged them to the proof.

The House then went into a committee on the India relief bill. The blank for the sum due by the Company to the public, and for the payment of which further time was to be given, was filled up with the sum of 923,519l. To this clause Mr. Dempster proposed an amendment, that the Company should pay interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. As the government was obliged to pay interest for the money borrowed in lieu of this sum, it was but just that the Company should pay equal interest. This was

seconded by Mr. Hussey, who added, that the House had no right to levy taxes to pay for money lent to the Company. Mr. Pitt pleaded the inability of the Company. The payment of the principal was forborne for their relief, and to demand interest would in a great measure defeat the intent of the bill. Alderman Watson was more ingenious. He proposed to set off, victualling the King's ships in India, and carrying out naval and military stores against the interest! The Solicitor-General laid hold of this conceit with great eagerness, which, he said, would have determined him, had he entertained any doubts before. Seve-

ral other members spoke. The influence of the Company prevailed, and the amendment, equitable as it seemed, was negatived. As a counterpart to this, the dividend was continued at eight per cent. on pretext that to lower it would induce foreigners, who hold a great part of the India stock, to sell out, a circumstance which might affect the credit of the Company to a greater extent than could be foreseen. This latter clause is a sufficient comment on the former. Who does not see whence this extraordinary indulgence to the Company at the expense of the public proceeded?

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

LETTER FROM THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT, TO JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE, ESQ. CHAIRMAN OF THE BELFAST MEETING.

SIR,

I Received some time since a letter from you, as chairman of a meeting of the inhabitants of Belfast, accompanying a petition, which they were desirous that I should present to his Majesty.

I am extremely sorry that the variety of business in which I was at that time engaged has prevented my returning you a more immediate answer. As my presenting the petition might be supposed to imply that I approved of its contents, I am under the necessity of declining it, and of explaining my reason for doing so. The prayer of the petition seems to me to proceed upon the supposition of the present constitution being actually dissolved, and calls upon the King to exercise a discretionary power of *re-modelling* the frame of parliament, which I think totally inconsistent with the security of public liberty.

Brightelmston, Sept. 6, 1784.

I have undoubtedly been, and will continue a zealous friend to a reform of parliament; but I must beg leave to say, that I have been so on grounds very different from those adopted in this petition. What is there proposed I consider as tending to produce greater evils than any which the friends of reform are desirous to remedy or prevent. I feel great concern in differing so widely on this subject from a body of men who profess to be guided by motives of loyalty, and reverence of the constitution. Ever guided by the same motives, and sincerely anxious for the prosperity and freedom of every part of the British empire, I have thought it my duty to state to you my sentiments fairly and explicitly, and I must beg the favour of you, Sir, to communicate them to the gentlemen by whose desire you wrote. I am, Sir, &c.

W. PITT.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM DUBLIN, SEPT. 21.

“YESTERDAY there was a most numerous and respectable meeting of the freemen and freeholders of this city at the Tholsel, in order to appoint five delegates to represent them in National Congress, on Monday the

25th of October next, when the high sheriff's came forward, and produced a letter from the King's attorney-general, which they had just received, disapproving of such appointment of delegates, and avowing his determination

on to prosecute the sheriffs at common law, if they permitted the delegates to be chosen. This letter was, they said, of that tendency, as to make necessary for them to obtain the best legal opinions on the subject, for their direction, which should be done as speedily as possible, and laid before their fellow-citizens; but there was not

then any lawyer of eminence in town, on whose opinion they could rely. The meeting then adjourned without the chair being taken, and of course without any of the zealous agitators and friends of a parliamentary reform offering their sentiments upon the occasion.

The following letter was written by William Todd Jones, Esq. member of Parliament for the borough of Lisburne, in the county of Antrim, in Ireland. The occasion of it was this:—At the last review at Belfast, an address was moved by Mr. Jones to the Earl of Charlemont, the last paragraph of which was in favour of an extension of the right of suffrage at elections to the Roman Catholics, which paragraph drew from Lord Charlemont the famous answer which has since made so much noise in Ireland, in which he entirely disapproved of any such measure in favour of the Catholics. Mr. Jones thought himself called upon by the Earl's answer to publish the following letter, in justification of the principles contained in the address relative to that body of men:

TO THE VOLUNTEERS REVIEWED AT BELFAST ON THE 12th OF JULY.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING had the honour, as exercising officer, of moving your late address to the Earl of Charlemont, I beg leave to offer a few thoughts to your consideration, on the sentiment expressed in its last paragraph. I am induced to do so from being informed I am censured for introducing what is deemed a delicate subject to the attention of that irreproachable character; and because, having *no object* separate from the general good, I feel no private allurement to take any step out of the narrow path of *my* public conduct in which I am not preceded or seconded by you.

That the Catholics ought to participate in the privileges of citizens, and that the friends of independence should promote their emancipation, appear to me incontrovertible positions. For what is patriotism? It is to consult for the happiness of the majority of our fellow-subjects; and to guard against a sacrifice of the interests of MANY to those of the FEW. Hence arises our disapprobation of the usurpation of influence of the aristocracy; and hence the desire and duty to liberate the Catholics. If any man can dispassionately resolve that the Protestants, the tenth part of the inhabitants of this

island, ought of right to govern with their present despotic sway the Catholics, who are the remaining nine, he is both inconsistent and unreasonable to demand from the borough interest a relinquishment of their privileges, inasmuch as he condemns in another the usurpation he vindicates in himself. Both claims are founded in original injustice, and both are maintained by the same lawless tenure—the power of doing wrong.

When we are told by great authorities, that an union with Catholics is a dangerous expedient, we ought anxiously to enquire by what mode they propose to accomplish a *Reform of Parliament* without their co-operation; and, admitting that object to be already obtained, *what plan of subjection* they have arranged, to restrict and regulate, in future, a body of men who are now competent to possess land in fee in unlimited extent, but who must nevertheless be still confined to their present vassalage, unprivileged, unemancipated, legislated for, and taxed by others; and only indulged at the will of their lords, a precarious, unmanly, despicable existence in the bosom of their parent country; but without their concurrence, I believe, we shall not

obtain an *unequivocal* representation of the people in parliament; and without their participation we do not, I fear, deserve to possess it.

Perhaps some gentlemen will reply, that the reform is *not at hand*: and that, better than liberate and repose confidence in the Catholics, affairs ought at present to remain as they are, and we should await a more favourable juncture to strike off our own shackles, and to rivet their's. But affairs *cannot remain* as they are. While the people are pondering on this speculative division, the controulers of their liberty are alert and vigilant to seize every opportunity for increasing their own emoluments and power, till it may soon be impossible to eradicate either. Places of profit under the crown are hourly increasing; and every day discloses some new tax which is to provide for the wages of prostitution, while parliaments themselves, instead of being checks on ministerial depredation, have been hastening to become the mere out-works of a court—a Roman senate, in the imperial times, to afford the semblance of free government, but in reality to accomplish the wicked schemes of every profligate junto.—Our situation is that of a ship at sea in a storm; the harbour in view, and, with industry, attainable; but the crew divided by a ridiculous feud, and the vessel perishing from their want of co-operation.

The Catholics of Ireland challenge the page of history, and the living authorities of their opponents, for the evidences to prove, that zeal for their religion ever influenced them to sacrifice the liberties of their country; but the records of their misfortunes bear testimony to their patriotism. True, indeed, licentious marauders from other shores had the hardness to attempt, and the address to succeed, in embroiling this island, for their personal profit; substituting their private cause as a national object; and securing estates under the mask of reformation. It was necessary they should vilify the *victims* of their rapacity; but let it be our glory to obliterate the calumny.

Is it for the favours heaped by Wil-

liam on this deluded country that the Catholics are to be deemed odious, because they were his opponents? Is it for compelling James II. to recognize and ratify an Irish Bill of Rights; and repeal of the law of Poyning's, and an abrogation of writs of error and appeal to Great-Britain, that their children are to be considered as incapable of freedom? Is it for adhering to the old constitution, and monarchical form of government, in resistance to the fanatics, and the usurping Cromwells, that the friends of our sovereign reject their co-operation? Or are they now to be cast off with distrust and jealousy because we are so powerful without their aid; and have last winter received such *testimonies of respect* from the branch of the legislature which we petitioned for a reform, according to the plan from which they were excluded?

And here permit me to enquire what was the fate of that Bill of Rights; repeal of Poyning's; and abrogation of writs of error, so spiritedly obtained by the last Catholic parliament which sat in this kingdom? All these immunities were ravished from us by the revolution parliaments of Great-Britain, and tamely submitted to by every successive Protestant Irish parliament at home, till lately restored under the auspices of the volunteers. But you cannot require a remembrance to recall these things to your recollection, nor arguments to enforce the the kingdom which is united can command virtuous liberty; but divided against itself it cannot stand.

The idea of an extension of the right of suffrage to Catholics has been denominated the dream of enthusiasm; an innovation on the constitution; and an experiment in politics. But is general toleration the characteristic of irrational zeal; or an oblivion of religious distinctions the test of enthusiasm. Can that be to innovate on the constitution which restores the rights of citizens to men who first created the constitution, and afterwards, when impaired, laboured with success to restore it? Was it not *more like an experiment in politics* to limit the rights of citizenship for a hundred years past to those very

very decided a minority of the inhabitants of this kingdom as the Protestants? And how has the experiment succeeded? Is even that minority free?—No, your efforts for a reformation evince the galling of your fetters.

Has it never occurred to the opponents of the Catholics, that an inattention to their interests, and a rejection of their friendship, may naturally create in them a distaste to our party; and that a politic administration, by well-timed overtures, might possibly induce them to declare against our projects, and to pledge themselves to government to counteract a reform. If any measure so fatal could be accomplished by the oligarchy, there would be at once a declaration of nine-tenths of the people of Ireland against the favourite measure of the freeholders and volunteers.

Let it be granted that the Protestant army of the people restored the independence of the Irish legislature: but when that demand was made on Britain, it was vehemently seconded by the aristocracy itself, because that body composes the two Houses of Parliament, and its *immediate interest* and consequence, therefore, was more at stake than that of the commonalty at large, who, however they might imagine they elected the Commons, had, in effect, very little concern in their returns. But what is your object now? It is a demand upon that very aristocracy to relinquish their assumed privileges, by restoring the right of election to the people; this they have already peremptorily refused, and the denial is abetted by the minister of Great-Britain. Another ally is therefore necessary; and where will you naturally turn your eyes, but towards your suffering brethren and peaceful fellow-subjects, who, like yourselves, feel captivity, and would willingly, with you, break their bondage, and be free.

Protestant America receives liberty by the interposition of the Catholic French; and Catholic Portugal selects Great-Britain as an ally from among the kingdoms of Europe: and is it credible or possible that the same good

policy and mutual convenience will not aid natural affection in inducing the Irish Catholic to unite with his Protestant neighbour in guarding the soil, extending the commerce, and preserving the liberties of an island, in which both shall have an equal participation; which equally contains their dearest stakes, and which is separated by the ocean, that most permanent boundary of nations, from an intimate union with any other kingdom? But no such prospect opens on Ireland! over whose devoted land the demon of despotism in earliest ages pronounced, "You shall ever be a feudatory to the nations that surround you; not by your inferior courage, abilities, or riches, but by domestic jealousy, and intestine divisions;" and such a prophecy we seem determined to fulfil, declining to embrace the only measure that shall at once expand us from a province to a kingdom. In former ages the policy of France raised and cherished intestine discord in Britain, till the treachery was seen through, and prosperity followed union. But we aid our enemies in their favourite object, and light the torch for our own conflagration.

As the American league with the French monarch afforded to men desirous of saving appearances among their countrymen, but who did not feel the genuine flame of liberty, a plausible pretext to desert her standard, so might the Catholic question hold out at present a very commodious retreat. I trust there are none such, and I do not any where apply it, because I have neither inclination nor interest to calumniate any man; and because I feel too high a veneration for the stock of public virtue among us, rashly to impeach or diminish the store: the most truly virtuous are liable to prejudice; and men slow to be persuaded are most firm and constant after conviction. For myself, having no private views of aggrandizement, present or remote, which I am to accomplish by the aid of any parliamentary party, I must value the coincidence of sentiment of all individuals there, only as it accords with my conviction and sense of duty; and

acting in the House of Commons by a delegated trust, I shall take no step in so important an affair without the instructions or concurrence of my constituents. But, as an unambitious individual, I shall, with modest firmness, adhere to the sentiment that dictates

this address, though it should become the most unpopular of opinions.

I am, with great respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most faithful humble servant,

W. T. JONES.

Lisburn, Aug. 14, 1784.

(To be continued.)

C H E M I S T R Y.

EXPERIMENTS ON AIR, BY HENRY CAVENDISH, ESQ. F. R. S. AND S. A.

Read January 15, 1784.

(Continued from page 260.)

IN a paper lately read before the Society, Mr. WATT supposed water to consist of dephlogisticated air and pure phlogiston *deprived of part of their latent heat*. Mr. Cavendish takes no notice of the latter circumstance, because he thinks it more likely that there is no such thing as elementary heat, and because saying so in this instance, without using similar expressions in speaking of other chemical unions, of which there are very few that are not attended with some increase or diminution of heat, would lead to false ideas.

There is the utmost reason to think, that dephlogisticated and phlogisticated air, as M. LAVOISIER and SCHEELE suppose, are quite distinct substances, and not differing only in their degree of phlogistication; and that common air is a mixture of the two; for if the dephlogisticated air is pretty pure, almost the whole of it loses its elasticity by phlogistication, and, as appears by the foregoing experiments, is turned into water, instead of being converted into phlogisticated air. In most of the foregoing experiments, at least $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the whole was turned into water; and by treating some dephlogisticated air with liver of sulphur, Mr. Cavendish has reduced it to less than $\frac{1}{10}$ th of its original bulk. The standard of this air was 4.8, and consequently the standard of perfectly pure dephlogisticated air should be very nearly 5, which is a confirmation of the foregoing opinion; for if the standard

of pure dephlogisticated air is 5, common air must, according to this opinion, contain one-fifth of it, and therefore, ought to lose one-fifth of its bulk by phlogistication, which is what it is actually found to lose.

There seemed great reason to think, from Dr. PRIESTLEY's experiments, that both the nitrous and vitriolic acids were convertible into dephlogisticated air, as that air is procured in the greatest quantity from substances containing those acids, especially the former. The foregoing experiments, however, seem to shew that no part of the acid is converted into dephlogisticated air, and that their use in preparing it is owing only to the great power which they possess of depriving bodies of their phlogiston. A strong confirmation of this is, that red precipitate, which is one of the substances yielding dephlogisticated air in the greatest quantity, and which is prepared by means of the nitrous acid, contains in reality no acid. This was found by grinding 400 grains of it with spirits of sal ammoniac, and keeping them together for some days in a bottle, taking care to shake them frequently. The red colour of the precipitate was rendered pale, but not entirely destroyed; being then washed with water and filtered, the clear liquor yielded on evaporation not the least ammoniacal salt.

It is natural to think, that if any nitrous acid had been contained in the red precipitate, it would have united to the volatile alkali, and have formed ammoniacal

ammoniacal nitre, and would have been perceived on evaporation; but in order to determine more certainly whether this would be the case, some of the same solution of quicksilver from which the red precipitate was prepared was dried with a less heat, so that it acquired only an orange colour, and the same quantity of it was treated with volatile alkali as before. It immediately caused an effervescence, changed the colour to grey, and yielded 52 grains of ammoniacal nitre. Hence Mr. Cavendish concludes, that the red precipitate contains no nitrous acid; consequently, that in procuring dephlogisticated air from it, no acid is converted into air; and by analogy that no such change is produced in procuring it from any other substance.

He next considers in what manner these acids act in producing dephlogisticated air. The way in which the nitrous acid acts, in the production of it from red precipitate, he thinks to be as follows: On distilling the mixture of quicksilver and spirit of nitre, the acid comes over, loaded with phlogiston, in the form of nitrous vapour, and continues to do so till the remaining matter acquires its full red colour, by which time all the nitrous acid is driven over, but some of the watery part still remains behind, and adheres strongly to the quicksilver; so that the red precipitate may be considered, either as quicksilver deprived of part of its phlogiston, and united to a certain portion of water, or as quicksilver united to dephlogisticated air; after which, on further increasing the heat, the water in it rises deprived of its phlogiston, that is, in the form of dephlogisticated air, and at the same time the quicksilver distils over in its metallic form.

In procuring dephlogisticated air from nitre, the acid acts in a different manner, as, upon heating the nitre and-hot the dephlogisticated air rises mixed with a little nitrous acid, and

at the same time the acid remaining in the nitre becomes very much phlogisticated; which shews that the acid absorbs phlogiston from the water in the nitre, and becomes phlogisticated, while the water is thereby turned into dephlogisticated air. On distilling 3155 grains of nitre in an unglazed earthen retort, it yielded 256,000 grain measures of dephlogisticated air*, the standard of different parts of which varied from 3 to 3,65, but at a medium was 3,35. The matter remaining in the retort dissolved readily in water, and tasted alkaline and caustic. On adding diluted spirit of nitre to the solution, strong red fumes were produced; a sign that the acid in it was very much phlogisticated, as no fumes whatever would have been produced on adding the same acid to a solution of common nitre; that part of the solution also which was supersaturated with acid became blue; a colour which the diluted nitrous acid is known to assume when much phlogisticated. The solution, when saturated with this acid, lost its alkaline and caustic taste, but yet tasted very different from true nitre, seeming as if it had been mixed with sea-salt, and also required much less water to dissolve it; but on exposing it for some days to the air, and adding fresh acid as fast as by the flying off of the fumes the alkali predominated, it became true nitre, unmixed, as far as could be perceived, with any other salt,

Hence it appears, that there is a considerable difference in the manner in which the acid acts in the production of dephlogisticated air from red precipitate and from nitre; in the former case the acid comes over first, leaving the remaining substance deprived of part of its phlogiston; in the latter the dephlogisticated air comes first, leaving the acid loaded with the phlogiston of the water from which it was formed.

Dephlogisticated air seems to be produced from turbit mineral nearly in the same manner as from red precipitate,

* This is, about eighty-one grain measures from one grain of nitre; and the weight of the dephlogisticated air, supposing it 800 times lighter than water, is one tenth of that of the nitre. In probability it would have yielded a much greater quantity of air, if a greater heat had been applied.

† This phlogistication of the acid in nitre by heat has been observed by Mr. Scheele; see his experiments on Air and Fire, p. 45. English translation.

use, and in all probability the vitriolic acid acts in the same manner in the production of dephlogisticated air from alum, as the nitrous does in producing it from nitre.

There is another way by which dephlogisticated air has been found to be produced in great quantities, namely, the growth of vegetables exposed to the sun or day-light; the rationale of which, in all probability, is, that plants, when assisted by the light, deprive part of the water sucked up by their roots of its phlogiston, and turn it into dephlogisticated air, while the phlogiston unites to, and forms part of, the substance of the plant.

In support of this hypothesis, Mr. Cavendish adduces several circumstances, particularly some observations of Mr. SENEBIER, to shew that light has a remarkable power in enabling one body to absorb phlogiston from another.

Vegetables, he thinks, consist almost entirely of fixed and phlogisticated air, united to a large proportion of phlogiston and some water, since by burning in the open air, in which their phlogiston unites to the dephlogisticated part of the atmosphere, and forms water, they seem to be reduced almost entirely to water and those two kinds of air. Now, plants growing in water without earth can receive nourishment only from the water and air, and must, therefore, in all probability, absorb their phlogiston from the water. It is known also that plants growing in the dark do not thrive well, and grow in a very different manner from what they do when exposed to the light.

Hence it seems likely that the use of light, in promoting the growth of plants and the production of dephlogisticated air from them, is, that it enables them to absorb phlogiston from the water. To this it may perhaps be objected; that though plants do not thrive well in the dark, yet they do grow, and should, therefore, according to this hypothesis, absorb water from the atmosphere, and yield dephlogisticated air, which they have not been found to do. But it remains to be shewn that plants growing in the

ark, in water alone, will increase in

size, without yielding dephlogisticated air.

There are several memoirs of M. LAVOISIER, published by the Academy of Sciences, in which he entirely discards phlogiston, and explains those phenomena which have been usually attributed to the loss or attraction of that substance, by the absorption or expansion of dephlogisticated air. Mr. Cavendish shews how his experiments may be explained on this principle, and assigns his reasons for having adhered to that which is commonly received.

Remarks on Mr. Cavendish's Experiments on Air. In a Letter from Richard Kirwan, Esq. F. R. S. to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. F. R. S.

Read Feb. 5, 1784.

As some of Mr. Cavendish's deductions in the above paper are contrary to those laid before the Society by Mr. Kirwan about two years ago, Mr. Kirwan in this letter combats Mr. Cavendish's hypothesis, and supports his own by much acute reasoning and a multitude of arguments, drawn from his own experiments, and the observations of the most eminent chemists and inquirers into the nature and properties of air.

In a paper read in April, 1782, Mr. Kirwan attributed the diminution of respirable air, observed in common phlogistic processes, to the generation and absorption of fixed air, which, he observes, is now known to be an acid, and capable of being absorbed by several substances. That fixed air was some how or other produced in phlogistic processes, either by *separation* or *composition*, he took for granted, from the numerous experiments of Doctor Priestley; and among these he selected, as least liable to objection, the calcination of metals, the decomposition of nitrous by mixture with respirable air, the phlogistication of respirable air by the electric spark, and, lastly, that effected by amalgamation. In each of these instances Mr. Cavendish is of opinion that the diminution of respirable air is owing to the production of water, which, according to him, is formed by the union of the phlogiston,

disengaged in those processes, with the dephlogisticated part of common air; and that fixed air is never produced in phlogistic processes, except some animal or vegetable substance is concerned in the operation, from whose decomposition it may arise. He then proceeds to elucidate to which of these causes the diminution of respirable air is to be attributed.

Of the Calcination of Metals.

Mr. Kirwan attributes the diminution of air by the calcination of metals to the conversion of the dephlogisticated part of common air into fixed air, by reason of its union with the phlogiston of the metal, because he finds it acknowledged on all hands that the calces of all the base metals yield fixed air, when sufficiently heated. Mr. Cavendish allows the fact in general, but ascribes the fixed air found in them to their long exposure to the atmosphere, in which, he says, fixed air pre-exists; but that it exists in common air in any quantity worth attending to, or is extracted from it in any degree, Mr. Kirwan denies, and from a variety of facts too long to be extracted and which cannot be abridged, concludes that the quantity of fixed air contained in the atmosphere is absolutely inappreciable.

Secondly, supposing the atmosphere to contain a very small quantity of fixed air, yet Mr. Kirwan does not think it can be inferred that metals, during their calcination, extract any, because he does not find that lime exposed to red heat ever so long extracts any, though it is formed by a calcination in open air, which lasts at least as long as that of any metal; neither does precipitate *per se* attract any, though its calcination lasts several months; nor does this proceed from the want of affinity, for if a saturate solution of mercury in any of the acids be precipitated by a mild vegetable alkali, very little effervescence is perceived, and the precipitate weighs much more than the quantity of mercury employed, and this increase of weight he afterwards shews arises in part from the fixed air absorbed.

Since then metals may be calcined

LOND. MAG. Nov. 1784.

in close vessels, since they then absorb one fourth part of the common air to which they are exposed, since all metallic calces, except that of mercury, which is afterwards mentioned, yield fixed air, since common air contains scarce any fixed air, is it not apparent that the fixed air thus found was generated by the very act of calcination, by the union of the phlogiston of the metal with the dephlogisticated part of the common air, since after the operation the metal is deprived of its phlogiston, and the air of its dephlogisticated part?

But Mr. Cavendish objects, that no one has extracted fixed air from metals calcined in close vessels. To which Mr. K. answers, that this further proof is difficult, and no way necessary; it is difficult, because the operation can easily be performed only on small quantities; it is unnecessary, because it differs from the operation in open air only by the quantities of the materials employed, in every other respect it is exactly the same. Since Mr. Cavendish suspects the results are different, it is incumbent on him to shew that difference; but until then, according to Sir ISAAC NEWTON's second rule, *to natural effects of the same kind the same causes are to be assigned, as far as it may be done*, that is, until experience points out some other cause.

In support of the conclusion already drawn, Mr. Kirwan adduces other arguments, and closes this head with an experiment, which he thinks decisive in favour of his opinion of the composition of fixed air. If filings of zinc be digested in a caustic fixed alkali in a gentle heat, the zinc will be dissolved with effervescence, and the alkali will be rendered in a great measure mild. But if, instead of filings of zinc, flowers of zinc be used, and treated in the same manner, there will be no solution, and the alkali will remain caustic. In the first case the effervescence arises from the production of inflammable air, which phlogisticates the common air contiguous to it, and produces fixed air, which is immediately absorbed by the alkali, and renders it mild. In the second case,

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no inflammable air is produced, the common air is not phlogisticated, and, consequently, the alkali remains caustic*. This experiment also proves that metallic calces attract fixed air more strongly than alkalies attract it; for the calces of zinc are known to contain fixed air, and yet alkalies digested with them remain caustic; and this accounts for the slight turbidity of lime-water when metals are calcined over it; for as soon as the phlogiston is disengaged from the metal, and before it has absorbed the whole quantity of fire requisite to throw it into the form of inflammable air, it meets with the dephlogisticated part of the common air on the surface of the metal, and there forms fixed air, which is instantly absorbed by the calx with which it is in contact, so that it is not to be wondered that it does not unite to the lime from which it is distant.

Of the Decomposition of Nitrous Air by Mixture with Common Air.

As soon as Mr. Kirwan had heard Mr. Cavendish's paper read, he set about trying whether lime would be precipitated from lime-water during the process, which before he had taken for granted, from the repeated experiments of Dr. Priestley; and, in effect, when he made the experiment with nitrous air, prepared and confined by the water of his tub, he found that lime-water admitted to it instantly precipitated. But having received the nitrous air over lime-water, as directed by Mr. Cavendish, he did not perceive the least milkiness after admitting common air, and after twelve hours, on breathing into the water, an evident milkiness ensued. Yet he does not think the failure of this experiment at all conclusive against the production of fixed air on this occasion, because the quantity of fixed air is so small, that it may well be supposed to unite to the nitrous selenite formed in the lime-water.—It is well known that a small quantity of fixed air is capable of uniting to all neutral salts; but to try whether nitrous selenite would attract any, Mr. Kirwan made a solution of chalk in nitrous acid, which, when

saturated, weighed 384,25 grains; but, being exposed to the air for a few hours, it weighed 382,25. He afterwards took a very dilute nitrous acid, in which an acid taste was barely perceptible, and impregnated it with a very small proportion of fixed air, and then let fall a few drops of it into lime-water; not the smallest cloud was perceived, and yet, on breathing into it afterwards, it became milky in a few seconds; so that this experiment is perfectly analogous to that in which nitrous and common air were mixed.

But if nitrous and common air be mixed over dry mercury, the result is entirely adverse to the opinion of Mr. Cavendish, and favourable to Mr. Kirwan's; for in this case the common air is not at all diminished until it is admitted to it, and the mixture, after a few minutes, and then the diminution is nearly the same as if the mixture were made over water. Then on mixing two cubic inches of common air with one of nitrous air, they occupied the space of two inches and one-eighth, and the surface of the mercury was immediately calcined, which shews that the inch of nitrous air was decomposed, and produced nitrous acid; but the common air was undiminished; and the one eighth of an inch over and above the two inches of common air proceeded from the addition of new nitrous air, formed by the corrosion of the surface of the mercury.

Of the Diminution of Common Air by the Electric Spark.

Of all the instances of the artificial production of fixed air by the union of phlogiston with the dephlogisticated part of common air, there is none perhaps so convincing as that exhibited by taking the electric spark through common air, over a solution of lime or lime-water; for the common air is diminished one-fourth, the liquor reddened, and the lime-water precipitated.

Mr. Cavendish indeed attributes the redness of the liquor to fixed air; but he thinks it proceeds from a decomposition of some part of the vegetable juice, as all vegetable juices contain fixed

* See Mr. Lavoisier's Experiments on Zinc. Mem. Par. 1777, p. 7 & 8.

fixed air. Yet that such a decomposition does not take place, Mr. K. thinks may be inferred from the following reasons: first, if the electric spark be taken through phlogisticated or inflammable air confined by litmus, no redness is produced, the air not being in the least diminished; and, 2dly, if the litmus were decomposed, inflammable air should be produced as well as fixed air; and then there should be an addition of bulk, instead of a diminution; but what sets the origin of the fixed air from the phlogistication of the common air beyond all doubt is, that if lime-water be used instead of litmus, the diminution is the same, and the lime is precipitated. Here Mr. Ca-

vendish says, the fixed air proceeds either from *some dirt in the tube*; a supposition, which, being neither necessary nor probable, is not admissible; or else from *some combustible matter in the lime*; but lime contains no combustible matter, except perhaps phlogiston, which cannot produce fixed air but by uniting to the common air, according to Mr. K.'s supposition; but it is much more probable, that the diminution does not arise from any phlogiston in the lime, as it is exactly the same whether lime-water be used or not; and the lime does not appear to be in the least altered, and in fact contains scarce any phlogiston.

(To be continued.)

BIOGRAPHY.

THE LIFE OF DR. JOHN CAMPBELL, LL.D*.

JOHN CAMPBELL, an eminent historical, biographical, and political writer of the present century, was a native of that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, and born in the city of Edinburgh, on the 8th of March, 1707-8. His father was Robert Campbell, of Glenlyon, Esq. and captain of horse in a regiment commanded by the then Earl of Hyndford; and his mother, Elizabeth, was the daughter of ——— Smith, Esq. of Windsor, in Berkshire. Our author was their fourth son, and at the age of five years he was brought by Mrs. Campbell to Windsor, from Scotland, which country he never saw afterwards. It was at Windsor that he is supposed to have received the first principles of his education, under the direction and patronage of his uncle ——— Smith, Esq. of that place. At a proper age he was placed out as a clerk to an attorney, being intended for the law; but whether it was that his genius could not be confined to that dry study, or to whatever causes besides it might be owing, it is certain that he did not pursue the line of his original designation: neither did he engage in any other particular profession, unless that of an author should be considered in

this light. One thing we are sure of, that he did not spend his time in idleness and dissipation, but in such a close application to the acquisition of knowledge of various kinds, as soon enabled him to appear with great advantage in the literary world. What smaller pieces might be written by Mr. Campbell in the early part of his life we are not capable of ascertaining; but we know that in 1736, before he had completed his thirtieth year, he gave to the public, in two volumes folio, "The Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough; comprehending the History of both those illustrious Persons to the Time of their Decease." This performance was enriched with maps, plans, and cuts by the best hands, and particularly by the ingenious Claude du Bosc. The reputation hence acquired by our author occasioned him soon after to be solicited to take a part in the "Ancient Universal History," a work of great merit as well as magnitude, though drawn up with something of that inequality which is almost unavoidable, when a number of persons are engaged in carrying on the same undertaking. This history was published at first, we believe, periodically; and five volumes of

it in folio were completed in 1740. The sixth volume was finished in 1742, and the seventh in 1744. A second edition of it, in octavo, began to be published in 1747, and was carried on monthly, with uncommon success, till the whole was concluded in twenty volumes. For what parts of it the republic of letters was more immediately indebted to Mr. Campbell it is not in our power to determine, excepting that he is understood to have been the writer of the Cosmology, which affords a distinguished proof of his extensive acquaintance with the systems of the ancient philosophers. Whilst our author was employed in this capital work, he found leisure to entertain the world with other productions. In 1739 he published "The Travels and Adventures of Edward Brown, Esq." a book that was so well received as to call for another edition. In the same year appeared his "Memoirs of the Bashaw Duke de Ripperda," which were reprinted with improvements in 1740. These memoirs were followed in 1741 by the "Concise History of Spanish America," a second edition of which, if we recollect aright, came out in 1756. In 1742 he was the author of "A Letter to a Friend in the Country, on the publication of Thurloe's State Papers," giving an account of their discovery, importance, and utility. The same year was distinguished by the appearance of the first and second volumes of his "Lives of the English Admirals, and other eminent British Seamen." The two remaining volumes were completed in 1744; and the whole not long after was translated into German. This, we believe, was the first of Mr. Campbell's works to which he prefixed his name; and, indeed, he had no reason to be ashamed of so doing, for it is a performance of great and acknowledged merit. The good reception it met with was evinced in its passing through three editions in his own life-time; and a fourth hath lately been given to the public, under the inspection of Dr. Berkenhout. When our author had finished the third edition, which is more correct and complete than the former ones, he thus

wrote to his ingenious and worthy friend, the Reverend Mr. Hall: "I am certain the Lives of the Admirals cost me a great deal of trouble; and I can with great veracity affirm, that they contain nothing but my real sentiments, arising from as strict an enquiry into the matters which they relate as was in my power." In 1743 he published a very curious and entertaining pamphlet, called "Hermippus revived;" a second edition of which, much improved and enlarged, came out in 1749, under the following title: "Hermippus Redivivus: or, the Stage's Triumph over old Age and the Grave. Wherein a Method is laid down for prolonging the Life and Vigour of Man. Including a Commentary upon an ancient Inscription, in which this great Secret is revealed; supported by numerous Authorities. The whole interspersed with a great Variety of remarkable and well attested Relations." This extraordinary tract had its origin in a foreign publication; but it was wrought up to perfection by the additional ingenuity and learning of Mr. Campbell, and was founded on the following inscription, said to be preserved in Reimetus's Supplement to Gruter.

ÆSCULAPIO ET SANITATI
L. CLODIUS HERMIPPUS
QUI VIXIT ANNOS CXV. DIES V.
PUELLARUM ANHELITU,
QUOD ETIAM POST MORTEM
EJUS
NON PARUM MIRANTUR PHYSICI.
JAM POSTERI SIC VITAM DUCITE.

From the circumstance here mentioned, which is represented as having been the means of prolonging the life of Hermippus to so great an age, the author raises an hypothesis, and supports it in an admirable strain of grave irony, concerning the salutary nature of the breath of young persons, especially girls and young women. Besides this, he digresses largely concerning the hermetic philosophers, and their universal medicine; and relates a variety of stories concerning them, which are excellently calculated, not only to amuse his readers, but almost to deceive those who are not sufficiently aware of his intention, and whose judgments are not matured. The writer of this article

article well remembers, that, having read the "*Hermippus Redivivus*" in his youth, such an impression was made by it upon his imagination, that though his understanding was not convinced, or his belief engaged, by the reasonings and facts contained in it, he seemed for two or three days to be in a kind of Fairy-land. Dr. Mackenzie, a physician at Worcester, and the author of a Treatise on Health, is said to have reviewed Mr. Campbell's book in a ferocious light; and to have been so far influenced by it, that he went and lived some time at a female boarding-school, for the benefit of receiving the salutary effects arising from the breath of the young ladies. Mr. Thicknesse, in a late performance, hath gravely adopted the system of the "*Hermippus Redivivus*." It had been asserted that Mons. Bayle alone possessed the faculty of treating at large upon a difficult subject, without discovering to which side his own sentiments leaned, and that his acquaintance with uncommon books extended farther than that of any other man. The *Hermippus* was an essay to shew that such a mode of writing, and such a species of literature, were not confined to Mons. Bayle. This, as our author himself long afterwards informed Mr. Hall, was the true key to the book. In 1756 a translation of it into Italian was published at Leghorn; in the introductory preface to which high commendations are bestowed upon the *Hermippus Redivivus*.

The smaller pieces written by Mr. Campbell were only an occasional amusement to him, and never interrupted the course of the great works in which he was engaged. In 1744 he gave to the public, in two volumes folio, his *Voyages and Travels*, on Dr. Harris's plan, being a very distinguished improvement of that gentleman's collection, which had appeared in 1705. So well was this publication of our author received, that a new edition was soon called for, which came out in numbers, and was finished in 1749. The work contains all the circumnavigators, from the time of Columbus to Lord Anson; a complete History of the East-Indies; historical Details of the

several Attempts made for the Discovery of the North-east and North-west Passages; the Commercial History of Corea and Japan; the Russian Discoveries by Land and Sea; a distinct Account of the Spanish, Portuguese, British, French, Dutch, and Danish Settlements in America; with other Pieces not to be found in any former Collection. The whole was conducted with eminent skill and judgment, and the preface is acknowledged to be a master-piece of composition and information. The time and care employed by Mr. Campbell in this important undertaking did not prevent his engaging in another great work, with regard to which we have reason to record his learned labours with particular pleasure. The work we mean is the *Biographia Britannica*, which began to be published in weekly numbers in 1745, and the first volume of which was completed in 1746, as was the second in 1748. By one of those revolutions to which the best designs are subject, the public attention to the *Biographia* seemed to flag, when about two volumes had been printed: but this attention was soon revived by the very high encomium that was passed upon it by Mr. Gilbert West, at the close of his poem on Education; from which time the undertaking was carried on with increasing reputation and success. We need not say, that its reputation and success were greatly owing to our author. It is no disparagement to the abilities and learning of his coadjutors to assert, that his articles constitute the prime merit of the four volumes through which they extend. He was not satisfied with giving a cold narration of the personal circumstances relative to the eminent men whose lives he drew up, but was ambitious of entering into such a copious and critical discussion of their actions or writings as should render the *Biographia Britannica* a most valuable repository of historical and literary knowledge. This end he has admirably accomplished, and herein hath left an excellent example to his successors. We have formerly mentioned that he received the thanks of John, the fifth Earl of Orrery,

"in the name of all the Boyles, for the honour he had done to them, and to his own judgment, by placing the family in such a light as to give a spirit of emulation to those who were hereafter to inherit the title." The ingenious Mr. Walpole, speaking of the Campbells, Earls of Argyll, adds, "It is totally unnecessary for me to enter into their characters, that task having been so fully performed by one who wears the honour of their name, and who, it is no compliment to say, is one of the ablest and most beautiful writers of this country." The like encomium might be extended to many other articles, several of which are so uniformly complete, and so highly finished, that it is difficult to ascertain where the preference ought to be given. Were we, however, to select any single life from the rest, we should say, that the account of Roger Bacon alone would be sufficient to procure for our author no small degree of reputation. One thing by which he is peculiarly distinguished, is the candour displayed by him with respect to those persons from whom he most differed in religious and political opinions. After he had written the lives of the Calemics, he was waited upon by the Reverend Mr. Edmund Calamy, to thank him for those articles, and especially for the justice done to his great grandfather, the first divine of that family. Mr. Calamy was even surprised to find that Mr. Campbell was a member of the church of England; and still more so, when he learned that our biographer had undertaken the articles of Mr. Baxter and Dr. Conant, on purpose to prevent their falling into hands that might not equally be disposed to pay the testimony due to their respective merits. Indeed, our author has been charged with an excess of candour in some of the accounts given in the Biographia. But if, in a few instances, there should appear to be any ground for this charge, it ought to be remembered, that his error never proceeded from any intention to flatter or deceive, but from the amiable benevolence of his heart, and from his readiness to discern, and to acknowledge the talents and the worthiness of

men who were of the most opposite principles and parties. It ought also to be remembered, that his candour was not unfrequently the result of superior knowledge; and that it led him into disquisitions which tended to throw new lights on characters and actions.

When the late Mr. Robert Dodsley formed the design of that useful book, "The Preceptor," which appeared in 1748, Mr. Campbell was one of the ingenious gentlemen applied to to assist in the undertaking; and the parts written by him were the Introduction to Chronology, and the Discourse of Trade and Commerce, both of which displayed an extensive fund of knowledge upon these subjects. In 1750 he published the first separate edition of his "Present State of Europe;" a work which had been originally begun in 1746, in the "Museum," a very valuable periodical performance, printed for Mr. Dodsley. There is no production of our author's that has met with a better reception. It has gone through six editions, and hath it deserved this encouragement; for it is not easy to find a book which in such a moderate compass, contains much historical and political information. The perspicuity, the good sense, and the sagacity with which it is written will ever command attention and admiration, even though some of Mr. Campbell's conjectures and reasonings concerning the future views and interests of the European powers should happen to be overturned by the surprising revolutions in the politics of the world. In such high estimation was "The present State of Europe" held abroad, that the Count de Gisors, one of the most amiable young noblemen of his time, and only son to the Marshal Duke de Belfleuse, learned English, when at Copenhagen, in order to be able to read it. The next great undertaking which called for the exertion of our author's abilities and learning, was "The Modern Universal History." This extensive work was published from time to time in detached parts, till it amounted to seven volumes folio; and a second edition of

it in octavo began to make its appearance in 1759. The parts of it written by Mr. Campbell were the Histories of the Portuguese, Dutch, Spanish, French, Swedish, Danish, and Ostend Settlements in the East-Indies; and the Histories of the Kingdoms of Spain, Portugal, Algarve, Navarre, and that of France, from Clovis to the year 1756. It may, without controversy, be asserted, that these parts of "The Modern Universal History" must be reckoned among some of its brightest ornaments. As our author had thus distinguished himself in the literary world, the degree of LL. D. was very properly and honourably conferred upon him, on the 18th of June, 1754, by the University of Glasgow. His last grand work was "A political Survey of Britain: being a Series of Reflections on the Situation, Lands, Inhabitants, Revenues, Colonies, and Commerce of this island. Intended to shew, that they have not as yet approached near the summit of improvement, but that it will afford employment to many generations, before they push to their utmost extent the natural advantages of Great-Britain." This work, which was published in 1774, in two volumes royal quarto, cost Dr. Campbell many years of attention, study, and labour. As it was his last, so it seems to have been his favourite production, upon which he intended to erect a durable monument of his sincere and ardent love to his country. A more truly patriotic publication never appeared in the English language. The variety of information it contains is prodigious; and there is no book that better deserves the close and constant study of the politician, the legislator, the gentleman, the merchant, the manufacturer; in short, of every one who has it in any degree in his power to promote the interest and welfare of Great-Britain. An assiduous pursuit of the numerous hints and plans of improvement suggested by our worthy author would, perhaps, be the only effectual method of preserving and continuing the prosperity of this island, amidst that combination of enemies and misfortunes with which she is at present

surrounded. As the "Political Survey" is so excellent both in its design and execution, it is not surprising that Dr. Campbell should receive the highest testimonies in commendation of it, and that it should engage him in a very extensive correspondence. The correspondence occasioned by it was, indeed, so great, that, in a letter to Mr. Hall, dated July 21, 1774, he informed his friend, that it had absorbed a ream of paper; and that he was about to begin upon another ream, which would probably share the same fate.

In the account which has been given of Dr. Campbell's writings, we have mentioned some of the encomiums that have been passed upon his literary merit. Several others might be added; but we shall content ourselves with producing one or two that happen to be at hand. Dr. Smollet, when doing justice to the eminent writers who adorned the reign of King George the Second, says, "Nor let us forget the merit conspicuous in the works of Campbell, remarkable for candour, intelligence, and precision." The author of the "Account of the European Settlements in America," which common fame ascribes to a gentleman of the most distinguished abilities and character, concludes his preface with the following passage: "Having spoken perhaps a little too hardly of my materials, I must except the assistance I have had from the judicious collection called Harris's Voyages. There are not many finer pieces than the History of Brazil in that collection. The light in which the author sets the events in that history is fine and instructive; an uncommon spirit prevails through it; and his remarks are every where striking and deep. The little sketch I have given in the part of Portuguese America, if it has any merit, is entirely due to that original."—"Where I differ from him in any respect, it is with deference to the judgement of a writer, to whom this nation is much obliged, for endeavouring every where, with so much good sense and eloquence, to rouse that spirit of generous enterprise, that can alone make any nation powerful or glorious." Dr. Campbell's reputation

tion was not confined to his own country, but extended to the remotest parts of Europe. As a striking instance of this, we may mention, that in the spring of the year 1774 the Empress of Russia was pleased to honour him with the present of her picture, drawn in the robes worn in that country in the days of John Basilowitz, Grand Duke of Muscovy, who was contemporary with Queen Elisabeth. To manifest the Doctor's sense of her Imperial Majesty's goodness, a set of the "Political Survey of Britain," bound in Morocco, highly ornamented, and accompanied with a letter descriptive of the triumphs and felicities of her reign, was forwarded to St. Petersburg, and conveyed into the hands of that great princess, by Prince Gregorio Orloff, who had resided some months in this kingdom. The Empress's picture, since the death of our author, hath been presented by his widow to Lord Macartney.

Let us now advert a little to Dr. Campbell's personal history. On the 23d of May, 1736, he married Elisabeth, daughter of Benjamin Vobe, of Leominster, in the county of Hereford, gentleman, with which lady he lived nearly forty years in the greatest conjugal harmony and happiness. So wholly did he dedicate his time to books, that he seldom went abroad: but to relieve himself, as much as possible, from the inconveniencies incident to a sedentary life, it was his custom, when the weather would admit, to walk in his garden; or, otherwise, in some room of his house, by way of exercise. By this method, united with the strictest temperance in eating, and an equal abstemiousness in drinking, he enjoyed a good state of health, though his constitution was delicate. His domestic manner of living did not preclude him from a very extensive and honourable acquaintance. His house, especially on a Sunday evening, was the resort of the most distinguished persons of all ranks, and particularly of such as had rendered themselves eminent by their knowledge, or love of literature. He received foreigners, who were fond of learning, with an

affability and kindness which excited in them the highest respect and veneration; and his instructive and cheerful conversation made him the delight of his friends in general. On the 5th of March, 1765, Dr. Campbell was appointed his Majesty's agent for the province of Georgia, in North America, which employment he held till his decease. His last illness was a decline, the consequence of a life devoted to severe study, and which resisted every attempt for his relief that the most skilful in the medical science could devise. By this illness he was carried off, at his house in Queen's-square, Ormond-street, on the 28th of December, 1775, when he had nearly completed the sixty-eighth year of his age. His end was tranquil and easy, and he preserved the full use of all his faculties to the latest moment of his life. On the 4th of January following his decease he was interred in the New Burying Ground, behind the Foundling Hospital, belonging to the parish of St. George the Martyr, where a monument, with a plain and modest inscription, hath been erected to his memory. Dr. Campbell had by his lady seven children, one of whom only survived him, Anne, who, on the 22d of August, 1763, married John Grant Esq. of Lovat, near Inverness, in North-Britain, then captain in the fifty-eighth regiment of foot, and lately his Majesty's commissary and paymaster of the royal artillery at New York. Mrs. Grant, who was a woman of excellent understanding and taste, which had been cultivated under her father's eye, and who was possessed of the most amiable virtues, died at New York, on the 2d of July, 1778, in the thirty-seventh year of her age. Mr. Grant, returning some time after to England, departed this life at Kensington, in the month of November, 1780. Three children left by Mr. and Mrs. Grant are now under the care of their worthy grandmother, the Doctor's widow, and are her only remaining consolation.

Dr. Campbell's literary knowledge was by no means confined to the subjects on which he wrote, particularly

treated as an author. He was well acquainted with the mathematics, and had read much in medicine. It hath been with great reason believed, that if he had dedicated his studies to the last science, he would have made a very conspicuous figure in the physical profession. He was eminently versed in the different parts of sacred literature; and his acquaintance with the languages extended not only to the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin among the ancient, and to the French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch, among the modern; but, likewise, to the oriental tongues. He was particularly fond of the Greek language. His attainment of such a variety of knowledge was exceedingly assisted by a memory surprisingly retentive, and which, indeed, astonished every person with whom he was conversant. A striking instance of this hath been given by the Honourable Mr. Daines Barrington, in his tract, entitled "The Probability of reaching the North Pole discussed*." In communicating his ideas, our author had an uncommon readiness and facility; and the style of his works, which had been formed upon the model of that of the celebrated Bishop Sprat, was perspicuous, easy, flowing, and harmonious. Should it be thought that it is sometimes rather too diffusive, it will, notwithstanding, indubitably be allowed, that it is in general very elegant and beautiful.

To all these accomplishments of the understanding Dr. Campbell joined the more important virtues of a moral and pious character. His disposition was gentle and humane, and his manners kind and obliging. He was the tenderest of husbands, a most indulgent parent, a kind master, a firm and sincere

friend. To his great Creator he paid the constant and ardent tribute of devotion, duty, and reverence; and in his correspondences he shewed that a sense of piety was always nearest his heart.

"We cannot (said he, in a letter to Mr. Hall) too much insist on the necessity of religion, not only as securing our happiness hereafter, but as the only safe and certain rule of life, and ten thousand times preferable to the modern notions of philosophy and ties of honour. I may with great truth say, that the church catechism is a much better system of morals than Tully's Offices. There are many fine things in these, and in the works of Seneca; but, in my judgement, none that equal either in spirit or composition some of the collects in our liturgy." On another occasion he wrote to the same friend, that he thought there was more good sense, and far better precepts for the conduct of life, in the wisdom of Solomon, and the son of Sirach, than in all the heathen sages put together; or than could be met with in Lord Bolingbroke, Mr. Hume, or Voltaire. It was our author's custom, every day, to read one or more portions of Scripture in the original, with the ancient versions and the best commentators before him; and in this way, as appears from his own occasional notes and remarks, he went through the sacred writings a number of times, with great thankfulness and advantage.

Such was Dr. Campbell as a writer and as a man. By his works he has secured not only a lasting reputation, but rendered himself highly beneficial to the public; and by his virtues he became prepared for that happy immortality which awaits all the genuine followers of goodness.

* The instance mentioned by Mr. Barrington regards the accuracy wherewith Dr. Campbell, at the distance of thirty years, remembered the facts related to him by Dr. Daillie, concerning a voyage to the North Pole, in which the navigators, among whom was Dr. Daillie himself, went to far as to the 88th degree of north latitude; and might easily have proceeded farther, had not the captain thought himself obliged, by his duty in other respects, to return.

REFLECTION.

STERNE will be immortal when Rabelais and Cervantes are forgot—They drew their characters from the
LOND. MAG. Nov. 1784.

particular genius of the times—Sterne confined himself to nature only.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

64. QUESTION (I. July) answered by NUMERICUS, the proposer.

PUT s for the sum of the three numbers, p for half the product of the two least, and v for one of them: then will $\frac{2p}{v}$ express the other, and $s = \frac{2p}{v} + v$ the

greatest; consequently, $\frac{4p^2}{v^2} + v^2 = s^2 = \frac{4p^2}{v} - 2sv + 4p^2 + 4p + v^2$, by the ques-

tion, or $s^2 - \frac{4p^2}{v} - sv + 4p = 0$; and therefore $v = \frac{\frac{1}{2}s^2 + 2p}{2s} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}s^4 - 6s^2p + 4p^2}$.

Now, as v is to be rational, $\frac{1}{4}s^4 - 6s^2p + 4p^2$ must be so, which cannot happen unless some certain multiple of the first term (to be determined hereafter) be a square number; and this will evidently always happen when s is a square number. But s must also be a cube number by the question: let us therefore assume $s = 64$, which is both a square and a cube number, and then $4p^2 - 6p + \frac{1}{4}$ must be a square number; and, consequently, $16p^2 - 24p + 1$ must also be a square number, which is evidently impossible; because when $s = 1$, p will be less than unity, and, consequently, $16p^2 - 24p + 1$, negative. Assume, therefore, $s = 64$, the next number to unity, which is both a square and a cube; then will $\frac{1}{4}s^4 - 6s^2p + 4p^2$ be equal to $4p^2 - 24576p + 4194304$, and which must, therefore, be a square number: consequently, $p^2 - 6144p + 1048576$ must be a square number. But, by the question, p^2 or $p + 64$, must be a square number; therefore, $16384 \times p + 64 = 16384p + 1048576$ will be a square number; and the last term in each of these squares is a multiple of s and a square, the side of which is 1024, of which root the co-efficient of p in each square is a multiple, their sum or difference will, therefore, be a multiple of 1024: taking, therefore, the difference of those squares we have $p^2 - 22528p$, which is known to be equal to the product of the sum and difference of the roots of the two squares. We have, therefore, to find two numbers, which, when multiplied together, may make $p^2 - 22528p$, and have their half sum and half difference composed of the sum and difference of some multiple of p , and 1024, the root of the last term of each of the two above-mentioned squares; and which, as 22528 is

multiple of 1024, is readily done, and found to be $11p$, and $\frac{1}{11}p - 1024$. The

half sum of these is $\frac{61}{11}p - 1024$, and their half difference $\frac{60}{11}p + 1024$. Now, as p , when $s = 64$, cannot exceed 220, it is manifest that $p^2 - 6144p + 1048576$ is less than $16384p + 1048576$: and, moreover, $\frac{p}{11} - 1024$ being a negative quantity,

$\frac{60}{11}p + 1024$, the half difference, must be greater than $\frac{61}{11}p - 1024$, the half sum, and consequently is the root of the latter of these squares: we have, therefore,

$\left(\frac{60}{11}p + 1024\right)^2 = \frac{3600}{121}p^2 + \frac{122880}{11}p + 1048576 = 16384p + 1048576$, or $\frac{3600}{121}p + \frac{122880}{11} = 16384$, or $3600p + 1351680 = 1982464$, and $p = 175 \frac{49}{225}$. Con-

sequently, $v = 19 \frac{5}{9}$, or $17 \frac{23}{25}$, the two least numbers; consequently, the greatest

will be $26 \frac{118}{225}$.

75. QUESTION

65. QUESTION (II. July) not answered.

66. QUESTION (III. July) answered by Mr. THOMAS MOSS, the proposer.

Draw the lines BE, BR, BG, be, and cr, and also the tangents DG and dg, cutting the peripheries of the circles in K and k. Then, because $\angle DE$ (or $\angle DS + \angle SE$) is $= \angle DS + \angle SF$, it is manifest that $\angle DE - \angle DS = \angle SF - \angle DS$; and, by the very same method of reasoning, it is evident that $\angle de - \angle ds = \angle sf$, and

therefore (by *Euc. 36. 3*) we have $\angle DE - \angle DS (DF) \times DS = DG^2$ (DGB being a right angle, or DG a tangent to the circle SGF):

and, for the very same reason, we also have $\angle de - \angle ds (df) \times ds = dg^2$; but, since (by hypothesis) DG is $= dg$, and $DS = ds$, it is therefore evident that $DE = de$, and consequently $SE (= DE - DS = de - ds) = se$, or $SF = se$ ($\angle SE = \angle se$) = sf . Moreover (by *sim. triangles and hyp.*) we shall have

$DB : DC :: DE : DR$
 $DB : DC (:: db : dc) :: de : dr$ } ; whence (by *eq.*) it is manifest that $DR = dr$, and consequently $RS (= DS - DR = ds - dr) = rs$, and $RF (= RS + SF = rs + sf) = rf$. Q. E. D.

COROLLARY.

If CK , ck , and bg be drawn, it will then evidently appear (by *sim. triangles, &c.*) since DG is $= dg$ by *hyp.*) that DK is $= dk$.

This question was also answered by Mr. George Sanderson.

NEW QUESTIONS.

77. QUESTION I. by MATHEMATICUS, of Greenwich.*


Let there be two parallel lines, AB , CD , and suppose a spectator to be without them both at O , in the perpendicular AC produced; the height of whose eye is six feet, and AO twenty feet: then, by the principles of perspective, these parallel lines will appear to him to diverge, or widen, to a certain distance from AC , and afterwards to converge, or approach to each other. It is required to determine how far they are to be set apart, so that the distance from AC , at which the greatest apparent interval is seen, may be fifty feet.

78. QUESTION II. by ASTRONOMICUS.

It is required to determine whether the moon's horizontal diameter, or her diameter increased, on account of her altitude, ought to be used in constructing lunar eclipses according to Flamsteed's method.

79. QUESTION III. by Mr. J. WALSON.

In a right-angled triangle let there be given the sum of the hypothenuse, one leg, and the adjacent segment of the hypothenuse, made by a perpendicular, let fall from the right angle; also the sum of the rectangles under the same side and the hypothenuse, that side, and the adjacent segment, and the square of that side, to construct the triangle.

 The answers to these questions may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London.

THE MISCELLANY.
FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
STORY OF THE COUNTESS OF CHATEAU BRIAND.

(Concluded from p. 287.)

HAD the count retained any place in her affections, these arguments might have had some weight; but her dislike of him was so deeply rooted, that they were totally ineffectual.

Among the acquaintances she had formed since her arrival at Paris was a young widow in the bloom of life and beauty, like herself, and who had also experienced the miseries of being married to a jealous and ill-tempered husband. The similitude of their destinies had produced a reciprocal sympathy between them, which had speedily ripened into great friendship and confidence.

To this lady she unbosomed herself without reserve on the difficulty of her situation. But far different was the advice of this last from that which had been given her by the former.

"This young widow was near of an age with the countess; but having, since the demise of her husband, which had happened about two years before this period, lived at large, and enjoyed unconfined liberty, she was much more experimentally conversant with the world.

She advised the countess never to admit the idea of returning to her husband, with whom she could hope for nothing but imprisonment, and a renewal of all the horrors she had suffered, together with an infallible addition of still more, to revenge himself for the inquietude and vexation he had undergone from the journey she had taken to Paris, and her appear-

ance at court without his previous knowledge and consent.

As to the royal predilection, which was represented to her in such alarming colours, she sincerely congratulated her upon so auspicious an event, which, whether of long or of short duration, a woman of sense and spirit would always be able to convert to her advantage. It was a post at which numbers of females of high rank aspired in private with much fervour, whatever repugnance they might affect in public: were the fond of her husband, or had any reason for being attached to him, she would be the last woman to hold such a discourse; but as their characters were wholly incompatible, it were folly to seek for happiness where it could not possibly be found.

She added, that she had herself been lately solicited upon honourable terms by some men of very high distinction; but that the dread of making an unfortunate choice had kept her from listening to their addresses; that apprehensions of this kind would, she believed, long, if not ever, operate against a matrimonial connection, upon the indissolubleness of which she could not look without fear and trembling.

Her council was, therefore, to bid an everlasting adieu to all notions of reunion with the count, and to exert all her powers in order to captivate the heart of her royal lover, from whose well-known generosity and nobleness of mind she had every thing to expect.

Such a prince was not to be con-

found

founded with others in the same station: exclusive of his rank and power, he had an innate dignity of disposition, which rendered him amiable for his own sake; she frankly acknowledged, that were he to offer himself as a lover, she would accept of him with open arms; but that not being the case, she exhorted her, as a sincere well-wisher, to act as she would do herself, were it in her option, and not to suffer herself to be deterred from a connection with that monarch, by the interested or groundless representations of false friends, or weak-minded people.

Whether this young widow spoke her genuine sentiments, or was secretly deputed to use these arguments, certain it is they made an impression upon the countess: she threw off the timidity which had hitherto accompanied her, and assumed that air of freedom and gaiety which characterised the court of her lover.

In the mean time his passion for her daily gained ground. She was unquestionably one of the most charming women of that age: her person was enchanting, her humour affable and obliging; she was sensible and sprightly, and her manners were soft and engaging: all these were invincible attractions to a prince in the flower of his age, and of a most amorous constitution.

But, independent of the propensity common to all men to admire handsome women, Francis had a delicacy far above the usual level: beauty alone was not sufficient to subdue him; he looked for something beyond what met his eye; where internal merit was wanting, internal charms lost their effect; his admiration was that of a man of genius and discernment, and he was never known to bestow his attachment upon a mere outside.

The countess was precisely such an object as his wishes coveted: the more he saw her, the more cause he found to be enamoured; her native modesty gave unaffected lustre to the liveliness which she gradually acquired by her transplantation into the gayer scenes of life: he attentively observed her conduct in a situation so new to her

perceptions and feelings, and constantly discovered in every part of her behaviour a cautiousness and discretion, that convinced him she was a woman of exquisite sensibility and refinement, as well as of the most lovely frame.

He now determined to make her the object of his particular assiduities. He laid himself out to obtain her good graces with all that polite earnestness which is so pleasing to the sex, as it convinces them that they are no less respected than beloved.

Far from presuming on the exaltedness of his station, he behaved with as much courtesy and gentleness as if he had been a private individual, suing with many others for the happiness of her smiles and favour.

Such a lover as this was not formed for a repulse; he soon perceived what he ardently desired, that her partiality for him was equal to his predilection for her, and that he should enjoy what he was wont to stile the greatest of all mortal felicities, the pleasure of being loved for his own sake.

It was not, however, till after some time that she yielded to his courtship. The merit of her concession was enhanced by the unfeigned difficulty with which she prevailed upon herself to make it. Her struggles with the strictness and regularity of her former life were accompanied with a gracefulness that shewed they were void of all affectation.

Francis was now in possession of the jewel he had so long and so diligently sought. He expressed a satisfaction in having acquired it that did the highest honour to his taste: not only the monarch, but his whole court, were of opinion that he could not have chosen a more amiable partner of his softer moments.

She became in a short time the absolute mistress of his heart, not so much by exercising those blandishments with which nature has so powerfully adorned the sex, as by displaying a dignity of sentiments, and a propriety of behaviour, that captivated her royal lover's mind, and excited his esteem no less than the others invited his attachment.

What equally delighted Francis, and conciliated all his court, were the gentleness of her deportment, and the moderation she displayed in her conduct: people of all degrees met with the kindest treatment from her, and she behaved so courteously upon all occasions, that it was evident she was solicitous in the highest degree to give no causes of offence.

This meekness and condescension were the more laudable, as the King grew continually more fervent in his affection, and testified such a consideration for her, that it was plain she had only to ask to be gratified.

But she made no improper use of her credit; her family was already so respectable, that it could disgrace no honours that might be conferred upon it. She had three brothers, as brave men as any in France. The King promoted them to high commands, in which they greatly signalized their valour and capacity.

In the mean time, the count, her husband, was not absent from her remembrance. Notwithstanding his ill usage of her, she thought it incumbent upon her, to soften as much as lay in her power the mortification of having slighted him for another. As she possessed an absolute power over the King, she prevailed upon him to make the most advantageous offers to the count, by way of atonement: the highest posts in the realm were laid before him; but he rejected them with scorn, and forbade any mention of the countess in his presence.

He lived at a time when a sense of honour was supremely prevalent over all other considerations. Though proud and aspiring, he was not of a temper to sacrifice his character to any views of ambition: "The higher the King means to raise me (said he) the more notorious will be my degradation, were I to accept of his offers."

So resolute a refusal highly chagrined the countess. She had written him a supplicatory letter, entreating him to reflect like a man of sense on the impropriety of the connection that had once subsisted between them, so much to the uneasiness and the unhap-

pinefs, of both; that a separation, therefore, was what each party ought reasonably to desire; that a reconciliation being now impracticable, it were the wisest thing they could do to forget each other; that nevertheless it was her earnest wish to contribute to his welfare to her very utmost; conforming to this intent, she had induced the King to shew the value and respect he entertained for him, by conferring upon him the most honourable and most important employments in the realm.

But the resentment of the countess was a proof against this and all the subsequent solicitations that came from her: they were frequent and pressing; the countess, who was a woman of equal understanding and feeling, laboured with all her might to convince him that what had happened was best for her; but her endeavours were lost upon a man, who, though he acknowledged love was extinguished, yet as violently asserted that his resentment would always subsist.

In the mean time the affection of Francis continued with unabated warmth; she was the principal object of his cares and pleasures, and the focus of his happiness was centered in her.

Such was the situation of the countess, when Francis left her, to put himself at the head of his army in Italy. No expedition ever proved more unfortunate; he was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna, and carried to Spain, where he was kept in close confinement by his rival and bitter enemy, the Emperor Charles the Fifth.

The news of this misfortune was near proving fatal to the countess. Her attachment to Francis rendered her inconsolable, and she gave herself up to grief and lamentation.

But what made her condition truly deplorable, was the power that was now devolved into the hands of several persons who envied her ascendancy over the mind of Francis, and resolved to avail themselves of this opportunity of wreaking their revenge. On account of some disappointments their ambition had met with from her superior talents.

Among these was the Duchess of Angoulême, mother of Francis, an ambitious and haughty woman, who had long borne with secret indignation the influence of the countess, and had now by indirect means to lessen it.

This unhappy lady was entirely abandoned through fear of the duchess, now become regent of the kingdom in the King's absence and imprisonment. Seeing herself exposed to her insults and ill-treatment, without any prospect of protection, she withdrew from the public world, and retired to a country mansion, in order to consider at leisure what measures were most advisable to adopt.

But so distressful was her situation, that no one dared to express any commiseration for it, or seem inclinable to administer any assistance to her.

In this doleful state she was visited by a religious old lady, who had often, during her prosperity, waited upon her with warm exhortations to forsake the court, and retire to penance and solitude.

This good old lady renewed her solicitations with much earnestness, and prevailed upon her to shut herself up in a nunnery, with an intent to remain there for life: but an alarming decline of her health, together with the exhortations of those who presided there, soon altered her determination. The abbess was a well-meaning woman, ignorant of the world and of human nature; the confessor of the convent was a rigid moralist, unacquainted with mankind, and wholly taken up with exercises of devotion. In a fit of illness which seized the unhappy countess, they assailed her weakened faculties with such terrifying descriptions of the enormity of the sin she had committed, in forsaking her husband, that as soon as she was sufficiently recovered, she resolved to go and throw herself at his feet, and crave his forgiveness.

Some friends, who had more experience and discretion, endeavoured to dissuade her from trusting herself into the hands of an enraged man, who had often vowed the severest vengeance against her, and who was known to be

of a violent and vindictive disposition; but the resolution she had taken was too firmly fixed to be shaken by all the arguments that could be used: life, she said, was become a burthen, of which she cared not how soon she was rid; if her husband did not think her fit to live, she was willing to die.

In these penitential sentiments she set out for the seat of her husband, careless of the consequences of so hazardous a step.

He received her with a sternness and silence that foreboded no happy issue to her undertaking. She was conducted to a remote part of his mansion, and lodged in a dark room, of which the hangings and all the furniture were black.

In this gloomy retirement she was waited upon by persons who had orders to hold no conversation with her. She was supplied with books that treated of death and a future state, and bid to read them with particular attention, and prepare herself for another world.

She was kept in the dreadful expectation in what manner all this would end during the space of six months. At the expiration of that time, the count came one evening, and informed her that on the following day she was to die. Next morning accordingly he entered the room, accompanied by eight men with masks on, and two of whom were surgeons; they seized the unfortunate lady, tied her to the bed, opened the veins of her arms and legs, and left her in that condition to expire.

Such was the revenge of this inhuman wretch upon a lovely woman, whom his cruel treatment alone compelled to hate and forsake him, and who nevertheless, touched with repentance, had committed herself to his mercy.

It is not meant that he should have received her again to his arms; but that indifference and neglect would have been a sufficient punishment to a woman of her character, and would have afforded ample satisfaction to his resentment.

This horrid murder did not long

remain concealed. The perpetrator was obliged to fly his country, and live many years in exile, in order to avoid the wrath of his wife's lover, from whom he had no mercy to expect. Francis, on hearing of the tragical end of his beloved countess, vowed the most signal vengeance on the guilty,

and dispatched instantly some resolute men to carry it into immediate execution wherever they could find them; but they were too well concealed; researches were vain, and he had not the pleasure of making this just sacrifice to her memory.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE, ON THE RISE OF THE ARTS.

S I R,

IT has long been a favourite opinion amongst the learned, both ancient and modern, that the Egyptians were acquainted with the arts and sciences, when all the other people were in a state of ignorance. We are told they discovered geometry in making the divisions of land, after the annual overflowing of the Nile; that the clearness of their atmosphere enabled them to make astronomical observations sooner than other people; and that the fertility of their country gave rise to trade, by enabling them to supply all their neighbours with corn, and other necessaries of life. These arguments are, however, more specious than true, for, if we owe the discovery of geometry to the overflowing of the Nile, of astronomy to the clearness of the atmosphere, and of trade to the fertility of the soil, in that part of Hindostan which is within the tropic there are still larger rivers, which overflow annually, a clearer sky, and a more fertile soil. The Nile only once a-year affords a supply of water to the countries on its banks, and the small quantity of rain that falls there at other times does not furnish moisture enough to keep up the smallest degree of vegetation. Whereas the rivers in Hindostan, particularly those on the coast of Choromandel, are regularly filled with water twice a-year, first from the rains which fall in June, July, and August, in the Balagat mountains, where the sources of those rivers lie; and afterwards from the N. E. monsoon or rainy season, which continues on the Choromandel coast during the months of October, November, and

December. With respect to the goodness of the climate, or the clearness of the atmosphere for the purpose of astronomy, there can be no comparison between Egypt and Hindostan; for at night during the greater part of the year in Hindostan there is scarcely a cloud to be seen in the sky, and the air, especially in the southern countries, is never disagreeably cold, so that an astronomer would have every opportunity and inducement to pursue his studies in the open air, whereas in Egypt the sky is often cloudy, and the air so cold, as to make it unpleasant to be out of doors after sun-set.

The Indians had also very evidently the advantage of the Egyptians with respect to clothing, which is one of the necessaries, or at least one of the comforts, of life; for if we suppose men first clothed themselves in the skins of animals, India abounds in vast forests, and extensive fertile plains, where animals of all kind, both savage and tame, must have bred infinitely faster than in the barren deserts of upper Egypt; but in a hot country the natives would naturally prefer garments made of woven cotton. Now, the cotton shrub is very rare in Egypt, even at this time, and it is well known to have grown in India, and to have been fabricated into cloth, ever since we have had any acquaintance with that country. From these premises, therefore, it is natural to suppose that the Indians in the early ages were much more likely to supply the Egyptians with the necessaries and comforts of life, than to be supplied by them; that the Indians would at least have as much occasion

occasion for geometry as the Egyptians; and that they had at least equal, if not greater, advantages for pursuing the study of astronomy. Thus far, however, all is but conjecture, for we have no tradition or history of those times, when either the Egyptians or the Indians were in an uncivilized state; but if we pursue the subject, we shall find very evident proofs, that when an intercourse did take place between them, that the Egyptians received from Hindoostan all those articles of luxury which the Greeks and Romans purchased again from them. It would be both tedious and unnecessary to enumerate all these; I shall, therefore, content myself with particularising silk, spices, pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones.

It was formerly supposed that most of these articles came from Arabia Felix, but this error has long since been exploded. It is now well known they were none of them the produce of Arabia, but were brought thither by vessels from India, and from thence were carried up the Red Sea, with other productions of that country.

It may perhaps be objected, that the Egyptians and the Arabians are generally supposed to have known the art of navigation before the Indians, and of course, that although India may produce spices, &c. the Egyptians and Arabians went thither to fetch them. History being entirely silent on this subject, we can only endeavour to ascertain this matter, by stating the arguments on both sides the question.

In all probability, before any intercourse subsisted between the Indians and Egyptians, both people knew how to construct small boats, or rather rafts, for crossing deep rivers, and even for transporting themselves by water from one place to another in the same country; but, at the same time, it must be allowed, that the Indians had much better materials for building both small and large boats than either the Egyptians, or even the Arabians; and the boats of the present day plainly shew in what manner the Indians made use of these materials. The planks are made of a light, buoyant, pliant wood,

LOND. MAG. Nov. 1784.

sewed together with coir, or the rind of the cocoa nut, made into a kind of small cord; all the larger ropes are made of the same materials, and even the oars themselves are formed of one straight pole, with a piece of flat board tied upon it with a coir string to form the blade of the oar. The present large country boats of forty and fifty tons, especially those belonging to the Laccidivi and Maldivi islands, are still built in the same manner, with no other difference than being on a larger scale: with these in a fair season they make voyages many degrees out of sight of land, yet nothing of the kind, not even the first essays of the art, could have been more rude than these now are. It is highly probable, therefore, that as soon as they knew the latitude of the straits of Babelmandel, and were furnished with instruments for making observations, they ventured to pass over from the Malabar coast to that of Arabia.

I may perhaps be asked when and how it was they became acquainted with the latitude of these straits; that is a difficulty I believe no person can solve, any more than myself, but it is possible that there was once a chain of islands nearly in sight of each other, from the Malabar coast to that of Arabia, most of which may have been swallowed up in some great convulsion of nature, so as to leave no remains, excepting the island of Socotra and those of Laccidivi and Maldivi: but even supposing no such islands to have existed, still surely, as the Indians had good materials for building vessels, and a sea to sail upon that is governed by regular currents and periodical winds, neither of which the Egyptians had, we may rather suppose that the produce of Hindoostan was carried to Egypt by the Indians, than that it was fetched away from thence by the Egyptians.

If the Indians required nothing from the Egyptians either of the necessaries or comforts of life; if the Egyptians got spices and other articles of luxury from India; and if the natives of India were first acquainted with the science of astronomy and the arts of navigation, all of which I think are pro-

bable, it is but reasonable to suppose that the arts and sciences were first known in India, and from thence were brought up the Red Sea to Egypt.

I am well aware, that the advocates for Egypt will call upon me to produce any remains of antiquity in India so ancient as the Pyramids. To these gentlemen I shall oppose one impossibility to another, by asking them to trace back the building of Gour, which seven hundred and thirty years before Christ was the capital of Bengal, or of the better known Palibothra of the ancients, which was the capital of India long before Alexander's time. As a further proof that the natives of Hindostan were in an advanced state of civilization near two thousand years ago, I shall also beg leave to observe, that a plate of copper was lately dug up at Mongheer, engraved with Sanscrit characters, which contains a conveyance or grant of land from Bickeram Geet, Raja of Bengal, to one of his subjects, and dated near one hundred years before the Christian era. To enter into a long detail of reasoning upon this plate cannot be necessary; I am persuaded, Sir, you will in an instant conceive how long the arts and sciences must have been known in Hindostan, before these regular divisions of land took place, and the grants of them were engraved on copper in such characters as would not disgrace our most skilful artists even at this time.

The ingenious Mr. Halhed, in the preface of his Pencil Grammar, informs us, that the Raja of Kishnagur, who, he says, is by far the most learned and able antiquary that Bengal has produced within this century, positively affirms that he has in his own possession Sanscrit books, which give an account of a communication formerly subsisting between India and Egypt, wherein the Egyptians are constantly described as disciples, and not as instructors, of the Indians; and as seeking that liberal education, and those sciences, in Hindostan, which none of their own countrymen had sufficient knowledge to impart. This evidence of the learned Raja has great weight with me, especially as there are

books now extant in Bengal, written in the Sanscrit language, which are copies of others, said by the Bramins to be dated more than two thousand two hundred years before the Christian era. This fact admitted, and I firmly believe it very possible to be proved, the Egyptians must appear a modern people in comparison with the natives of Hindostan; for when the former were advanced no farther in literature than the constructing of hieroglyphics, the latter were masters of books written in a language which had then attained a great degree of perfection.

But this is not all that may be urged in favour of the claims of the Indians: some further proofs will appear, upon examining the general state of commerce at that time all over the globe. In Europe it was very trifling, and only a corner of Africa was ever known; consequently, whatever commerce existed must have come from Asia. About this time there was a chain of magnificent cities from Cossus to Alexandria, which constituted a flourishing state, notwithstanding the Egyptian empire frequently changed its sovereign. Nor, from any information I am master of, can I find that these cities began to decline until the followers of Mahomed transferred the India trade from Upper Egypt to the opposite coast of the Red Sea; then, and not before, Upper Egypt became a desert. If these facts be true, we may reasonably infer from them, not only that these cities of Upper Egypt existed by the support they derived from that trade, but also that they owed their original existence to it. Nor is it Egypt only that has experienced these effects of the India trade: whatever nation has possessed the large share of it has invariably for the time enjoyed also the largest portion of wealth and power, and when deprived of it, sunk again almost into their original obscurity.

When the folly of the crusades was over, and the remembrance of the injuries sustained on both sides in former

measure mutually forgotten; the Mahomedans, intent only on conquest and spreading the doctrines of their prophet, allowed the Christians to carry on the trade between Europe and the Levant, which consisted principally in transporting the India goods from the ports of Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, to those of Italy. It is well known that the Venetians for a long time engrossed the greater part of this trade, and whilst they enjoyed it were the richest and most powerful people in Europe; we may also trace it from Venice to the Hans towns by the cities to which it gave rise in Germany. But at length the Portuguese discovered the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, which carried a part of the India trade into another channel; immediately Venice declined, and Portugal became one of the greatest nations in Europe. They, however, enjoyed their superiority but a short time, for the enterprising and industrious natives of Holland found their way round the Cape of Good Hope, and very soon established themselves in India on the ruin of the Portuguese. Whilst the riches of India flowed into Holland, the Dutch disputed the empire of the seas with the united fleets of England and France. At last we obtained a larger portion of this trade than ever was enjoyed by any nation whatever, excepting the Egyptians, and every person knows at that period

Great-Britain gave law to all Europe. Nor does it require the gift of prophecy to be able to foretell, that, deprived of this source of wealth, we shall sink almost as low in the political scale of Europe as either Holland, Portugal, Venice, or even Egypt itself.

If all the European countries I have mentioned derived the major part of their wealth and power from the India trade, and declined again when they were deprived of it, we may naturally suppose that similar causes have produced similar effects in Egypt, and consequently that Hindostan was the original source or fountain head of the arts, the sciences, and commerce, and from whence they have since been diffused over the rest of the globe.

Although rather foreign to the subject of this letter, I cannot help remarking, that there seems something more than common chance in this regular progress of the arts and sciences from East to West; supposing them to have come originally from India, they next went to Egypt, from thence to Greece, and so on to Italy, Germany, France, Spain, and Portugal: from the west part of Europe they also passed over to America, where probably they will still continue to pursue the same course, until they have finished their circuit round the globe, by opening a communication between the west coasts of America and the east coasts of Asia.

C.

NATIONAL TRAITS. BY THE LATE JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU.

A F R A G M E N T.

TO learn the characters of people inhabiting different countries, it is not necessary to read the crudities of the speculative, any more than to swallow the fictions of the credulous. Ignorance and presumption fabricate monsters. We must see men act, and hear them converse, and have some degree of intercourse or connection with them, before we can form any judgment of their modes of thinking or principles of action.

In America we shall find treachery a profession. The tyranny of England

has involved all its appendages in the same black imputation. But here only are the sublime purities of the Gospel interwoven with a system of perfidy equally disgraceful to the reason of man, and shocking to his heart.

My opinion of the English is founded in experience, and they never will give me an opportunity of thinking myself mistaken, by forgiving me for speaking the truth. Voltaire calls them philosophers. So it is said he once thought Frederic of Berlin. But his character is as sublime as his poetry. With him

Lyttleton was a genius, and Hume a scribbler. Rabelais thought the island swarmed with brutes. In my opinion, it is not a den of lions, but a nest of harpies, hornets, and monsters.

The Dutch are men of the world. It is their object, and there is nothing they will not risque in its acquisition. Their virtues and vices are those of industry and avarice. Like the Americans, slow, their motion is hardly perceptible, but their success infallible. And they literally verify the common proverb, that the snail is often as soon at his journey's end as the fleet. Their history, more than that of any other people whatever, illustrates the triumphs of patience.

The Germans have nothing fine in the texture either of body or mind. This makes them seem ungrateful, but they are without malignity. They make tolerable soldiers, good farmers, but better manufacturers. Their's is the invention of clocks, printing, and the compass. They restored music, and found out various musical instruments. To them we are obliged for chariots, laying of colours with oil, working of pictures in glass, making worsted, flays, tapestry, and many other species of manufactory and mechanism.

They gave birth to political liberty, and yet they are subject to the farcasm of suffering themselves to be insulted and plundered by multitudes of petty tyrants, who would be suddenly extirpated by every other people in the world. This, however, does not prove their humanity, but their want of spirit.

The Spaniards borrow from the Jews superstition, from the Saracens melancholy, and from the Goths candour, love of liberty, taciturnity, and pride.

The French are a society of mimics, but nature is their model, and to such a pitch of excellence have they carried the mimical science, that when they would pass fictions for realities, the copy is not inferior to the original.

The Italians have nearly the same effect on my mind that an emetic has on my stomach, and it is hard to say whether their effeminacy be more contemptible, or their flagitious luxury more shocking.

While the Spaniards, though fools, are said to seem wise, and the French, though wise, to seem fools, the Portuguese appear at least as foolish as they are. Nature has made the wretches so stupid, that they have not ingenuity enough to conceal it.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A TOUR TO KILLARNEY, 1777.

ON September 9th we left Limerick pretty early in the morning, and passed through a finely improved country to Adare, a little village pleasantly situated, and embellished with the ruins of several churches and convents almost covered with ivy. We next passed through the small town of Rathkeal, remarkable only for a large race-ground near it. Newcastle, twelve miles from hence, is a very handsome town, with a new church, and several pretty buildings: this is part of the estate of Lord Courtenay, and here one — Lock, Esq. brother-in-law and agent to Lord Courtenay, resides: he seems to be a gentleman of great taste, and has planted the Lombardian poplars in great numbers, both in a large and well improved

garden and some adjacent inclosures.

We left this town about four that evening, passed over a very poor barren country, entered the county of Kerry by a bridge of twenty-two arches, and arrived that night at Castle island. This place wears more the appearance of former than present grandeur; the accommodation we met with rather worse than tolerable, or at least it seemed so after Newcastle. Next morning we reached Killarney about twelve, and being informed that the bounds were then in pursuit of a stag near the lake, we hastened to see it, but, to our great disappointment, when we arrived at the lower lake, it was just over, which disagreeable piece of information we received

ceived from the report of a gun, fired a signal of the hunt being ended. Having procured a suitable boat, we fit a place called Rofs castle, about six o'clock, and thence proceeded to view the lower lake: we rowed about four miles along shore on the opposite side of the lake, which is in some places three, and others four miles across. The mountains on this side are very high, and mostly covered with great variety of trees, as oak, beech, and mountain ash, mostly beautifully interspersed with holly, yew, and arbutus. After viewing a large cascade called Cornish, we proceeded to Innisfall, an island, where we landed. This island is a mile in circumference, and has on it the remains of an old abbey, now converted into a house of entertainment, where visitors frequently dine. The island is covered with arbutus, ash, holly, and ivy trees, among which we saw a French holly nine feet in circumference, and without any prickles on the leaves. Near this is a large rock called O'Donaghoe's prison, on which we were informed he frequently left his prisoners of war to starve, unless they saved themselves by the dangerous alternative of swimming on shore. There are thirty other islands in this lake, mostly remarkable for a great quantity of arbutus trees; we landed on but few of them, and returned that evening to Killarney. At a place called Rofs Mines we saw several pits where copper ore was sometime since dug, but discontinued, as we were informed, for want of fuel.

September 10th, we rose early, and having procured from Lord Kenmare's agent a six-oar barge and an experienced coxswain, we left Rofs Castle (where two companies of foot are quartered) about seven, and proceeded to view the upper lake, keeping pretty close to the shore under the great mountain of Glenna: at a place called Glenna Bay we went on shore, cut our names on a large birch tree, fired two guns, and sounded the French horn. The echo from the guns was first heard on the adjacent mountains, and twice after on others at considerable distance, and rattling among the hills resembled the loudest

and most awful thunder. The music was delightfully harmonious, its reverberating round the mountains, and then gradually dying away exceeds description. We next passed Sullivan's Bason, and about nine o'clock landed at Ware bridge, where we kindled a fire, and breakfasted; we staid here about an hour, and proceeded through a narrow part of the lake to the Eagle's Nest (a very high rock on our right hand) which we were told was 2000 feet above the water. We landed the man with the horn on the right side of the lake, and went ashore ourselves some distance higher on the left hand, quite out of both sight and hearing of the horn. The music exceeded what we had before heard under Glenna, both for harmony and length of sound, as did also the cannon, for the loud and repeated reverberations: in short they both exceeded what the most fertile imagination could paint, or the most descriptive language express. At the left we passed the rocks called the Man of War, and Knight of Kerry, and Fishers to the right. At eleven entered the upper lake by a narrow passage called Coleman's Eye: we had a fine double echo here, fired one gun, and soon after came opposite to the Purple Mountain, so named from its appearing of that colour. Here the echo exceeded all we had heard before, reverberating three several times round the adjacent mountains. We fired four times, and proceeded to McCarthy's Island, in the middle of the lake, where we had also a fine, though very distant echo: we next went round Ronayne's island, which terminates the upper lake, and then prepared to return, having been greatly entertained in our passage thither (besides what is before mentioned) with the sight of nature in her rudest dress, when we viewed the tops of the rugged mountains, and in her most pleasing negligence, when we beheld the islands and half way up, the mountains covered with a great variety of trees, shrubs, &c. among which the arbutus was very numerous. The upper lake is about seven miles long, and discharges itself into the lower lake, and that into the sea (about twenty miles distant)

distant) by a small river called the Lane. On our return we landed at the Eagle Island, and went to visit the eagle's nest, but without seeing any of these birds: we next landed on the Oak Island, where nine oak trees grow out of one root; rowed hence, and came a second time to the Eagle's Nest, and were entertained by the boatmen performing the Irish funeral cry, which was first echoed from the clift over us, then from the adjacent mountains, seeming a great distance from us: about one o'clock we landed at Dirisk Island, walked round it, and after taking boat again passed through Bricken Bridge, lately built by E. Herbert, Esq. consisting of one grand arch in the Gothic style. Here we fired one cannon, which produced a very fine distant echo; and proceeding farther, we dined on the lake, at three o'clock, near the Horse, a large rock so termed from having the appearance of that animal drinking, when viewed at a distance. After dinner we landed at the justly celebrated Mucrus gardens, the seat of Edward Herbert, Esq. The first place we viewed here was the mansion house, which is large and elegant: we next proceeded to the gardens, which our guide assured us contained 48 acres, divided into flower, kitchen, and shrubbery, one part of which is covered with a thick brush, and affords shelter for hares, rabbits, foxes, martins, and badgers; the first thing that attracted our notice were hops and vines growing spontaneously together, and several large plum trees growing out of the rocks; he shewed us one rock, out of which grew thirty-one different kinds of trees and shrubs, particularly laurustina, perricant, and scorpion fenna. We next visited an old abbey founded in 1440, and dedicated to Saint Finian; it is still in pretty good repair (except the steeple) and ornamented with a fine Gothic stone window, encircled with the tendrils of a hop tree, which grow spontaneously under it; here are twenty-two cells round a cloyster of thirty feet square; in the middle stands a very lofty yew tree, six feet and a half in circumference, whose aspiring branches spreading almost over the whole pile, pro-

duced a very pleasing appearance: ascending about twenty stone steps, we came to Captain Drake's hermitage, where a person of that name formerly resided: they shewed us a space in the wall where he used to lye on coffin boards, and pretended to feed on rats; however, on enquiry we found he often changed his manner of living, and after an excursion to Killarney, he frequently returned to his lonely habitation more under the influence of jolly Bacchus than any rigid self-denying Demon of that lonely place. Here are a great number of tombs, many of which are much defaced by time; among them we saw the tombstone of one Daniel Kerry, who was a noted highwayman, and the Robin Hood of those parts. After viewing every thing curious in this delightful place, we resumed our voyage on the lake, and passed two rocks, each of which has two arches hollowed by the water, and in such a manner as to resemble the nicest art. We landed between five and six near Ross Castle, and returned by land to Killarney.

Sept. 11th, about nine o'clock, we mounted our horses, and rode to the foot of the noted mountain called Mangerton, to the top of which is reckoned seven miles from the town of Killarney, three of which we rode, but the mountain growing pretty steep we alighted, and walked up the remainder; the summit is chiefly a bog, or swamp, composed of red moss and water, but tolerably firm. From the side of the mountain about half way up we viewed the two lakes, containing thirty-eight islands, as if laid down in a map. Near the top we saw a round hole or lake (about a quarter of a mile in diameter, and said to be unfathomable) called the Devil's Punch-bowl, from which Counsellor Herbert has lately cut a channel through the mountain two miles in length, which when filled with its overflow forms the finest cataract about the lakes. From the top we had a prospect of the great Atlantic ocean, the mouth of the river Kenmare, and the nine Skelig islands, standing about ten miles from the shore; we spent near three hours in ascending this

this mountain, and did not the extensive and variable prospect the traveller enjoys from its top in some measure compensate for his toil, he would very probably repent his having undertaken so laborious an adventure as climbing the steep sides of Mangerton. It took us near two hours walking down again, though our direction was pretty straight; we reached the bottom by two o'clock, and rode to Killarney to dinner.

Thus ended our visit to the Lake of Killarney, a sight equally curious and surprising, and of which no adequate idea can be formed but by those who have witnessed the beauties of it. I shall conclude this account with the saying of the celebrated Berkley, Bishop of Cloyne, a sentence, though hackneyed on this occasion, can scarcely be too often repeated—"Another Louis the Fourteenth may make another Versailles, but nothing short of Omnipotence could ever make another Killarney."

The town of Killarney is small and handsome, consisting of four streets; it has a new court-house, of an unfinished appearance, and a small plain church. Lord Kenmare's seat is inferior in size and elegance to what might be expected, having but little uniformity about it. There is a pretty kind of variegated marble dug here, and used for chimney pieces in most houses. The situation of the town is rather low, but the country about it well improved; it lies from the lake about one mile and a quarter, and has a fine appearance from it. There is a considerable manufactory of woolen

and cotton yarn carried on here, in which trade it seems increasing. It is distant from Dublin 125, from Corke 38, Limerick 50, Tralee 12, and Waterford 76 miles. Long. 9, 30 M. W. Lat. 31, 52 N.

Rates as usually paid on seeing Killarney Lakes.

| | Irish. |
|---|-----------------|
| Coxswain of the six-oared barge sent by Lord Kenmare's agent | s. d. 11 4½ |
| If none sent, and only the boat's own coxswain | 5 5 |
| Six men at oars, 1s. 7½d. each, is per day | 9 9 |
| 4lb. of powder fires 16 shots, quarter of a pound to every charge | 8 0 |
| French horn | 5 5 |
| Band of music | 2 9 |
| Gardener at Muckross | 2 8½ |
| Guide, and person to describe the lakes per day | 1 7½ |
| Ditto to Mangerton mountain | 1 7½ |
| Total | £. 3 8 8 |

The above are the expences of a company, which will consequently be lessened or increased according to the number of it.

The principal inn is the Mc'Carthy's Arms, where good accommodation is given at a reasonable price, and suitable persons for showing the lakes provided.

Our readers may find another account of the Lake of Killarney in our Magazine for June 1782, Vol. LI. p. 268.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. MORAL REFLECTIONS.

The heavens and earth God's handy works proclaim,
While faints and angels join to praise his name.

ON a late journey into the country, with a companion every way suited to my own taste and disposition, I could not help observing how evidently the great Creator's wisdom and goodness may be seen in all his works; and frequently exclaimed, from a pleasing view of the amazing plenty (espe-

cially of fruits of all kinds) which presented itself to my daily observation on every side, Truly the Lord is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works!—The earth is full of the riches of the Lord, and let all people sing aloud his praise!—Oh! that men would praise the Lord for his goodness!



ness!—But, alas! how little are we in the general affected with a grateful sense of the Lord's mercies! how little are we concerned to *live* as well as *speak* his praise. Swallowed up in the pursuit of pleasure and fashionable diversions, the giddy multitude pass on from one day to another, regardless of their Maker, Preserver, and bountiful Benefactor.—Base ingratitude! Let the beasts that perish live upon the bounties of their Creator, unmindful of his goodness, and strangers to his praise; but let not man, the lord of this lower world, forget the hand that feeds him, or cease to bless *his* name who giveth him all things richly to enjoy.

As I passed by orchards loaded with fruit on every bough, or surveyed the meadows clothed with ripening corn, while peace and plenty seemed to smile around, I was naturally led to cry out with the psalmist, David, *Thou openest thine hand, O God! and satisfiest the desire of every living thing*; and join in singing with the ingenious and pious Dr. Watts,

He makes the grass the hills adorn,
And clothes the smiling fields with corn;

His goodness all the earth displays,
To Him be everlasting praise.

How little do even the best of us reflect on the infinite obligations we are under to the God of all mercies for the blessings they enjoy, the favours they partake of, and the mercies granted to them! Well may it be said, *the ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but Israel doth not consider.*—Ingratitude is often styled a worse sin than witchcraft, but what is ingratitude among men to ingratitude to God, the greatest and best of beings; unthankfulness towards Him in whom alone we live, move, and have our being, is undoubtedly a sin of the deepest dye while it plainly evidences the corruption of our hearts, the degeneracy of our natures, and the stubbornness of our wills; to have our daily necessities supplied, our lives prolonged, and health continued to us, estranged from misery, pain, and woe, afford abundant matter for us to be lost in wonder, love, and praise. May the goodness of the Lord lead us to repentance: let all the people say Amen.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS some alterations took place in the corps of engineers on the 1st of October, you will undoubtedly confer a favour on your readers by inserting the following account of these changes before them.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

Carry street, Oct. 28, 1784.

TO THE MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

G E O R G E R.

WHEREAS you have represented to us that the works to be carried on in various parts of our dominions will make it necessary to employ a great number of engineers; and the extra pay which was given them when employed during the last war being greater than we judged reasonable to allow in times of peace, we have thought proper to order, and do hereby direct, that all former allowances of extra pay to officers of our corps of engineers shall cease from the 30th day of September next; and that, in lieu thereof, the following allowances of extra pay shall commence on the 1st of October next, viz.

To each of our engineers who shall be employed in Africa, of whatever rank he may be, an allowance of £10 per day.

To each of our engineers who shall be employed in the island of Jamaica, or any of our islands in the West Indies, or any of our provinces of Quebec, island of St. John, Nova Scotia, or Newfoundland, an allowance equal to the ordinary pay which, according to his rank in our corps of Engineers, he will be entitled to receive on the establishment hereinafter directed to take place.

To each of our engineers who shall be employed at Gibraltar, or in Genoa.

Britain, Jersey, or Guernsey, or the Isle of Man, an allowance, equal to one half of the ordinary pay, which, according to his rank in our corps of engineers, he will be entitled to receive in the establishment herein after directed to take place; but such allowance is not to extend to the engineer in chief in Great-Britain or at Gibraltar. All which allowances are to commence in respect to each officer on the day he sets out from the place where he was before resident for the place to which he is ordered, and are to cease from the day he quits his station; and these allowances of extra pay to engineers are to be in lieu of all other allowances for lodging, fire, and candle, and for travelling within five miles of the place where they are stationed.

We have moreover thought proper to order, and do hereby direct, that an allowance equal to the ordinary pay, which, according to his rank in our corps of engineers, he will be entitled to receive on the establishment, herein after directed to take place shall be made to each of our engineers who shall be employed in making surveys; such allowance to be independent of the above-mentioned allowances of extra pay, or of allowances for travelling to and from the place where he may be employed, but is to be in lieu of all calls for horse-hire, boat-hire, extraordinary contingencies, or travelling, whilst employed in carrying on surveys, and is to be made only during such time as he shall be actually in the field, moving from place to place for such purpose. But it is not our intention that this regulation shall affect the allowance of 20s. per day, which by our warrant of 31st July, 1765, we have made to our trusty and well beloved Lieutenant-Colonel William Roy, one of our engineers for inspecting, surveying, and making reports from time to time of the state of the coasts and straits of the country adjacent to the coasts of this kingdom, and the islands thereunto belonging.

And whereas you have represented to us, that it may happen that some officers of our corps of engineers may not be able, from age or infirmities,

to perform such duties as our service requires, and that there is no provision of a corps of invalids for engineers to retire to, as there is for officers in other branches of our service, we have thought fit to establish, and do hereby establish a corps of Invalid Engineers, to consist of

| | <i>Per Day.</i> | <i>Per Ann.</i> |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | <i>£. s. d.</i> | <i>£. s. d.</i> |
| One Colonel at | 18 0 | 328 15 0 |
| One Lieut. Colonel | 15 0 | 273 10 0 |
| Two Captains | 10 0 | 365 0 0 |
| One ditto | 6 0 | 109 10 0 |
| One Lieutenant | 4 8 | 85 3 4 |
| One 2d ditto | 4 0 | 73 0 0 |
| <hr/> | | |
| 7 officers | £.2 17 8 | £.1234 18 4 |

And whereas you have represented to us, that the great number of subaltern officers in the present establishment of our corps of engineers, in proportion to the number of captains, is larger than in our royal regiment of artillery, whereby their advancement in respect to rank is greatly retarded, we have thought proper to direct that the present establishment of our corps of engineers, as ordered by our warrant of the 18th of November, 1782, consisting of

| <i>Rank.</i> | <i>Per Day.</i> | <i>Per Ann.</i> |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | <i>£. s. d.</i> | <i>£. s. d.</i> |
| Master General | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Lieut. General | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Engineer in Chief | 2 4 0 | 803 0 0 |
| Six Colonels | 0 17 0 | 1861 10 0 |
| Six Lieut. Cols. | 0 15 0 | 1642 10 0 |
| Nine Captains | 0 10 0 | 1642 10 0 |
| Nine ditto | 0 6 0 | 985 10 0 |
| 22 Lieutenants | 0 4 8 | 1873 13 4 |
| 22 Second ditto | 0 4 0 | 1606 0 0 |
| <hr/> | | |
| | £.10,414 13 4 | |

shall cease on the 30th of September next, and that in lieu thereof the following new establishment shall take on the 1st of October next:

| <i>Rank.</i> | <i>Per Day.</i> | <i>Per Ann.</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | <i>£. s. d.</i> | <i>£. s. d.</i> |
| Master General | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Lieut. General | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Chief Engineer | 2 4 0 | 803 0 0 |
| Five Cols. each | 0 18 0 | 1642 10 0 |
| 3 B | | Five |

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|------|------|
| Five Lieut. Cols. | o 15 o | 1368 | 15 o |
| Ten Captains | o 10 o | 1825 | o o |
| Ten Captains | o 6 o | 1095 | o o |
| Twenty Lieuts. | o 4 8 | 1703 | 6 8 |
| Ten 2d Lieuts. | o 4 o | 730 | o o |
| Corps of Invalids | 2 17 8 | 1234 | 10 o |

Total £. 10,402 10 o

And we do direct, that whenever any engineer is unable to attend such duty as he may be ordered upon, and you shall judge that he is entitled from his services to retire, you do place him in the corps of Invalids, in the same rank he held in the corps in case there shall be a vacancy, and in case there should not be a vacancy of such rank that shall happen in the said corps of Invalids; and no officer who shall be appointed to the Invalids, or shall be entered in the office of clerk of our Ordnance to succeed to a vacancy in that corps, shall at any time after rise to any higher rank; and no invalid officer shall be liable to be called upon to serve again, except in cases of great emergency, and then only in Great-Britain.

And we do further direct, that when there shall be any vacancies in the corps of Invalid Engineers, and there shall not happen to be any of the acting engineers proper to fill them up, you do recommend to us additional officers to be appointed to the acting corps of engineers, who are to be entitled to promotion, are to be employed where wanted, and are, in all respects, to be considered as forming part of the corps of acting engineers, provided that on the whole no greater number of officers of each rank be kept or paid than shall be borne on the two establishments of acting and invalid engineers, and no greater expence for established pay incurred than the sum of 10,402l. 10s.

And whereas by this alteration of our establishment of the corps of engineers the present six junior second lieutenants will become supernumerary, we do direct, that no vacancies shall be filled up till the number of second lieutenants be reduced to ten, agreeable to this new establishment; but that till such reduction shall be completed, the

number of second lieutenants over and above those fixed by the new establishment shall continue and serve as supernumerary second lieutenants in our said corps of engineers, and shall receive pay accordingly.

And whereas you have represented to us, that it would be for the benefit of our service if a committee of engineers were established, to which all plans and estimates for the construction of new works or buildings, or for the repairs or alterations of old ones, were referred, and on which the said committee should report to the Master General of our Ordnance, previous to their being carried into execution; we do hereby direct you to appoint a committee of five engineers, for the purpose of which the chief engineer shall be president, and two at least of the other four shall be field officers.

And we do hereby direct, that the said committee shall meet at the Ordnance-office in the Tower, two days every week, or as often as the Master General may think necessary, to examine, and report upon the plans and estimates that shall be referred to them; and that the clerk of the chief engineer, and the draughtsman appointed to attend him, shall act as clerks to the said committee, and shall keep copies of all plans and estimates referred to the said committee, and their proceedings thereupon. And we do direct, that the four engineers who shall be appointed to this committee, to wit the engineer in chief, shall be considered as employed, and shall receive an allowance of extra pay, like other engineers employed in Great-Britain that is to say, equal to one half of their ordinary pay, which, according to the rank in the corps, they will by this establishment be entitled to receive: and for so doing this is a sufficient warrant.

Given at our court at St. James's
this 21st day of July, 1784, in the
24th year of our reign.

By his Majesty's command,
(Signed) SYDNEY

To our Right Trusty, and Right Honorable
beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Charles
Duke of Richmond, Lennox, and
Abergheny, Master General of our Ordnance.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. A DISSERTATION ON THE IDEA OF UNIVERSAL POETRY.

Ποιητὴν παντὶ λοχαζεσθαι

Φυχαγωγίας, ἢ διδασκαλίας.

ERATOSTHENES.

WHEN we speak of poetry as an art, we mean such a way or method of treating a subject as is found most pleasing and delightful to us. In all other kinds of literary composition, pleasure is subordinate to use: in poetry only pleasure is the end, to which use itself (however it be, for certain reasons, always pretended) must submit.

This idea of the end of poetry is no novel one, but indeed the very same which our great philosopher entertained of it—who gives it as the essential note of this part of learning, that it submits the shews of things to the desires of the mind: whereas reason doth buckle and bow the mind unto the nature of things. For to gratify the desires of the mind is to please: pleasure, then, in the idea of Lord Bacon, is the ultimate and appropriate end of poetry; for the sake of which it accommodates itself to the desires of the mind, and doth not (like other kinds of writing, which are under the control of reason) bow the mind to the nature of things.

This notion of the end of poetry, if kept steadily in view, will unfold to us all the mysteries of the poetic art. The art of poetry will then be, universally, the art of pleasing; and all its rules but so many means which experience finds most conducive to that end;

Sic animis natum inventumque poema juvantis.

Aristotle has delivered and explained these rules, so far as they respect one species of poetry, the dramatic, or, more properly speaking, the tragic: And when such a writer as he shall do as much by the other species, then, and not till then, a complete art of poetry will be formed.

I shall now only attempt to deduce some general conclusions concerning Universal Poetry, which seem preparatory to those nicer disquisitions concerning its several sorts or species.

I. It follows from that idea, that it should neglect no advantage that fairly offers itself of appearing in such a dress or mode of language as is most *taking* and agreeable to us. We may expect then, in the language or style of poetry, a choice of such words as are most sonorous and expressive, and such an arrangement of them as throws the discourse out of the ordinary and common phrase of conversation. Novelty and variety are certain sources of pleasure: a construction of words which is not vulgar is, therefore, more suited to the ends of poetry than one which we are every day accustomed to in familiar discourse. Some manners of placing them are also more agreeable to the ear than others: poetry then is studious of these, as it would by all means, not manifestly absurd, give pleasure: and hence a certain musical cadence, or what we call *rhythm*, will be affected by the poet,

But, of all the means of adorning and enlivening a discourse by words, there is none that pleases more than figurative expression.

By figurative expression I would be understood to mean here that which respects the pictures or images of things. And this sort of figurative expression is universally pleasing to us, because it tends to impress on the mind the most distinct and vivid conceptions; and truth of representation being of less account in this way of composition than the liveliness of it, poetry, as such, will delight in tropes and figures, and those the most strongly and forcibly expressed. And though the application of figures will admit of great variety, according to the nature of the subject, and the management of them must be suited to the taste and apprehension of the people to whom they are addressed, yet, in some way or other, they will find a place in all works of poetry; and they, who object to the use of them, only shew that they

are not capable of being pleased by this sort of composition, or do in effect interdict the thing itself.

The ancients looked for so much of this force and spirit of expression in whatever they dignified with the name of poem, that Horace tells us it was made a question by some, whether comedy were rightly referred to this class, because it differed only in point of measure from mere prose.

But they might have spared their doubt, or at least have resolved it, if they had considered that comedy adopts as much of this force and spirit of words as is consistent with the nature and degree of that pleasure which it pretends to give. For the name of poem will belong to every composition whose primary end is to please, provided it be so constructed as to afford all the pleasure which its kind or sort will permit.

II. From the idea of the end of poetry, it follows, that not only figurative and tropical terms will be employed in it, as these, by the images they convey, and by the air of novelty which such indirect ways of speaking carry with them, are found most delightful to us, but also that fiction, in the largest sense of the word, is essential to poetry. For its purpose is, not to delineate truth simply, but to present it in the most taking forms; not to reflect the real face of things, but to illustrate and adorn it; not to represent the fairest objects only, but to represent them in the fairest lights, and to heighten all their beauties up to the possibility of their natures; nay, to outstrip nature, and to address itself to our wildest fancy, rather than to our judgement and cooler sense.

There is something in the mind of man sublime and elevated, which prompts it to overlook all obvious and familiar appearances, and to feign to itself other and more extraordinary; such as correspond to the extent of its own powers, and fill out all the faculties and capacities of our souls. This restless and aspiring disposition poetry first and principally would indulge and flatter; and thence takes its name of divine, as if some power above human

conspired to lift the mind to these exalted conceptions.

Hence it comes to pass, that it deals in apostrophes and invocations; that it impersonates the virtues and vices; peoples all creation with new and living forms; calls up infernal spectres to terrify, or brings down celestial natures to astonish the imagination; assembles, combines, or connects its ideas at pleasure; in short, prefers not only the agreeable and the graceful, but, as occasion calls upon her, the vast, the incredible, I had almost said, the impossible, to the obvious truth and nature of things. For all this is but a feeble expression of that magic virtue of poetry which our Shakspeare has so forcibly described in those well-known lines—

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n;

And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shape, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.

When the received system of manners or religion in any country happens to be so constituted as to suit itself in some degree to this extravagant turn of the human mind, we may expect that poetry will seize it with avidity, will dilate upon it with pleasure, and take a pride to erect its specious wonders on so proper and convenient a ground. Whence it cannot seem strange, that, of all the forms in which poetry has appeared, that of pagan fable and gothic romance should, in their turns, be found the most alluring to the true poet.

III. It follows from the same idea of the end which poetry would accomplish, that not only rhythm, but numbers, properly so called, is essential to it. For this art undertaking to gratify all those desires and expectations of pleasure that can be reasonably entertained by us, and there being a capacity in language, the instrument it works by, of pleasing us very highly, not only by the sense and imagery it conveys, but by the structure of words, and still more by the harmonious arrangement of them in metrical sounds or numbers, and lastly, there being

being no reason in the nature of the thing itself why these pleasures should not be united, it follows that poetry will not be that which it professes to be, that is, will not accomplish its own purpose, unless it delight the ear with numbers, or, in other words, unless it be clothed in verse.

All poetry aspires to please by melodious numbers. To some species it is thought more essential than to others, because those species continue to be sung, that is, are more immediately addressed to the ear; and because they continue to be sung in concert with musical instruments, by which the ear is still more indulged. It happened in ancient Greece, that even tragedy retained this accompaniment of musical instruments through all its stages, and even in its most improved state. Whence Aristotle includes music, properly so called, as well as rhythm and metre, in his idea of the tragic poem. He did this, because he found the drama of his country *omnibus numeris absolutum*, I mean in possession of all the advantages which could result from the union of rhythmical, metrical, and musical sounds. Modern tragedy has relinquished part of these: yet still, if it be true that this poem be more pleasing by the addition of the musical art, and there be nothing in the nature of the composition which forbids the use of it, I know not why Aristotle's idea should not be adopted, and his precept become a standing law of the tragic stage. For this, as every other poem, being calculated and designed properly and ultimately to please, whatever contributes to produce that end most perfectly, all circumstances taken into the account, must be thought of the nature or essence of the kind.

But, without carrying matters so far, let us confine our attention to metre, or what we call verse. This must be essential to every work bearing the name of poem, not because we are only accustomed to call works written in verse poems, but because a work which professes to please us by every possible and proper method, and yet does not give us this pleasure, which it is in its power, and is no way im-

proper for it to give, must so far fall short of fulfilling its own engagements to us; that is, it has not all those qualities which we have a right to expect in a work of literary art, of which pleasure is the ultimate end.

To explain myself by an obvious instance. History undertakes to instruct us in the transactions of past times. If it answer this purpose, it does all that is of its nature; and if it find means to please us besides, by the harmony of its style and vivacity of its narration, all this is to be accounted as pure gain: if it instructed only, by the truth of its reports and the perspicuity of its method, it would fully attain its end. Poetry, on the other hand, undertakes to please. If it employ all its powers to this purpose it effects all that is of its nature; if it serve besides to inform or instruct us by the truths it conveys, and by the precepts or examples it inculcates, this service may rather be accepted than required by us: if it pleased only by its ingenious fictions and harmonious structure, it would discharge its office, and answer its end.

I am the larger on this head, to shew that it is not a mere verbal dispute, as it is commonly thought, whether poems should be written in verse or no. Men may include, or not include, the idea of metre in their complex idea of what they call a poem. What I contend for, is, that metre, as an instrument of pleasing, is essential to every work of poetic art, and would therefore enter into such idea, if men judged of poetry according to its confessed nature and end.

Whence it may seem a little strange, that my Lord Bacon should speak of poetry as a part of learning in measure of words for the most part restrained; when his own notion, as we have seen above, was, that the essence of poetry consisted in submitting the shews of things to the desires of the mind. For these *shews of things* could only be exhibited to the mind through the medium of words: and it is just as natural for the mind to desire that these words should be harmonious, as that the images conveyed in them should

be illustrious; there being a capacity in the mind of being delighted through its organ, the ear, as well as through its power or faculty of imagination. And the wonder is the greater, because the great philosopher himself was aware of the agreement and consort which poetry hath with music, as well as with man's nature and pleasure, that is, with the pleasure which naturally results from gratifying the imagination. So that, to be consistent with himself, he should, methinks, have said, that poetry was a part of learning in measure of words always restrained; such poetry, as, through the idleness or negligence of writers, is not so restrained, not agreeing to his own idea of this part of learning*.

These reflections will afford a proper solution of that question which has been agitated by the critics, "Whether a work of fiction and imagination (such as that of the Archbishop of Cambray, for instance) conducted in other respects according to the rules of the epic poem, but written in prose, may deserve the name of poem, or not." For, though it be frivolous indeed to dispute about names, yet from what has been said it appears, that if metre be not incongruous to the nature of an epic composition, and it afford a pleasure which is not to be found in mere prose, metre is for that reason essential to this mode of writing; which is only saying in other words that an epic composition, to give all the pleasure which it is capable of giving, must be written in verse.

But, secondly, this conclusion, I think, extends farther than to such works as aspire to the name of epic. For instance, what are we to think of those novels or romances, as they are called, that is, fables constructed on some private and familiar subject, which have been so current of late through all Europe? As they propose pleasure for their end, and prosecute it besides in the way of fiction, though without metrical numbers, and generally indeed in harsh and rugged prose, one easily sees what their pretensions are, and under what idea they are ambitious to

be received. Yet, as they are wholly destitute of measured sounds (to say nothing of their other numberless defects) they can, at most, be considered but as hasty, imperfect, and abortive poems; whether spawned from the dramatic or narrative species, it may be hard to say—

Unfinish'd things, one knows not what to call,
Their generation's so equivocal.

However, such as they are, these novelties have been generally well received: some, for the real merit of their execution; others, for their amusing subjects; all of them, for the gratification they afford, or promise at least, to a vitiated, palled, and sickly imagination—that last disease of learned minds, and sure prognostic of expiring letters. But whatever may be the temporary success of these things (for they vanish as fast as they are produced, and are produced as soon as they are conceived) good sense will acknowledge no work of art but such as is composed according to the laws of its kind. These kinds, as arbitrary things as we account them (for I neither forget nor dispute what our best philosophy teaches concerning kinds and sorts) have yet so far their foundation in nature and the reason of things, that it will not be allowed us to multiply or vary them at pleasure. We may indeed mix and confound them, if we will (for there is a sort of literary luxury, which would engross all pleasures at once, even such as are contradictory to each other) or, in our rage for incessant gratification, we may take up with half-formed pleasures, such as come first to hand, and may be administered by any body: but true taste requires chaste, severe, and simple pleasures; and true genius will only be concerned in administering fact.

Lastly, on the same principle on which we have decided on these questions concerning the absolute merits of poems in prose, in all languages, we may also determine another, which has been put concerning the comparative merits of rhymed, and what is called blank verse, in our own and the other modern languages.

Critics and antiquaries have been solicitous to find out who were the inventors of rhyme, which some fetch from the Monks, some from the Goths, and others from the Arabians: whereas, the truth seems to be, that rhyme, or the consonance of final syllables, occurring at stated intervals, is the dictate of nature, or, as we may say, an appeal to the ear, in all languages, and in some degree pleasing in all. The difference is, that in some languages these consonances are apt of themselves to occur so often, that they rather napscate than please, and so, instead of being affected, are studiously avoided by good writers; while in others, as in all the modern ones, where these consonances are less frequent, and where the quantity of syllables is not so distinctly marked as of itself to afford an harmonious measure and musical variety, there it is of necessity that poets have had recourse to rhyme; or to some other expedient of the like nature, such as the *alliteration*, for instance; which is only another way of delighting the ear by iterated sound, and may be defined the consonance of initial letters, as rhyme is the consonance of final syllables. All this, I say, is of necessity, because what we call verses in such languages will be otherwise untuneful, and will not strike the ear with that vivacity which is requisite to put a sensible difference between poetic numbers and measured prose.

In short, no method of gratifying the ear by measured sound, which experience has found pleasing, is to be neglected by the poet. But he must cultivate only those methods which tend to produce, in a given language, the most harmonious structure or measure of which it is capable.

Hence it comes to pass that the poetry of some modern languages cannot so much as subsist without rhyme: in others, it is only embellished by it. Of the former sort is the French, which therefore adopts, and with good reason, rhymed verse, not in tragedy only, but in comedy.

In the latter class of languages, whose poetry is only embellished by

the use of rhyme, we may reckon the Italian and the English: which being naturally more tuneful and harmonious than the French, may afford all the melody of sound which is expected in some sorts of poetry, by its varied pause and quantity only. Thus, our tragedies are usually composed in blank verse: but our epic and lyric compositions are found most pleasing when clothed in rhyme. Milton, I know, it will be said, is an exception: but, if we set aside some learned persons who have suffered themselves to be too easily prejudiced by their admiration of the Greek and Latin languages, and still more perhaps by the prevailing notion of the monkish or gothic original of rhymed verse, all other readers, if left to themselves, would, I dare say, be more delighted with this poet, if, besides his various pauses and measured quantity, he had enriched his numbers with rhyme. So that his love of liberty, the ruling passion of his heart, perhaps transported him too far, when he chose to follow the example set him by one or two writers of prime note (to use his own eulogium) rather than comply with the regular and prevailing practice of his favoured Italy, which first and principally, as our best rhymist sings,

With pauses, cadence, and well-vowell'd words,
And all the graces a good ear affords,
Made rhyme an art——

Our comedy indeed is generally written in prose; but through the idleness or ill taste of our writers, rather than from any other just cause. For, though rhyme be not necessary, or rather would be improper, in the comedy of our language, which can support itself in poetic numbers without the diligence of rhyme; yet some sort of metre is requisite in this humbler species of poem; otherwise it will not contribute all that is within its power and province to please. And the particular metre proper for this species is not far to seek. For it can plainly be no other than a careless and looser iambic, such as our language naturally runs into.

And thus much for the idea of Universal poetry. It is the art of treating

any subject in such a way as is found most delightful to us; that is, in an ornamented and numerous style—in the way of fiction—and in verse. Whatever deserves the name of poem must unite these three properties; only in different degrees of each, according to its nature. For the art of every kind of poetry is only this general art so modified as the nature of each, that is, its more immediate and subordinate end, may respectively require.

We are now then at the well-head of the poetic art; and they who drink deeply of this spring will be best qualified to perform the rest. But all heads are not equal to these copious draughts; and besides I hear the sober reader admonishing me long since—

*Lusisti satis atque bibisti;
Tempus abire tibi est, ne potum largius aq̃
Rideat, et pulset lasciva decentius ætas.*

P. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BY inserting the following narrative in your respectable *Miscellany* you will oblige your constant reader,

O. N.

NOTWITHSTANDING the very long and peculiar hardships which the Honourable Colonel Gordon, of the guards, has suffered from a late unhappy transaction, it seems that the influence of misrepresentation and prejudice has not yet entirely subsided, and that his conduct throughout that unfortunate business has not yet been deemed fully sufficient in the eyes of a limited few belonging to his profession. In order, therefore, to remove every possible censure on the ground of Col. Gordon's not having taken the earliest opportunity of vindicating his injured honour, the following facts are offered to the liberal and candid part of mankind, without any comment being intended to accompany them from the person who requests the indulgence of the public in stating them. It appears that in the month of June, 1783, the officers belonging to Col. Gordon's corps were assembled for the purpose of taking his conduct with regard to the late Col. Thomas into consideration; and at that meeting, it appeared to be their opinion, that Col. Gordon had not pursued the measures that were most likely to vindicate his injured fame. It was the misfortune of Col. Gordon to be absent from this meeting, as it must naturally be supposed, that, had the gentlemen of the corps seen the challenge which he sent to Lieut. Col. Thomas at New-York, on the 15th of October 1780, together with his an-

swer (both of which are here subjoined) they could not have thought that he had not taken proper steps to vindicate his injured reputation at an *early* *seasonable* period; and by the time the unfortunate Col. Thomas's report at that time, they must also have been convinced that Col. Thomas himself had limited the season for satisfaction, and that the *late hour* was an hour of his *own fixing*. It was likewise a circumstance not favourable to Col. Gordon in the decision of his corps, that among those who sat in judgment on his private conduct there were *seven very respectable young men* who had never had *even* the honour to see, owing to his being *six years* absent upon service in America, and the very promotion which during that time took place in the regiment. These gentlemen (without being uncharitable suggestion) it is possible might have been biased in their judgements, and deceived by reports not founded on truth, soon after the return of his columniator to Europe in the month of *November, 1780*. It is further to be observed, that there are but *six* officers of the third regiment of guards now alive in the corps, who were in America in the campaign of 1780, from the period the brigade went into the *Jacks*, where the ground of this quarrel originated, on the 6th or 7th of June, until they embarked for Virginia, on the 16th of October, consequently they

were but six officers who could be acquainted with the merits of the traduced Col. Gordon's private conduct with regard to the vindication of his honour: and as his *first* challenge to Col. Thomas was dated on the morning of the 15th of October, the day preceding their embarkation, it is more than probable that those six officers did not know this challenge had been sent. In this view, the whole meeting of his corps might have concluded that Col. Gordon's *second* call on Col. Thomas for vindication, the 20th of June, 1783, was the *first* demand he had made of him for reparation of his injured character, especially as the language which Col. Thomas had fancied to use, upon declining Col. Gordon's *second* invitation, seems intended to make it appear to that meeting (which it is said to have been laid before) as the *first* or only challenge he could have received: (vide Col. Thomas's answer to that challenge, in Col. Gordon's trial at the Old Bailey, the 17th of September) whereas the demand which Col. Gordon had made on Col. Thomas in October, 1780, was dated the *very first* moment it was in his power to make it, consistent with the nature of Col. Thomas's situation, from the court martial (which, at the instance of a previous court of enquiry) had taken place upon him, and the hope which Col. Gordon *then* looked for of a *court martial on himself*. In consequence of the cruel calumny of the late Col. Thomas, Col. Gordon has, in the course of four anxious years, in the vindication of his injured honour, had, in a *public* and *private* manner, *three trials for his life*; in the event, happily for him, all *most* honourable. In the first trial, before a general court martial, on the 4th of September, 1782, at New York, *he* "was honourably acquitted of the whole and every part of the charge exhibited against him;" (and here it is but proper to remark, that the delay of his Majesty's most gracious pleasure on Col. Gordon's prayer for a court martial, together with a combination of vexatious circumstances in the campaigns of 80, 81, and part of 82, put it out of his power to have procured an earlier

LOND. MAG. NOV. 1784.

investigation). In the second trial, in the *private* vindication of his injuries (when his opponent or he himself must have fallen) it was the will of Providence the aggressor should fall, and the oppressed escape wounded. This took place on the 4th of September, 1783, and seems to be a particular event in the order of things. On this fatal decision, at the ring in Hyde-Park, it is hoped that Col. Gordon's most prejudiced foes will do justice to his conduct. It was then the lot of Col. Gordon to become an exile for the fourth year under a shocking imputation, from a cruel verdict of the coroner's jury. On the 17th of September, 1784, he surrendered himself to the laws of his country as his *last* trial, and before the most respectable jurisdiction he was *acquitted* by a jury of the county of Middlesex, in a manner, that, while it must always reflect honour on their justice and humanity in his peculiar situation, can prove no less flattering and creditable to the reputation and character of Col. Gordon!

It must ever be a heartfelt satisfaction to Col. Gordon and his friends to recollect, that while his conduct in this unfortunate, and by *him* unsought-for business, seems to be marked with an uncandid disapprobation by a *limited* few, the general sentiments of that gallant and generous army which served in America during the late unfortunate war have been conveyed most kindly in his favour, through the very flattering and honourable medium of the highest rank of its officers, who, unconnected with the interest of events, only guided by unerring truth, and that superior knowledge of the past proceedings which their attention to duty and local situations afforded them, have nobly stood forth in declaring their sense of Col. Gordon's entire conduct throughout the whole of this unhappy affair.

This is a tribute to character worthy any person's pride, for with such nice and proper guardians of honour none but the injured and deserving ever find countenance. The numerous list of high and distinguished officers of that army, with and under whom Col. Gordon

had the honour to serve in America, who appeared at his late trial (even at a season of the year so inconvenient to their attendance) proves beyond a doubt, that Col. Gordon, in their opinions, had omitted no proper step to vindicate his honour, both as an *officer* and a *gentleman*, that time, reason, or circumstances could possibly justify.

Nor indeed is it possible for the most *vindictive* gentleman *seriously* to lay his hand on his heart, and say that Col. Gordon has not vindicated his honour with the exertion of every effort and propriety that *man can do on this side of the grave*.

Copies of Col. Gordon's first challenge (as mentioned in these facts) and Col. Thomas's answer.

"New-York, Sunday morning,
"15th October, 1780.

"SIR,

"THE unwarrantable manner which you have used to traduce my character makes my claim to *personal vindication* just in my own opinion, and must in that of the world.

"I desire, therefore, you will meet me with a friend and two pair of pistols, half an hour after four o'clock this afternoon, on the north-side of Bunker's Hill fort, where there is a recluse orchard near.

"I shall be at White-Conduit-house, with my friend, at four o'clock, ready to repair to the spot mentioned.

"I am, Sir, your much injured

"Obedient servant,

"COSMO GORDON."

"Lieut. Col. Thomas."

"New-York, 15th October, 1780.

"SIR,

"IN answer to the note which I have just received, I have only this to say, that it appears very extraordinary you should, at this late hour, think yourself entitled to call on me for *personal satisfaction*. Whether your character has been *wounded*, the late court martial on me (which, as you *know*, is still in *suspence*) must determine.

"You thought your honour required a court martial on me—you obtained it, and no steps were omitted that could tend to my dishonour or ruin.

"If, Sir, you can hereafter prove to the world that my original *accusation* (which I thought it my duty to make) was ill-founded, then, and then only, can you be entitled to that satisfaction from me, you, as an injured man, may have a right to demand.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most humble servant,
"FRED. THOMAS."

"You may spare yourself the trouble of writing any more on the subject."

N. B.—Any officer or gentleman who may be desirous of being convinced of the authenticity of these letters may see them, by applying to Mr. Murley, at the bar of the British Coffee-house, Charing Cross, with whom they are deposited for that purpose.

P O E T R Y.

THE BRAMIN; AN ODE.

TWAS beneath an hallow'd palm,
On Ganges' banks, a Bramin lay;
What time, in atmospheres of balm,
Eve's golden lids inclos'd the eye of day.
Then Vision, holy prophets, pass'd by;
She mark'd the sage, and in his slumbering eye
Marshall'd many a mystic shade,
Many a drama she display'd;
That from his heart the blood of pity wrung.
India's wilderness of woes,
Bondage, rapine, murder rose,
The patriot-seer beheld, and up in frenzy sprung.

"Hark! that sound——'tis torture's cry!
The Christian vultures rage again——"

Yonder in caves our Rajahs die,
Rest of dominion——birthright was their base.
Afar I see their famish'd orphans roam,
And none dare bid the princely wanderers home.
—Ha! what hireling sabres there
Round yon shivering victim glare!
Till goaded on his treasure he displays,
Now the slaves dislodge the hoard;
Bury now its slaughter'd lord;
While savagely serene their chief aloof surveys.

"India, rise! thy sword unhoist,
And red let retribution flow;
Round to thy monster dens, and rout
Their yelling tenants forth upon thy foe.
Convoke thy snakes, thy crocodiles from far,
Such dragon-holts become a Christian war."

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Push the pitcher round, my boys of spunk,
We'll drink to Death, till Death's dead drunk—
Then, my lads, in flowing bumpers strive
To drink to Death, till Death's alive!
Drain the jug, my hearts, while you have breath;
When grim Death comes, we'll drink to Death.

EPILOGUE TO RECEPTION.

Written by E. TOPHAM, Esq.
And spoken by Miss FARREN.

AS drowsy sentries, whom no thanks reward,
To yawning comrades yield y' nightly guard,
So one full comedy relieves another,
And dullness kindly finds as dull a brother.
Condemn'd to wade thro' all the tedium past,
I—your old epilogue—survive the last—
And here am left—poor pleader! to atone,
As well for others' errors—as my own.
For late you felt—nor long remov'd the time,
How soon from rhyme in prose—I pros'd in rhyme.

The metred muse—each passion chim'd so pat,
Sir tag'd out this, and Madam jingled that:

“ 'Twas—pray, Mr. what your name, how do you do?” [how do you?

“ Pretty well, Sir, I thank you.—And, pray,

“ A touch of your snuff-box, my charming Miss” [pinch.]

“ To be sure, Sir—I'm always your friend as a

And yet, seduc'd by Hay-market flirtation,

Methinks I owe my friends some reparation;

For have I not, with strange unbridled fury,

Storm'd the mock tragedy of ancient *Drury*?

Laugh'd at her weeping heroes, boxing chiefs,

Her mournful pleasantries and joyous griefs,

Made lords and ladies all unpitied die,

Who wept, and fought, and bled—they knew not why.

“ Yes—but, unsullied by this casual stain,

Again shall rise the powers of *Drury-lane*;

Th' eternal handkerchief be hous'd hereafter,

And tragedy so more provoke your laughter.

But why thus dwell on sublimary things,

On paste-board sceptres, and on play-house kings!

Fancy with airy flights my noddle crouds,

I'm like the nation—wholly in the clouds.

Nothing for them too high—for me too hardy—

Give me a second trip with *Sieur Lamardi*!

There mounting, dandies, to the pale fac'd moon,

Find out at last—that cats may die too soon;

Then spurn at dread of elemental wars,

To drink Madeira, and shake hands with stars;

Jostle the hawks and eagles as I go,

And leave the gazing pigeons far below.

—Below—where, fatt'ning on artillery fare,

Peers, chemists, aldermen, and princes stare;

Such fare as makes all martial glory prouder,

—Store of stuf'd beef!—but not a grain of powder:

Soldiers ensur'd!—and, did I wish for self,

I'd underwrite the garrison myself.

Oh! what a grand display such science yields!

Beaux from *Pye-corner*—Belles from *Spital-fields*!

Jews, dogs, and dust-eaters nobly intervene,

And ministers on scaffolds close the scene!

By puff inflammable, and faw'ring flukes,

Say, then, to-night, shall our balloon arise;

Oh, weight and ballast baffling each endeavour,

Shall it just curtsey, and then sink for ever?

PROLOGUE

To the new force of AEROSTATION,
formed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden.

Spoken by Mr. WILSON.

TO-NIGHT's adventurer with awe is round,

And views the perils which his bark surrounds:
Three years are past since on this coast he came
Bound on a dang'rous voyage in quest of fame.
Your smiles he'll deem propitious beams that shine
Circling the star that lights his polar steers;
And near approaching that magnetic part,
He feels the needle trembling at his heart.
But of our bard perhaps enough I've said,
When greater cares are lab'ring at my head.

I make no doubt to entertain you soon
With a new theatre in a *Stage Balloon*;
No more in garret high shall poets sit,
With rival spiders spinning cob-web wit;
Like ancient Barons future bards shall fare,
In their own castles built up in the air;
Dull poets then behind a cloud shall stay,
Whilst fancy, darting to the source of day,
Bold as an eagle, her career shall run,
And with strong pinions fan the rising sun.

But ere we raise our play-house to the skies,
As wit's prime minister I'll raise *supper*;
For, sad to tell! above, as here below,
'Tis only money makes the *mare* to go;
Bubbles shall then be tax'd of every kind;
Why tax the *light*, and leave untax'd the *dark*?

First, for *Pimetti's* sake, of high renown,
Who'll steal the *skirt* off any man in town,
A heavy tax on common sense shall fall;
Nay, you may smile, but it affects you all:
Italian op'ras, like aliens, I've devis'd
Shall pay a poll-tax to be nat'raliz'd.

Raree, dance, and pantomime, with *spotted dragons*,

Shall pay the carriage-tax of broad-wheel'd cars,
And as for *tragedy* of modern date,

Let it contribute at *quack med'cine* rate.
A tax too we enact *new pieces* pay,

Apollo's civil list expenses to defray;
Living or dead, henceforward we decree,

Damn'd or still-born, no author shall be free;
Genius shall pay for being *born* to fame,

And *Dullness* for the *burial* of its name.

Thus, if our *Ways and Means* the state you view,
I hope these *aids* will meet the *House's* need.

On you the stage reits all her rising fate,
You give our wit both *currency* and *weight*;

From hence, like gold in circulation brought,
By all the world it eagerly is sought;

If critics come not on the *mintage* night,
To clip the *sterling*, and then call it *light*;

Attend our wishes, grant the need we claim,
Praise that inspires, and smiles y' guard our aim.

ADDRESS spoken by Mrs. HULL, at Mr. HOLMAN's first appearance in the Stage, the character of *Romeo*. Written by BARVIS.

FROM Isis' banks, just wing'd his baricade,
A college soph presents himself to sight:
From heathen Greece, stout commons, and
pray'r,

Begging admission and protection here:

5

From Logick's fetters, and pedantic schools,
 From Aristotle's cold and cumb'rous rules,
 To Shakspeare's gentler Muse, and sprightlier scene,
 His active mind and youthful fancy lean;
 His studies chang'd, and tutor bld adieu,
 That honour'd name he comes to seek in you;
 To swear allegiance to your Muse and state,
 If you vouchsafe but to matriculate—
 And in the drama be his kind protectors,
 No pupil e'er will more attend your lectures;
 Whatever be your will, define and fix it,
 Your dread command shall be his *ipse dixit*—
 'Till in due time, these studious cares rewarding,
 You grant him his degrees in Covent-garden.—
 But in this first and perilous probation,
 Give to his fears a mild examination;
 For should the youth in this grand effort fail,
 Reflect what horrors will his soul assail;
 Unrob'd, unplum'd, expell'd the cheerful town,
 Consign'd to penance in a sable gown,
 In dreary cloisters doom'd to pine and mourn,
 Hope's gilded cloud that never must return—
 Thro' life's remains this rash essay to blame,
 And rue the hour when fatal thief of fame,
 From letter'd ease, and academic grove,
 Seduc'd his steps these shelvy paths to rove;
 In Shakspeare's car a giddy height to soar,
 Whence if he falls—he falls to rise no more!

LINE S

On the death of Mrs. CARGILL, who, with her infant, was shipwrecked on the 26th of February, 1784, off Scilly.

MELODIOUS fair one, let thy Muse who doats,
 And sighs at the remembrance of thy notes
 Mourn thy sad fortune, and thy infant's doom,
 Snatch'd thus untimely in its earliest bloom.
 Syrens of yore seduc'd the list'ning crew,
 But such, my fair, the softness known to you,
 That Neptune, by your voice and beauty sway'd,
 Raised that dire storm which could not be allay'd,
 Ere its effects had given to his arms
 The full possession of my Clara's charms.
 The wanton God enforc'd this harsh decree;
 That as arose one Venus from the sea,
 Another should descend—and fix'd on thee.

FERDINAND.

ODE on the approach of SUMMER.

Written some months since.

LIGHT o'er the daisied ground
 The frolic heifers rove,
 And wilder colts in wanton circles play;
 Her pail with garlands bound
 Along the leafy grove
 The milkmaid bears in honour of the May.
 Now thither let me bend
 Where yon tall elms extend
 Across the verdant knoll their stately train;
 There feel a nobler pride
 Than those whom cities hide,
 A denizen of nature's free domain!
 Nor where the swallow's fav'rite lake
 Curls lightly to the rustling brake,
 Nor where yon orchard's tender bloom
 Invites the bee to steal perfume,
 My winding path refrain.

May no untimely showers
 The morning-lustre stain
 Till the full sun ascend his middle sky;
 Unless from ocean-bowers
 Young Zephyr's infant train
 On dewy wings diffuse the growing joy!
 He comes—the spreading rose
 With richer crimson glows,
 The violet tufts a fresher scent exhale;
 The lark exalts her note,
 The cuckow's mellow throat
 With deeper symphony divides the gale.
 While, gaining on the charmed ear,
 A voice to love and sorrow dear
 Proclaims what thickets intertwine,
 From noon's keen arrows to enshrine
 The Siren of the Vale.

Sweet Philomel! with thee
 Midst deepest shades inspir'd
 Oft will I muse some tender theme alone;
 Oft revel fancy free
 Whole summer-suns untir'd
 In native sweets to worldly state unknown,
 The forms of good and fair
 Thro' ocean, earth, and air,
 By Nature's energetic hand express'd,
 As in the eternal mind
 Their constant echo find
 In the pure mirror of a peaceful breast.
 Let glory crown the warrior's toil;
 Be wealth and power the statesman's spoil;
 Unenvied pomp possess a throne!
 The poet asks for health alone,
 And gives himself the rest,

Within this narrow grove,
 By circling hills immur'd,
 What objects harmonize the tuneful soul,
 Of that parental love
 Contented and assur'd
 Which first produc'd and yet sustains the whole!
 But, O my song! forbear,
 Thy present weakness spare,
 Let humble sense thy decent aims confine—
 Enough in nature's face
 His tribute to trace
 Whose wisdom form'd, whose bounty made it
 thine,
 That when to vernal scenes we fly,
 Or lose the reins of social joy,
 Or beauty's half relenting zone—
 Our hearts in full enjoyment own
 The Giver's hand Divine.

A DANISH ODE.

THE great, the glorious deed is done!
 The foe is fled! the field is won!
 Prepare the feast; the heroes call;
 Let joy, let triumph fill the hall!

The raven flaps his sable wings;
 The bard his chosen timbrel brings;
 Six virgins round, a beauteous choir,
 Sing to the music of his lyre.

With mighty ale the goblet crown,
 With mighty ale your sorrows drown,
 To-day, to mirth and joy we yield;
 To-morrow, face the bloody field.

From

From danger's front, at battle's eve,
Sweet comes the banquet to the brave;
Joy shines with genial beam on all,
The joy that dwells in Odin's hall.

The song bursts living from the lyre,
Like dreams that guardian ghosts inspire;
When mimic shrieks the heroes hear,
And whirl the visionary spear.

Music's the med'cine of the mind;
The cloud of care give to the wind;
Be ev'ry brow with garlands bound,
And let the cup of joy go round.

The clouds come o'er the beam of light;
We're guests that tarry but a night:
In the dark house, together press'd,
The princes and the people rest.

Send round the shell, the feast prolong:
And send away the night in song;
Be blest below, as those above,
With Odin's and the friends they love.

ODE on seeing a statue of ACHILLES.
By Mr. BANKS.

THOU, who 'midst the tuneful quire
On Pindus, strik'st the sacred lyre,
Ah! why to sculpture, Phœbus, so unkind;
Say, when the Arts with sweetest smile
Were led to Britain's favour'd isle,
Why was the beauteous Sculpture left behind?

Amidst *Palmyra's* desert drear
The music hath mark'd her lonely tear,
And o'er the falling grandeur heard her sigh;
And oft where *Athens* (now no more!)
With wonder, swell'd the world of yore,
Hath seen the slightest wand'rer's pensive eye.

Barbaric race! to slight the fair,
Who once the smiles of Gods could share;
That proud, with heroes, sages, prov'd her art!
Enamour'd of her magic hand,
They saw in *Greece's* laurel'd land,
Their second selves amid the marble start.

But, lo! in simple vest array'd,
I see advance the Attic maid;
A *Briton* woos her to his native shore;
Behold in *Pelrus'* Godlike son.
Her glorious work of life begun.
That bids *Britannia* envy *Greece* no more.

THE AIR-BALLOON.

SHOULD the whim take to ride on air-
pillions,
'Twill ruin all our coachmen and postillions:
Who, if men travel in these strange sky-nets
Will quickly feel the loss in empty pockets:
And most of them, I fear, must quite despair
Like new philosophers, to live on air.

The scheme's not novel quite, for, by the way,
I long have thought our gentry intent to fly;
Though hitherto content, instead of wings,
With four stout horses and four easy springs:
But now the case is alter'd, for depend on't
If flying once comes up, there'll be an end
Our grandfathers were pleas'd, poor tenderies
"To wait a sigh from Indus to the pole."
But our enlighten'd age a way discover,
Instead of sighs, to wait substantial lovers:
Montgolfier's silk shall Cupid's wings supply,
And, swift as thought, convey them thro' the sky.
Nor will their travels be on earth confin'd
They'll quickly leave this tardy globe behind:
Posting towards *Gretina*. Green you've lately seen
The ton will soon be, to clope to *Venus*:
Hot-headed rivals now shall steer their course
To fight their desperate duels snug in Mars:
While gentler Damons, in the rhyming it,
Shall fly to little Mercury for wit.

"John, fill the large balloon (my lady says)
I want to take an airing in the skies:"
Nimble the mounts her light machine, and so
To Jupiter's convey'd in half a minute;
Views his broad belt, and steals a pattern from't.
Then stops to warm her fingers at a comet:
The concert of the spheres she now attends,
Hears half an overture, and then descends.
Trade too, as well as love and dissipation,
Shall profit by this airy navigation:
Herschel may now with telescopes provide,
Just fresh imported from the *Georgium Sidus*.
Smart milliners shall crowd the air-balloon.
To bring new fashions weekly from the moon.
Gard'ners from Battersea in shoals shall raise
To raise their kindlier hot-beds in the sun;
And all our city fruit-shops, in a trice,
From Saturn daily be supply'd with ice.

Albion once more her drooping head shall raise
And roll her thunders thro' each distant sphere.
While, led by future Rodneys, British tars
Shall pluck bright honours from the twinkling stars.

Nov. 20, 1784.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE XC.

MEMOIRS of Ancient Chivalry: To which are added, the Anecdotes of the Times from the Romance Writers and Historians of those Ages. Translated from French of M. de St. Palaye, by the Translator of the Life of Petrarch. 8vo. 2 Boards. Doddsley. 1784.

THE detail of national character and manners is so instructive and interesting, that it is much to be regretted that the historical records of ancient times afford so few particulars of

this kind. It is, therefore, a meritorious employment of literary industry to ransack the remains of former ages in order to bring forth such facts as may serve to cast a light upon the his-

of human nature. Those periods of past time are particularly worthy of attention in which the public manners, through the influence of some extraordinary cause, assume a singular aspect, and afford plentiful materials for the gratification of philosophical curiosity.

In this respect, no period in the history of the world is more interesting than that in which all Europe was seized with a religious phrenzy, and united in the romantic design of rescuing the Holy Land out of the hands of infidels. The military spirit which this enterprise spread through all nations was the foundation of many singular customs, and particularly of the ceremonies of chivalry.

The rise and progress of this institution, the habits which it introduced among individuals of both sexes, and its effects, both advantageous and mischievous, which it produced in society, are minutely described in this work. The manners of the period which furnishes the materials of these memoirs were so entirely different from those of the present times, that the relation of them is highly amusing. The following extracts from this entertaining work will, we promise ourselves, be acceptable to our readers.

The ceremonies which preceded and accompanied the conferring of the honour of knighthood are thus related:

“ We will now proceed to the preliminary ceremonies which prepared the knight for the sacred sword of chivalry. Austere fasts; whole nights passed in prayers with a priest and godfather, in the churches or chapels; the sacraments of penance, confession, and of the eucharist received with the utmost devotion; bathings, which signified the purity of manners necessary in the state of chivalry; and white habits, a imitation of the neophytes, or new converts, as another symbol of the same purity (and this was a custom formerly used by the Kings and Queens of Great-Britain, on the evening of their coronation); a sincere acknowledgement of all the faults of his life; serious attention to sermons, in which were explained the principal articles of

faith, and of Christian morals: all these duties of preparation were to be performed, in the most devout manner, by the young man, previous to his being armed.

“ The pious custom of passing whole nights in prayer (which was called ‘ the vigil of arms ’) had been observed, from the remotest times, in judiciary duels, or duels of proof. Ademar de Chabannois speaks of a combat of this sort, in his Latin Chronicle.—‘ The victorious champion having received no wound, went on foot immediately, to return thanks to God at the tomb of St. Cebat, where he had watched the preceding night.’—And in the order of chivalry it is said—‘ When the good knight receives the haked sword, he kisses the cross as he receives it; by some, this is done at the holy sepulchre, for the love and honour of our Lord; by others, at the tomb of St. Catharine, or at other holy places of devotion. The young man then bathes; after which, clothed in white apparel, he is to watch all night in the church, and remain there in prayer till after the celebration of high mass. The communion being then received, the young man, with his hands joined, and held up towards heaven, to which also his eyes were solemnly directed, after the priest celebrating mass had passed the sword over his neck, and blessed it, went and knelt at the feet of the lord who was to arm him. The lord asked him, ‘ With what intent he desired to enter into that sacred order? and if his views tended only to the maintenance and the honour of religion and of knighthood?’ The young man made a suitable reply; and the lord, after having received his oath, gave him the dubbing, or three strokes on the neck with the flat end of the sword, and girded on him the golden sword. This august scene passed sometimes in a hall, or in the court of a palace or a castle, or, in time of war, in the open field.’

“ The desire of riches, of repose, and of being honoured, were esteemed not only insufficient, but unworthy motives in this sacred engagement. The squire who was vain-glorious, or a flatterer, was also excluded; for such foment

foment those corruptions, which the knight is engaged to root out and destroy. Nor were any to be admitted into this order who were lame, or who had any other corporal defect or weakness, which should render him unqualified for the profession of arms, however rich, noble, or courageous he might otherwise be. The figure, air, and physiognomy were considered as of great import; and that strength of constitution that should enable the knight to exert himself with ardour for the maintenance of good order, wherever he was stationed, by a laborious attention to, and expertness in, all the works relative to war: he was also enjoined, on immediate notice from his prince, to be ready to go forth to punish or appease the discords of the people. Agreeably to this, Perceforest relates, that King Peleon, when he armed his sons and his nephews knights, spake thus to them: 'Whoever will enter into any sacred order, whether that of religion, of marriage, or of knighthood, ought first to purge his conscience, and cleanse his heart from every vice, and fill and adorn it with every virtue; and charge himself with the greatest care to accomplish every thing he is commanded to do in the profession he takes upon him: in one word, he must be without reproach.'

"When the Duke of Burgundy (says Monstrelet) held the feast of the Golden Fleece, the Duke of Alençon got a knight to assist at it in his place, being himself a prisoner, from a decree given against him; and though at this assembly there ought to have been no knights, or proxies for knights, but such as were without reproach, the Duke of Burgundy suffered it, because he believed the Duke of Alençon a man of honour, unjustly condemned, and to whose condemnation he had not given his consent. Several knights have merited this noble distinction, that they were without reproach; such as Du Guesclin, Barbasan, Louis de la Trimouille, Bayard, and the brave Chevalier d'Aumont, who died in 1595; to whom M. de Thou renders this glorious testimony: 'He was so high-

ly esteemed in the parties both of the King and of the league, that if it had been now a question to find a knight without reproach, as it was in the days of our forefathers, all the world would have cast their eyes on the brave and virtuous Aumont.'

"The ladies and young gentlewomen sometimes assisted at the arming of a knight. 'A knight going to the combat (says Don Flores, of Greece) was armed by a young lady, who with her delicate hands fastened and laced on his armour; you may guess how patiently he demeaned himself in receiving this signal favour from her in whom his life was wrapped up.'

"The manner of arming was, first to put on the spurs, then the coat of mail, the cuirass, the brasslets, and the gauntelets; and then the lord or knight gave the dubbing, and girded on the sword, in the manner above related: the last was the most honourable badge of chivalry, and a symbol of the labour the knight was to encounter. As the young Lancelot had been forgotten among the great number who received the sword from the hand of King Artus, the Queen bestowed one on him, and he then became a knight, and the champion of that prince. The lord or knight, on the girding on of the sword, pronounced these words, or some that were similar:—"In the name of God, of St. Michael, and St. George, I make thee knight;" to which were sometimes added, 'be brave, hardy, and loyal.' Saintre, going to combat against the infidels in Prussia, prayed the King of Bohemia to grant him knighthood in the name of God, our Lady, and my Lord of St. Denis. There was yet wanting, to complete the equipage of a knight, the helmet, the shield, and the lance; which they gave him: then they brought a horse, which he mounted often without the help of a stirrup. To shew off his new dignity and skill, he currend round, darting his lance, and brandishing his glittering sword; soon after which he paraded, in the same equipage, in one of the public squares, that it might be known to all he was made a knight according to the order of chivalry.

chivalry: and to inspire him with a higher sense of the character he was about to sustain, and a dread of committing any evil that should fully and disgrace it, he was to make a circuit round the city, and shew himself to the people as their guardian and defender."

The interest which the ladies took in the public jousts and tournaments is thus described:

"The flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of the knights, who, superbly armed and equipped, followed by their squires, appeared on horseback, advancing with slow steps, and grave and majestic countenances. Sometimes the ladies and young gentlemen led on their noble slaves to the ranks by chains, which were fastened on them, and which they unloosened only at the edge of the lists, just as they were on the point of rushing forth to the combat. The title of the lady, or servant of the lady, was loudly proclaimed on entering into the tournament, in whatever phrase she directed, in the same manner as the general in war took the watch-word of the lord he served, the knight asking of her what the cry should be which she should cause to resound for her in the tournament. The knights also took the devices and colours of their ladies, as the vassals those of their sovereign lords. Sometimes these devices were enigmatical, and only understood by the persons for whose love they were so contrived as to be impenetrable to all others. The use of these devices of love gave rise to a fiction in the *Arresta Amorum*: 'A lover preparing to joust had on armour and dress, he had contrived in a pleasant humour, on which he put the device of his lady, and her colours on his housing, lance, and horse: when about to depart, and going to the lady to receive her benediction, she feigned sickness, to excuse herself from seeing him. The court of love condemned the said lady to dress, invest, and arm the said amorous petitioner, the first time he should appear at the tournament, and lead his horse by the bridle the length of the lists, one turn, and

then deliver to him his lance, saying, Adieu, my friend; have a good heart; care for nothing—your welfare is prayed for."

"The knights were often invited to repair to the tournament with their sisters or other relations, and above all, with their mistresses, or the ladies of their love; and the champion never failed to name these in their jousts, to encourage and animate each other. The laws afterwards (says the author of the life of Cervantes, prefixed to his *Don Quixote*) censured this as an abuse; but it was anciently thought that these badges of honour conferred by the ladies could not be obtained but by the noblest exploits, and they were considered by the warriors as assured pledges of victory, and a sacred bond to do nothing unworthy of the distinguished rank conferred by them. The desire of pleasing the fair sex was indeed the soul of these tournaments."

"In *Perceforest* there is a lamentation the prince makes to one of his confidants, 'That knights dwelling in the bosom of felicity, and fullness of peace, have abandoned jousts and tournaments, and all the glorious feats of chivalry:—like unto the nightingale (says he) who never ceased to sing with melody and transport in the service of his beloved, till she had shewn herself favourable to his prayers; so the knights, at the sight of beauty, softness, and the enchanting tenderness of virgin chastity, filled the universe with their valour, and echoed the praise of their mistresses, till they had disarmed the rigour of the ladies whom they thus served: and it was, no doubt (he adds) a just reward of their courage; but if the guerdon of their love had been longer retained in the secret armories of their ladies' hearts, chivalry would not so soon have expired.'—'Servants of love (says Eustache Deschamps) look fervently up to the exalted seats of these angels of paradise, then shall you joust with valour, and be honoured and cherished."

The ingenious translator of this work (Mrs. Dobson) presents it to the public, as affording, in connection with

LOND. MAG. Nov. 1784

her translations of the Life of Petrarch, and of the History of the Troubadours, a comprehensive view of ancient customs and manners; and, in this light,

these volumes are certainly a valuable addition to our stock of English literature.

ART. XCI. *Elements of Mineralogy.* By Richard Kirwan, Esq. P. R. Soc. 5s. Boards. Elmsly. 1784.

THE epochas of a science may justly be compared to the halting places on a road, where the weary traveller, taking a retrospect of the tract he has gone over, gathers fresh vigour to proceed in his toilsome journey; and those ingenious authors who collect all that has been done in a science, who methodize those discoveries, and lay them before the public in a comprehensive view, contribute essentially to the progress of knowledge, by marking those epochas, and thereby exciting a zeal for further pursuits. The work now before us, had it no other merit, would in this respect alone deserve ample commendation; but when we consider the numerous and valuable additions to the stock of mineralogical knowledge made by the author's own indefatigable labours, some of which are here communicated, for the first time, to the public, we must acknowledge that he is entitled to a more than common share of gratitude from the cultivators of natural knowledge.

This work may be considered as the third station in the mineralogical career. Omitting the knowledge of the ancients, which was but vague in this branch of natural history, we may consider Wallerius as the first who made an attempt towards a system of mineralogy. He classed the mineral productions according to their external appearances. Cronstedt, suspecting the insufficiency of external characters for discriminating with any certainty the multitude of objects that present themselves in this class of beings, thought it best to arrange them according to their internal properties discovered by chemical agents. And, notwithstanding the arguments and very meritorious labours of two patrons of Wallerius's classification, Werner (author of an excellent treatise, in German, on the external characters of fossils, a translation of which into English is much

wanted) and Romé de L'Isle (who lately published a new and much enlarged edition of his *Cristallographie*) yet Bergman, in his *Sciagraphia*, adhered to Cronstedt's method, as a most simple and accurate.

The author of these *Elements*, pointing out, in a sensible and modest preface, the cause of our palpable inferiority, in mineralogy, to most of our neighbours, which he ascribes chiefly from the want of proper establishments for the cultivation of a science, enquires more particularly into the question, Whether the characters of minerals should be taken from their external appearances, or from their internal constitution of them? "The science (he says) must be founded on permanent principles; and the principles of this sort that mineralogy affords are undoubtedly the nature of the bodies it considers with chemical agents. This will plainly appear by examining each of the external characters in particular; namely, colour, transparency, or opacity, cohesion, texture, shape, and specific gravity. Each of these are here particularly examined, and found incompetent, *criteria*, for establishing generic differences.

Our author, nevertheless, is first asserting that the consideration of external properties is entirely useless; he is rather inclined to admit the necessity of ascertaining specific varieties, from the properties of the genus as ascertained by analysis. By some experience in this mode of viewing the objects, he thinks that the eye may gradually become acquainted with the physiognomy of fossils. But he insists, that where a new substance occurs, or such an absolute certainty required as constitutes the basis of a science, the chemical analysis must be resorted to, and are all depended upon.

In this work, therefore, both the internal and external characters are called in to complete a classification. The outline, as must already appear, is of the synthetic order, and therefore not differing materially from those of Cronstedt and Bergman. All mineral productions are divided into, 1. Earths; 2. Salts; 3. Inflammable substances; and, 4. Metals.

Of pure or simple earths, our author admits only five sorts; viz. 1. The calcareous; 2. The ponderous, which he now calls barytes; 3. The magnesian, or muriatic; 4. The argillaceous, or earth of alum; and, 5. The siliceous. Having established the general characters of these several earths, he gives us a table of their affinities with each other, and with the calx of iron; a subject which had never yet been properly considered. He then proceeds to enumerate the combinations of these earths with the several saline, inflammable, and metallic principles with which they are frequently combined. In the arrangement of stones according to the five elementary earths, he calls *simple species* those which consist of a compound of only two ingredients; and the *compound species*, such as arise from the combination of two or more simple species. Treating of salts, he distinguishes them as usual into acids, alkalis, and neutral salts. The inflammable substances are, the fire damp, or inflammable air, hepatic air, naphtha, petrol, Barbadoes tar, asphaltum, mineral tallow, jet, coal, peat, turf, amber, and sulphur. The seventeen well-known metallic substances we shall not enumerate, but shall only observe, what the author could not know when he published this book, that the cerites, which is here classed as a distinct ore, has of late been found not to be a peculiar semi-metal, but, more probably, a combination of iron with the phosphoric acid.

The species and varieties of the several metallic substances treated of in this part are very numerous, and scientifically arranged. The new semi-metals are particularly defined. The manner of extracting the regulus from each, both in the dry and moist way,

is described in a clear and satisfactory manner. The works of Scheele and Bergman are here quoted almost in every article.

At the end of the first part, relating to earths, we find, 1. A chapter on vegetable and animal earths, both which, by repeated experiments, are found to be reducible to some of the five above-mentioned elementary earths; 2. An appendix, on the nature of the diamond and plumbago, which seem to hold a middle place between earths and inflammable substances, and cannot therefore be classed with either; and, 3. A general examination or analysis of earths and stones, to which is added, a table of the comparative hardness and specific gravities of different species of stones; all which, we are satisfied, will prove of singular use to future mineralogists.

At the end of the fourth part, and of the work itself, the author has given us, in an appendix, some geological observations, chiefly relating to mountains, their antiquity, their origin, their height, and their structure; also, to volcanoes, petrification, the veins of metallic ores, and hot springs. Lastly, we find three tables, 1. Of the quantity of metal in a reguline state contained in 100 grains of different metallic calces; 2. Of the weight and colour of metallic and earthy precipitates; and, 3. Of the proportions of ingredients in earths and stones.

Before we close this article, we cannot omit mentioning, with due commendation, the extensive mineralogical and chemical erudition of the learned author, those of his materials which are not produced from his own stock being collected not only from the voluminous publications of most of the philosophical academies, but from a number of single treatises, chiefly German and Swedish, many of which are, perhaps, not yet known to any one in this country except himself.

We beg leave to add, that this work will be rendered much more useful by either a synoptical table; or an index of its contents.

ART. XCH. *Henrici Constantini Cras, J. U. D. et Illustr. Amstelredamensis Athenæo Juris Professoris Disputatio, qua demonstratur nullum in Ethica Confusæ præceptum esse, quo et singuli cives in commodis suis sequendis, et principes in republicæ secundum politices regulas administranda, impediuntur. Quæ Legati Stolpiani verum reportavit*—A Dissertation, in which is demonstrated, That nothing is calculated in the Gospel System of Morality that impedes either private Citizens in the Pursuit of their temporal Interests, or Rulers, in governing the State according to the Maxims of sound Policy. By Henry Constantine Cras, LL. D. and Professor Law in the College of Amsterdam; to whom was adjudged the Prize appointed the Stolpian Fund. 4to. Leyden.

THE fund left by the will of Mr. Stolp, a citizen of Leyden, for Prize-Dissertations on subjects relative to Natural Religion, and Moral Philosophy, has produced for many years past a miscellaneous collection that is not unworthy of attention. We are indebted to the Stolpian fund for Professor Cras's Dissertation, which is sensible and judicious: his method is clear and perspicuous, his reasoning solid, and his sentiments are liberal; his Latinity is far from being exceptionable, and may be read with pleasure. If no great novelty of matter should occur to the reader, this must be attributed not to the author, but to the subject, which has so often been treated by very able authors, that it is difficult to strike out of the beaten track. The directors of this institution seem to complain that the several dissertations delivered to them have proceeded in a track different from what they had intended, and have not investigated the truths which they wished to ascertain. They appear, however, to have been written with a view conformable to that, which, from the terms wherein the subject is proposed, obviously seems to have been intended; but if the directors had any more remote object, they would have done well, either to have proposed the subject in a more particular manner, or to have added such an explanation as should have guided the writer into the very channel they wished him to pursue.

The learned Professor divides his dissertation into three parts. In the first, he shews that the general system of evangelical morality tends greatly to promote the happiness of individuals, the prosperity of the state, and the honour of a good government,

In the second, he explains and vindicates some precepts which have been misunderstood and misrepresented; and in the third part, he demonstrates that those precepts of the Gospel to which objections have been made, as peculiar to civil happiness, are, on the contrary, greatly conducive to the felicity of the private citizen, and to the welfare of the community.

As a specimen of his mode of writing, we shall present our readers with the following extract from the last part of the work:

"Because the enemies of Christ are obliged to acknowledge that sincere professors are humble, pacific, observant of the laws, and obedient to the magistrates (1 Peter, 11, 13, 17, 18.) they explain this as an assertion that Christians must be cowardly, pusillanimous, mean, abject, and servile; that, as it is indifferent to them whether they are slaves or free men, whether they conquer or are conquered, they may easily be enslaved by any tyrant; and are wholly unfit for great martial actions, and for vigorously repelling an enemy. The former of this accusation, that Christians too easily submit to the usurpation of a tyrant, is thus argued by Rousseau, in his Essay on the Social Contract. There should unfortunately be a flagrant ambitious hypocrite among them, Catiline or a Cromwell, for instance; he may be certain of enslaving his poor countrymen with the utmost facility. Christian charity suffers them not easily to think ill of their neighbour. No sooner has he, by some stratagem, acquired the art of imposing upon them, and usurped a part of the public authority, than he is a man appointed to honour; it is the command of God that

he should be respected: he soon becomes one of the powers that are ordained; it is the command of God that he should be obeyed. Does the depositary of this power abuse it; he is the scourge with which God punishes his children: To depose the usurper would be violating the dictates of conscience; the public tranquillity must be disturbed; violence must be used, blood must be shed; all this but ill agrees with the mildness of the Christian; and, after all, of what importance is it, whether, in this vale of misery, they be freemen or slaves. To go to heaven is all that is essential, and for the attainment of this end resignation is one of the best means. But I speak improperly, when I say a Christian republic; these two expressions destroy each other. Christianity preaches nothing except slavery and dependence: tyranny always derives advantage from a spirit so favourable to it. Real Christians are made to be slaves, they know it, and are but little concerned about it. This short life is of too little value for their attention. In these words Rousseau draws not the real character of the true Christian, but paints an imaginary figure of a superstitious fanatic, such as can scarcely be found even among the unwearied Anabaptists. Rousseau had certainly an incredible fertility of genius for fictions of every kind, and the most powerful eloquence in describing them. But though, in many respects, these faculties may be of excellent service, the philosopher should be cautious, lest his warmth and fertility of genius lead him into error, and make him embrace empty fiction, instead of solid truth. For what can be more unfair, than because the gospel obliges us to observe the laws, and to be obedient to the rulers and magistrates of the state, to infer that Christians deem it contrary to their religion to resist a tyrant, or fear to expel an unjust oppressor of liberty? Nay, it is those vices which are most foreign to the spirit of the gospel, vain glory, avarice, and ambition, that render men mean, abject, servile flatterers of authority, and that easily subdue and bow them beneath the yoke of a tyrant. Besides, if we attend to the

records of history, these fictions are not only not confirmed, but directly contradicted by the most authentic testimony. The limits of this dissertation will not permit me to adduce a number of instances, with which every part of history abounds. I cannot, however, forbear mentioning one, which occurred to me while writing, in which the greatness of soul that resolutely opposes the cruelty of a tyrant, is admirably tempered with the just respect due to a sovereign. When Charles IX. King of France, issued the cruel orders to massacre the Huguenots in every part of his kingdom, the governor of one of the provinces answered the King in these excellent words: 'Sire, I have imparted your Majesty's commands to the loyal inhabitants, and the troops of the garrison; I have found good citizens and brave soldiers; but not one executioner: therefore, both they and I most humbly intreat your Majesty to employ our arms and lives in things that are possible, however dangerous they may be; in these we will cheerfully sacrifice the last drop of our blood.' Mezeray's History of France, vol. III.

"Another charge, deduced from the gentleness of mind and humility commanded in the gospel is, that Christians are utterly disqualified for all martial glory. 'Does any foreign war happen (continues Rousseau) the citizens readily march to battle; none of them indulge even a thought of flight: they do their duty; but without any passion for victory, they know how to die better than how to conquer. But what avails it whether they conquer or are conquered? Does not Providence know better than they what is proper for them? Conceive then what advantages a fierce, impetuous, ardent enemy may derive from their stoicism! Oppose to them those generous nations who glow with a fervent love of glory, and of their country. Suppose your Christian republic engaged with those of Sparta and Rome, your pious Christians would be beaten, overwhelmed, destroyed, before they had time to recollect themselves; or they would owe their safety only to the contempt which their enemies would conceive for them.' The nature

nature of the argument has made me particular in quoting the words of Rousseau, in which it is plain there is much less of truth and reason, than of arrogance, rashness, and audacity, in drawing a fictitious character of a Christian, after the visions of his own luxuriant fancy. What can he mean by saying that Christians will fight resolutely, and yet that they are not influenced by any desire of victory? Rousseau always recurs to this opinion, that Christians, because they make heaven and their eternal salvation their chief care, have, therefore, little or no concern for the advantages of this life. Is it then of no importance, that Christians scorn a flight from battle, and that they magnanimously despise death? But it is obvious what poor feeble reasoners those must be, who blame the gentleness and mildness of

Christians. For in order to be good citizens, to be magnanimous, loyal, brave, and ardent lovers of our country, it is by no means necessary to be inhuman, cruel, unpitiful, inflamed with the thirst of revenge, and inflated with empty pride and arrogance. A laudable veneration of antiquity, from which I wish not to detract, produces a partiality for the names and histories of Greek and Roman heroes; yet there are not wanting Christian heroes, whose unconquered fortitude and greatness of soul have deservedly excited in all the highest degree of admiration!"

Three Dissertations; which also contended for the prize, are subjoined to that of M. Cras, as worthy of publication. One of these is composed by Professor *Pap de Fagaras*, and we may say of the victor and this competitor, *et virulâ tu dignus, et hic*.

ART. XCIII. *Försök till Järnets Historia, i. e. An Essay on the History of Iron.* By *Suena Rinman*, Assessor in the Royal College of Mines, Director of the Forges, Knight of the Order of Vasa, Member of the Swedish Academy, &c. Stockholm. 4to. 1072 pages. Stockholm. 1782.

IN his preface the author tells us that iron, though the most common and useful of all metals, has hitherto been little examined by chymists, except with a view to medicine. Swedenborg, the Dictionary of Arts, and Mr. Jars, inform us how iron is reduced from its ores in various countries, and give us various processes for its improvement relative to the uses for which it is designed; but they are silent with regard to the reason why different methods of extraction are used, as well as to the preference due to some of them; neither are the properties of iron in its different states, nor the manner of improving it, or applying it to the various arts in which it is employed to the greatest advantage, either examined into or explained. Mr. Reaumur, in the year 1722, gave us a treatise on the art of converting malleable iron into steel, which was the first work of any importance on this subject. In 1773 Mr. Horn published, in England, *Essays concerning Iron and Steel*, which contain an examination of some processes of Reaumur, and of others at that time unknown in France, but their

contents are far from answering to the title. Mr. Berret's Memoir on Steel, published at Paris, in 1779, contains the best and newest methods of adapting steel to the uses of different manufacturers.

In 1763, Dr. Lewis proposed to print a more ample treatise on metals; and in 1764 he actually did publish a work, under the title of *A History of Gold, and the various Arts depending thereon*, a continuation of which was long expected, but in vain. This induced Mr. Rinman to collect all the materials necessary to a full history of iron, on the same plan as that which had been followed by Dr. Lewis; and to this undertaking he was greatly encouraged by the Economical Society of Sweden. He has avoided, as much as possible, repeating what has been said by others, but he gives a more ample account of his own discoveries and experiments, and also of those of his countrymen that are not generally known; and also of some successful processes hitherto kept secret: the whole written particularly for the use of manufacturers.

This work is comprised in ten treatises; the first is on the colour of iron likewise of its grain, both on the surface and in its fracture, and of the difference in this respect between cast iron, steel and bar, or malleable iron, with the manner of scouring, polishing, &c. And an account of the different powders, &c. used for those purposes. Lastly, of preservation from rust, of varnishes, of damasking, &c.

The 2d treats of the weight of iron and its ores: its elasticity; how produced, increased, &c.

The 3d relates to its magnetic power; how produced, destroyed, or increased. A number of new experiments are here related.

The 4th gives an account of the manner in which iron is affected by heat and cold; its dilatation, warping, change of colour, flaking, burning, loss of weight, magnetic power, calcination, reduction, the manner of softening it by various mixtures, also of stiffening it; with other particulars.

The 5th concerns the malleability of iron, whether red-short, cold-short, hard, soft, brittle, &c. their marks and properties. The improvement of faulty iron-ores; of the German, French, Corsican, and English methods: also those used in different parts of Sweden:

of producing or improving the malleability of iron.

The 6th enumerates the various alloys of iron with other metals, and their properties; of gilding, incrusting, &c. and the manner of separating iron from other metals.

The 7th exhibits at large the various colours which iron communicates to stones, earthen, glass, porcelain, enamels.

The 8th relates to the various solutions of iron, in air, water, acids, alkalis, its precipitates, and the mode of applying these to the purposes of engraving, &c.

The 9th treats of steel; its nature, characters, ores, and its fabrication from various sorts of iron, by fusion, or cementation, the manner of hardening or softening it, of steel, wires, &c.

The 10th discourses, at large, of the nature, properties, ores, and various other particulars concerning cast iron.

Short as the present account is of this important work, we would not, however, omit inserting it here, as it must point out the necessity of speedily procuring a good English translation of it. Our artists, in the several branches of iron manufactures will, we doubt not, find it their interest to give every possible encouragement to such an undertaking.

ART. XCIV. *Remarkable Prospects of the Alps and Icy Mountains in Switzerland; in a Series of Plates engraven with Colours, and accompanied with ample Descriptions of the Objects they represent. Published by Subscription, by Mr. Hentze, Tutor to the Pages of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, and Agent to the Court of Saxo-Gotha. Paris, 1784. Large folio.*

THIS publication may be considered in two points of view: first, as a lively and well-executed representation of the most striking parts of the Alps and Icy Mountains in Switzerland; and, secondly, as a natural history of the singular district that contains in its bosom these stupendous objects, which are so worthy of the attention of an inquisitive traveller. It is certain, that in this latter respect there is no publication of the kind that can vie with the present work, of which we have some beautiful specimens before us.

This work was formerly announced by its first undertaker, the ingenious Mr. Wagner, citizen of Bern, in Swit-

zerland; and, at that time, several English Gentlemen encouraged it by their subscriptions. But the death of Mr. Wagner retarded its publication, though it was then finished, and ready for the press.

The Alps and the Icy Mountains of Switzerland exhibit, undoubtedly, a series of wonders, in which Nature displays her operations with peculiar majesty, and accumulates awful and grand scenes of grandeur and beauty. Mr. Wagner, a fond admirer of these singularities of his native country, undertook the laborious task of having these noble prospects drawn from Nature with the utmost accuracy, and

faithfully

faithfully represented in their native colours. He accordingly made frequent, perilous, and, we may add, learned excursions through the Alpine regions, in company with a celebrated natural historian*, and an eminent landscape painter†; and these excursions have produced a series of beautiful and interesting pictures, accompanied each with a learned description, which will throw new light upon the topography, curiosities, and natural history of a country, now much frequented by English travellers.

The late celebrated Baron Haller, who perused the descriptions, and examined the drawings, that form the contents of this work, composed a preface, which will be prefixed to it: and the manner in which he speaks of it is the highest possible testimony that can be given to its merit. We have this preface now before us, and it is worthy of the great man who penned it. He expresses with ardour his zeal for the success of this noble work: he declares it superior to any thing of the kind that has yet appeared; "I dare answer (says he) for its favourable reception, and I am persuaded it will fulfil both the expectations and desires of the curious. Light journeys that I have made along the northern ridge of the Alpine mountains have enabled me to judge of the accuracy and merit of the descriptions and drawings that are here offered to the public."

In the publication of this work by subscription, the editor has avoided every thing that might render his proposals disagreeable, or look like an imposition on the liberality of those who are generously disposed to contribute to the advancement of useful knowledge and the fine arts; for no part of the payment is required of the subscribers beforehand, as appears from the fifth article of the conditions, which are as follows:

1st. Thirty-six drawings (which will perhaps be increased to forty) are selected from the rich collection of Mr. Wagner, which will be sufficient to convey a clear and accurate idea of the

most curious views that are exhibited by the Alps.

2dly. Each number will contain six plates, engraven in colours after the original pictures or drawings. These engravings will be executed under the inspection of Mr. Vernet, by Mr. Janinet, an artist of the greatest merit. A sheet of printed text, of the same size with the plates (*i. e.* in large folio) will accompany each number, and contain a compendious summary description of the six plates which compose it.—These plates, separated from the text, may be glazed and framed as ornaments to a cabinet, or, bound with it, may add to the riches of a library.


3dly. A frontispiece, with the engraved preface of Mr. Haller, as also a profile of the Alps, with the names of the peaks and mountains, will be given *gratis* to subscribers, who are to pay for each number (consisting of six plates) 36 livres (about 11. 15s.) a moderate price, if the expences of this undertaking are duly considered.

4thly. Only five hundred copies of the work will be printed, which the subscribers will receive, according to the date of their subscriptions.

5thly. Not only no payment is required beforehand, but every subscriber who shall think that the editor has not fulfilled his promises *shall be at liberty to efface his name in the list of subscribers.*

6thly and 7thly. Those who have not subscribed will be obliged to pay 45 livres, instead of 36, for each number.

8thly. Those who possess already the plates, engraven by Mr. Janinet, which Mr. Wagner had begun to deliver to subscribers before his death, need not purchase them a second time: they will make a part of the number to which they belong.

 The Review of Cook's Voyage will be continued in our next number; but we cannot any longer defer informing our readers that Mr. Colman suggested the happy motto which is placed on the reverse of the medal of our immortal circumnavigator.

* The R. T. Mr. Wytenbach, of Bern.

† The ingenious Mr. Wenz.

avigator, which was engraved at the
xpence of the Royal Society:

NIL INTENTATUM NOSTRI LIQUERE.

The application of this passage from
Horace is remarkably happy. The
poet uses it in speaking of his brother
poets, but in the present instance it
bears an air of novelty, in being ap-
plied to the adventurous researches of
Captain Cook.

This circumstance was communicated
to us by a correspondent, after the de-
scription of the medal was published,
in our September Magazine, page 176.
In the same letter he informs us, that
Mr. Colman, at the same time, pro-
posed another motto: QUOUSQUE
TANDEM. This is bolder, indeed,
but we think that the Society shewed
their judgement in choosing the former.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE. DRURY-LANE.

October 28.

A New comedy, called DECEPTION, was
performed at this theatre.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Sir Henry Loftly
Mr. Loftly
Lord Courtly
Mr. Salter
Vainlove
Wharton

Mr. Benfley.
Mr. Brereton.
Mr. Aickin.
Mr. Parsons.
Mr. Dodd.
Mr. Palmer.

Lady Betty Friendly
Miss Salter
Clarissa

Miss Pope.
Mrs. Wilson.
Miss Farren.

The piece opens with a negotiation, on the
part of the fathers, for a treaty of marriage be-
tween Sir H. Loftly's son and Mr. Salter's
daughter. Sir Henry tells Salter it is necessary
to consult his brother-in-law, Lord Courtly, to
whom his son is heir apparent, and Lady Betty
Friendly, a female relation, on whom also there
is considerable dependence. Lord Courtly and
Lady Betty having received intelligence that
young Loftly is in love with Clarissa, supposed
to be of mean birth, and taken into Sir Henry's
family as a companion to the late Lady Loftly,
they conclude it to be this match Sir Henry
means to speak to them about, which they both
approve; Lord Courtly nevertheless determines in
the first instance to object to it. Lord Courtly
and Lady Betty, being at length undeceived, are
equally surprised, and his lordship acquaints Sir
Henry Loftly of his son's real attachments; at
this discovery Sir Henry is highly enraged, and
Mr. Salter equally disappointed; he having a
settled design to obtain Clarissa for his mistress,
for which purpose Wharton, steward to Sir Henry,
had been employed by Mr. Salter as his agent.
Wharton, finding Lord Courtly approves of his
nephew marrying Clarissa, forms the project of
tricking old Salter out of his daughter.

It turns out, however, in the end, that Clarissa
is the daughter of Sir H. Loftly; and young
Loftly proves to be the son and heir of Lord
Courtly; upon which all parties consent to their
union. Salter, likewise, upon the recommenda-
tion of Lord Courtly, agrees to the marriage of
Wharton with his daughter.

This play did not succeed. It was, indeed, a
comedy of unmeaning *exits* and *entries*. The
scenes were short, and followed each other in a
rapid succession—but *brevity* seemed their chief
merit: in this the security of the piece depended
more than on any other consideration. At the
close of the fourth act, or rather at the beginning
of the fifth, a dance composed of the servants was
brought forward; and as the tune of *Roast Beef*
is a favourite, a fine *farloin*, supported by the
cook, figured in among the menial assembly.
The manager bestowed the strength of the house
to support this *dramatic* DECEPTION, but in
vain.

Nov. 4. This evening was performed a mu-
sical farce called the SPANISH RIVALS; the
dramatis personæ of which were,

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Don Narcisso de Medicis | Mr. Parsons. |
| Don Gomez | Mr. Baddeley. |
| Fernandez | Mr. Barrymore. |
| Peter | Mr. Dodd. |
| Basto | Mr. R. Palmer. |
| Lucetta | Mrs. Wroughton. |
| Roxella | Miss Phillips. |

This musical drama is the production of a
gentleman named *Lowdale*; his youth, and a
first attempt, have claim to indulgence. The
piece was introduced by a prologue, spoken with
great humour by Mr. Bannister, jun. The
prologue is written by the author of the farce,
and certainly possesses merit.

The fable lies within a narrow confine. Fer-
dinand assumes the dress and manners of his
rival (Don Narcisso) in the first act, is detected;
he endeavours again to pass for him, in the se-
cond; and as he previously binds him, and Peter,
a Cumberland lad in his service, to a tree, he
finds no difficulty in accomplishing his wish, to
marry Roxella, who is daughter to Don Gomez.
The fabric is slight; but yet there is a novelty in
the character of the Cumberland lad that was
acceptable.

The audience made exceptions against some
of the incidents; but with respect to the music, it
is worthy the composer, light, elegant, and
cheerful. Mr. Linley's productions are well cal-
culated for producing that *general effect* which
ought always to be a principal consideration in
every species of dramatic composition.

The Arrest of Major-General SIR JOHN BURGoyNE in the East-Indies is an Event long since well known. The following Letters explain some of the principal circumstances relative to that affair.

Port St. George, Dec. 31, 1783-

G. O. By GOVERNMENT.

THE Right Hon. the President and Select Committee are pleased to direct that the following extracts from their proceedings be published in general orders:

Extracts from the minutes of the Select Committee, dated the 31st of Dec. 1783.

READ a letter from Col. Turner Straubenzee, commanding at Poonamallee, dated the 27th of December. Also the answer to it, both entered on minutes of the 28th curt.

Read also another letter from Col. Straubenzee, commanding at Poonamallee, and its enclosure, being one to him from Major-General Sir J. Burgoyne, ordering him and two captains of the 52d regiment to sit as members of a general court-martial, on Friday next. The committee having seriously taken into consideration the conduct of Major-General Sir J. B—— on this occasion, and also upon others, look upon it, that they are bound in duty to the state, and to the Company, to prevent, by every authority vested in them, as the supreme power of this presidency, the mischiefs and fatal consequences that would follow, if Sir J. B—— was not immediately disqualified from a repetition of it; they have resolved, and it is resolved to be necessary for the service, that Major-General Sir John Burgoyne, Bart. be put under arrest, without delay, and that the following general orders be issued:

G. O. The Right Hon. the President and Select Committee having thought it necessary for the public service to order Major-General Sir J. Burgoyne, Bart. into arrest, Major-General Campbell, the senior officer in his Majesty's service who is now employed on this coast, consequently takes the command of the King's forces.

The secretary having been directed to prepare a proper draft of a letter to Sir John Burgoyne, informing him of the sentiments and resolution of the committee, it is now read as follows:

To Major-General Sir J. BURGoyNE, Bart.

“SIR,

“I Am directed by the Hon. the President and Select Committee to inform you, that whatever conjectures and suppositions may be formed, they can have no influence whatsoever on their conduct, which will ever be guided by moderation, consistency, and the public good.

“The whole tenour of your proceedings since their general order of the 17th of September last had appeared to them so extraordinary, that they did not think it prudent after that time to give their sanction to any military authority which you might think fit to assume. As long as it did no real mischief, and the public service was not materially impeded, they declined taking notice of it, but now, Sir, it becomes absolutely unavoidable. It is their duty to provide for the safety of the common weal, and to prevent it from suffering any detriment; they, therefore, cannot permit that you should assume and exer-

cise a power of calling away at your plea without the consent of government, such as have been specially intrusted by it with commands.

“If the shadow of such authority in any other officer, were allowed, the Company would be deprived of the benefit of his Majesty's troops, which were sent out here for their service, at an immense expence, and might in the most serious injury where essential aid was expected.

“Under these impressions, Sir, the peremptory repetition of your orders to Col. Straubenzee to whom this government had confided the defence of the fort and garrison of Poonamallee, to attend upon other duty, as signified in your letter of the 29th curt. although you were acquainted with the Committee's instructions to him, is considered by them to be such a violation of public duty, such a perversion of all good order, and authority, as, if not immediately obviated, would create infinite anarchy in the service, and prove of fatal consequence to the British empire in India.

“It is necessary for the committee to inform your mind the other parts of your conduct, particularly on the 19th of September last, when you left the army in the night, without leave.

“On very maturely considering every circumstance before them, they find themselves obliged to order you into arrest, and have directed me to give you this particular information of their resolution.

“From the whole of their department, Sir, you cannot but observe, that it is not without great reluctance they now perform this duty.

“When, on the 20th of September, after quitting the army without leave, as above mentioned, you wrote to the governor that you were ready to surrender yourself, the answer you received in the spirit of the utmost moderation and assured you that there was not any intention of calling upon you to give an account of your conduct here, or to lay any restraint upon your person, unless some future act committed by you should force them to adopt a measure which would be so painful to them.

“I am directed by the Committee to inform you, Sir, that by the measure you have now forced them to adopt, it is not meant that you should suffer any present inconvenience or personal hardship.

“By order of the Hon. the President and Select Committee,

(Signed)

“W. GEO. WASTON

“Acting Secretary

Ordered, That the above draft be immediately copied fair, and sent to Major-General Sir John Burgoyne.

Sir John Burgoyne obeyed the order, and in a few days set out for Pondicherry, to meet himself.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Sir John Burgoyne, Bart. to the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George, in the East-Indies.

January 1, 1784.

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I Last night received your letter of yesterday's date, together with the extracts of government's orders, which were delivered to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, adjutant-general to the Company's forces: by these I find you have thought proper to put me into a military arrest, for having, in the first place, summoned Col. Straubenzee, and two captains of the 52d regiment of foot, at Poonamallee, to attend a general court-martial on Friday next, although I knew they had the Select Committee's orders to remain in that fort. And, in the second place, for having quitted the army in the night of the 19th of September last, without leave.

"I, therefore, now think it incumbent on me thus publicly to inform you, my Lord and Gentlemen, that I formally protest against this proceeding. First, Because, by the articles of war, I can find no powers whatever vested in you, that can authorise your assumption of such military powers in regard to any of his Majesty's officers, especially his commander in chief. And, secondly, Because you are not enabled to bring me to a general court-martial, which, by the laws of the land, I have a right to in eight days after my being first arrested. Having, therefore, submitted, it is necessary for me to inform you, that by having done so, I by no means acknowledge your power: but the recent example, wherein Major-General Stuart was insulted in his own house by an armed force, sufficiently proves to me that resistance, if I had made any, would have been vain. I shall now not enter into any justification of my conduct whatever, but pray you to recollect, that in my letter of the 30th ult. I offered to withhold my powers as commander in chief of his Majesty's troops in summoning a general court-martial, provided the government of this country ordered me so to do. The pretext of ordering Col. Straubenzee, and the captains of the 52d regiment, to remain in the fort of Poonamallee, as necessary for the state and the common-weal, and not attend the court-martial, when only the day before Col. Straubenzee had returned from Madras, where he had been suffered to remain for a week, and all his officers to go indiscriminately backwards and forwards, is a pretext I should have thought too poor, too pitiful, and too ridiculous even for the Select Committee of Fort St. George to adopt.

"Common sense must detect such imposition, and the present situation of public affairs must prove the order not necessary; besides, you will please to observe, that though in my letter of the 19th ult. I still ordered Col. Straubenzee, and the captains of the 52d regiment, to sit on the court-martial, I did not summon them out of

the fort, as the orders sent to the different regiments will prove; for in them the members were informed the place of meeting would be inserted in Thursday's orders, and probably was designed to sit at Poonamallee; indeed, your lordship having refused for the court to sit in Fort St. George proves the necessity of its meeting elsewhere.

"On this head, therefore, I believe you will hardly be able to prove any disobedience in me to your orders.

"You are pleased to tell me, in your letter, that you have constantly been guided by principles of moderation and consistency; with these of consistency you most certainly have, for is there hardly one person, whose misfortune it has been to have any transactions with you since the Right Hon. the President's arrival, who has not had reason to curse the hour his ill stars doomed him to have any connexions with his lordship? His Highness the Nabob, the Supreme Board, the late gallant and much revered commander in chief Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Edward Hughes, General Stuart, myself, and many others, both in public and private stations, are proofs undeniable of your consistency in one uniform and general plan of tyranny and oppression. Of moderation I am sorry it is not in my power to quote more instances than of that in the case of M. G. Stuart, your late commander in chief, an old soldier, who had lost a limb in your service, whom, after having vilified in a letter so indecent, that *Monf. de Bussy*, into whose hands a copy of it fell, could not help (though an enemy in arms at that time to Gen. Stuart) expressing his indignation at the insult offered to the whole profession of honour and arms, him (I say) you ordered home in a vessel, generally thought by every body so unfit for the long voyage, that the general himself, after he was on board, wrote me a letter, to say it must be a miracle that could preserve his life, even if the ship arrived safe, the accommodations were so bad, and so unfit for a person in his helpless situation. You are likewise pleased to say, that from the whole of your deportment to me I cannot but observe that it is not without reluctance, you perform this part of your duty. I do verily believe it is; but I must attribute that reluctance to a very different motive from that you would wish to insinuate it to be.

"The time must come, and you know it, when ample justice must be done me; and when, divested of the plumes of government, you must answer for your conduct, and the injuries done me. I shall only now observe, that the words with which you conclude, viz. 'That you do not mean I should suffer any present hardships during my arrest,' are too indefinite and vague for me to profit by them. I, therefore, beg to know the condition of my arrest, to which having submitted I shall scrupulously adhere.

"I am, &c.

"J. BURGoyNE."

The following are Copies of Letters that have recently passed between the Minister and Lord G. Gordon.

"SIR,
SEVERAL hundred seamen have addressed me to-day; many of them, lately arrived from India, came in coaches. Acting lieutenants, mates, and midshipmen of the royal navy are among them. The following is the copy of the generality of their addresses:

• To the Right Hon. Lord George Gordon, President of the Protestant Association.

• May it please your Lordship,

• WE, the seamen, whose names are underwritten, are able, willing, and ready to serve the United Protestant States of Holland against the King of the Romans, and all their Popish enemies. And your petitioners will ever pray for Lord George Gordon.

• Signed by Edward Robinson, and 34 other seamen, at the Kettle-drum, Ratcliff Highway, Nov. 17, 1784.

• Several officers of distinction in the land service have also applied to me, and offered their services to the States-General, particularly a field-officer of the Connecticut line, in the province of Massachusetts, and an officer who has lately left the Irish Brigade of France, who wished to enter into a service more agreeable and congenial to his sentiments and principles. Many of the Guards have requested to go volunteers. Some Athol Highlanders are on their way to town, who, I make no doubt, will engage in the good Protestant cause of their High Mightinesses. I acquaint you, as prime minister, with these matters, that you may convince Baron Van Lynden of the general good disposition of the people of these kingdoms to comply with his Excellency's request, and to renew again their old friendship with Holland, upon the righteous and solid foundation of the Protestant interest.

• I am, Sir, with all due respect,

• Your humble servant,

• G. GORDON."

Welbeck-street, Nov. 17, 1784.

*Downing-street, Nov. 19, 1784,
26m. past one P. M.*

• MY LORD,

• I have hitherto returned no answer to the letters I received from your lordship on the 17th and 18th instant, because I did not think it my

duty to enter into a correspondence with your lordship on the subject. But having been informed that many seamen have been induced to quit their occupation, in the expectation of being employed to serve against the Emperor, I thought it proper to remind you, that whatever they may have taken have been without the smallest degree of authority or countenance from his Majesty's ministers, and that it is for your lordship to consider what consequences may be expected from them.

• I am, my Lord,

• Your lordship's obedient

• Humble servant,

• W. PITT.

Right Hon. Lord G. Gordon.

• Lord GEORGE GORDON'S Answer.

• SIR,

• I received your letter of to-day just as it was very rude in you not to answer my letters sooner. I am glad to hear you say that many seamen have been induced to quit their occupation, in expectation of being employed to serve against the Emperor. This shows that the seamen's hearts are warm towards the States of Holland, and that they wish to lend them assistance to assist them against their enemies. As for you and the rest of his Majesty's ministers, I am pleased to authorize and countenance their endeavours of the seamen to support the Protestant States, I will make proposals to the ambassador, and to the States of Holland, to take them into immediate pay. The consequence may fall on the heads of the King's ministers, they advise their sovereign to take a part in the Protestant interest.

• I am, Sir,

• Your humble servant,

• G. GORDON.

Welbeck-street. Nov. 19, 1784.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

SUNDAY, OCT. 23.

THIS morning, between twelve and one o'clock, John Fell, one of the watchmen on Black-Friars-Bridge was inhumanly beaten with his own staff by some persons coming through the turnpike in a hackney-coach, because he attempted to stop them for not paying the toll. He was carried to his house at Newington, where he died in a few hours. On the inquisition taken before the coroner, the following account was given:—That the two gentlemen who were principals in the affair had spent their evening at the Circus Coffee-House, in St. George's Fields, in company with a friend, where they drank very freely; and on going home they ordered a coach, which coming to the door, two of them jumped in, and the third hastily mounted the box, and insisted on driving them: the coachman remonstrated, but without effect, and they drove on, leaving him to follow them. He ran after the coach, and got up behind. On coming to the toll-house the coach was driven through the gate without discharging the toll; on which the coachman got down and paid it. An

outry had been raised by the toll-men at that time, that the coachman had not paid the toll, and the watchman, who was stationed half way over the bridge, on its approach endeavoured to stop it, upon which the gentlemen got out, and with angry words passed on each side, when the coachman told them "they could not be gentlemen, and endeavour to bilk the bridge of the toll," which a scuffle ensued, and one of the gentlemen (which it does not appear) forcibly pulled the watchman's staff from him, and gave him a fatal blow on the head which put an end to his existence. They then drove on, not apprehending the fatal consequences, and arrived at the Lion-Street, Wapping, the place of residence of the two principals, where they were let out, but a trifling dispute arose between them and the coachman, who, it was thought, insisted on more than his fare. The next day they were alarmed with the news of the watchman's being killed, and for fear of the consequences, it became necessary to secrete themselves, until the coroner's inquest could be summoned, who on the Monday following, after an examination of the

about from ten in the morning till eight at night, brought in a verdict of wilful murder, on which the parties absconded. They are men of reputation in business, and have left families to lament the consequences of this dreadful act of inebriety.

FRIDAY, 29.

The valuable collections and library of the late celebrated Linnæus was landed at the Custom-house, having been purchased by a private gentleman in this country.

Same night an extraordinary instance of murder and suicide happened at Aberystwith. Mr. Thomas Williams, an agent at that port for receiving and shipping ore from the lead mines, and who lived by himself in apartments, consisting only of a kitchen and bed-chamber, adjoining to the warehouse where the ore is lodged, on Saturday morning not rising to his business as usual, and returning no answer to loud and repeated knockings at his door, it was at length forced open, when he was found lying upon the floor in the kitchen, dead, and quite cold, without any wound or external mark of violence. He was undressed, and a blanket thrown loosely about him. The door of his chamber room was shut, but upon its being opened, in which some resistance was made from within, a woman was discovered, who proved to be one Mary Jones, with whom the deceased was known to have cohabited, and to have admitted her frequently to him at night. She was immediately questioned about the melancholy scene in the other room, but refused to answer, and seemed herself to be very ill. It was observed also that she had two very deep cuts on her left arm, but which had not divided the artery or vein. She was secured, and in the enquiry which was held immediately, a gentleman of the faculty attending, the following circumstances came out. Upon viewing the body, appearances were such, as to leave no doubt but that his death had ensued from the effects of a violent dose of poison, and that the poison was yellow arsenick, no small quantity of it being found upon the floor, which had been discharged from the stomach of the unfortunate deceased, and there was also an evident mark in the kitchen window, where some of it had been pulverized; and afterwards, on further searching, a large lump of it was found dropped behind a chest, and exactly similar to some which, by this time, it was discovered the woman had bought at a shop in the town the preceding evening, under pretence of killing rats. Circumstances being thus strong, she was now closely interrogated about the fatal affair, but her illness increasing very fast, and with plain symptoms, too, that she had also taken the same baneful drug, all that she could be brought to say was, that the name to Mr. Williams about eight o'clock; that soon after the came he was taken ill; that he got out of bed, took a blanket with him, and went into the other room; that she followed him, and sat on the floor by him, supporting his head, till twelve o'clock, when he died; that he refused to let her call for help, saying he should soon be better. Nothing more could be got from her, except her confessing that she had taken something violent as soon as Mr. Williams died, and that she had given herself the wounds in her arm, and though she was certainly in great pain, she

was very resolute, quite collected, and so guarded in the answers she made, as to let no expression drop which could tend to an acknowledgment that she had administered the poison to Mr. Williams, or even knew that he took it. Antidotes were forced down her throat, but in vain, for about three o'clock in the afternoon she expired. The cause of this desperate act, it is supposed, was jealousy.

FRIDAY, Nov. 5,

This night, as some boys were making a bonfire in Bedford-street, a barber's apprentice fired off a pistol, which being loaded with gravel stones, shot a youth dead on the spot, who happened unfortunately to be a partaker in the boyish caprice of the evening. Same night a constable, endeavouring to extinguish a bonfire in Clare-Market, received a violent blow on the head, which killed him on the spot. In this metropolis the anniversary of the Gunpowder Treason seldom fails to be commemorated by some tragical accident.

MONDAY, 8.

Mr. Erskine moved the Court of King's-Bench for a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted in the cause tried at Wrexham, in Wales, last sittings, between the King and the Dean of St. Asaph, on an indictment for a libel; when, after an argument by Mr. Erskine, which lasted near three hours, and a warm altercation between Mr. Justice Buller and Mr. Erskine concerning the proceedings at Wrexham, the rule was granted, and Monday next appointed to hear cause.

TUESDAY, 9.

This day the old Lord-Mayor, accompanied by the new Lord-Mayor, the court of Aldermen, city companies, &c. went in procession from Guildhall to the Three Cranes Stairs, at the bottom of Queen-street, where they took water at about half past one o'clock, and proceeded to Westminster-Hall. The usual formalities being there gone through, their lordships returned again in their barges, and landing at Black-Friars-Bridge, went from thence in cavalcade to Guildhall, where a most elegant dinner was provided for their entertainment, and the evening concluded with a ball.

THURSDAY, 11.

The session of jail delivery for the High Court of Admiralty was held at the Old Bailey. Samuel Harris and John North, late belonging to the Juliet Lugger, were capitally convicted for the wilful murder of John M'Nier on the high seas. The circumstances of the murder were as follows—On the 30th of April last, at night, it being moonlight, a vessel, which afterwards proved to be the said lugger, laden with 400 tubs of Geneva, was desirous standing in towards Deal, on which Lieut. Bray, commander of the Nimble cutter, in the service of the Customs, manned three boats, in order to speak to her, and coming within hail, signified his business, but was answered with imprecations, and a volley of shot, one of which entered the right breast of the deceased, who immediately fell and expired. Lieut. Bray proceeded to board the cutter, and all the crew except Harris and North fell in the conflict.

A bill of indictment was found against Daniel Munro, Gent. for the wilful murder of Archibald

Bald Maclean, Esq. on board the Hero merchant ship, in her passage from Jamaica to England, on the 6th of August last, upon the high seas, about ten leagues from the island of Cuba, in the West-Indies, by giving him a mortal wound, of the breadth of half an inch, and of the depth of about four inches, with a small sword, which broke in the body of the deceased, and in consequence of which he instantly died.

SATURDAY, 13.

The East-India Company dispatched a deputation to Ostend for the purchase of the whole teas imported thither by the Ostend Company. The purchase has been since concluded, and persons sent over to superintend the shipping of the teas.

MONDAY, 15.

The case of the Dean of St. Asaph was argued in the Court of King's-Bench. Mr. Justice Buller stated all the proceedings in the trial; after which Mr. Bearcroft, as counsel for the prosecutor, showed cause why the rule should not be made absolute. His arguments were candid and ingenious; he was followed on the same side by Mr. Bowyer, and another counsel. Mr. Erskine then replied, and made a speech of two hours and a half, which was full of the most animated reasoning. At four o'clock Lord Mansfield said, "We are all of one opinion, but it is too late to deliver it, for we cannot read our notes." It was, therefore, adjourned.

TUESDAY, 16.

Lord Chief Justice Mansfield proceeded to deliver his opinion on Mr. Erskine's motion for a new trial. His lordship stated every case of libel, from the Revolution to the present time, that related in any respect to the motion before the court. In the course of the investigation he quoted the opinions of the most celebrated judges who have presided in the King's-Bench, Lord Chief Justices Holt, Forster, Lee, Wilmot, &c. His lordship touched but slightly upon the argument urged from the bar on Monday last, but was very copious and clear in calling to public attention the doctrines uniformly held by that court, "That the province of a jury, in cases of libel, was confined to the fact of publication, and the application of innuendoes, leaving the law completely to the decision of the court."

After discussing the subject in a style of legal argument for near an hour, which scarcely any pen can follow, his lordship declared he was perfectly satisfied that the jury had discharged their duty in finding the fact as laid in the information, and applying the innuendoes; he should, therefore, refuse the motion for a new trial, by discharging the rule to show cause.

Mr. Justice Willes followed his lordship, and agreed with him in the general principles, but differed in opinion as to the particular case, where the construction of law is intimately connected with the fact. He mentioned several instances where this doctrine might apply, but it was not so in the present. He paid a very high compliment to the gentlemen at the bar, for the able and ingenious manner in which they had argued this case, particularly to Mr. Bearcroft. After some other observations, which tended to show his opinion very strongly in favour of the power of a jury in all criminal matters, he coincided with Lord Mansfield in discharging the rule.

Mr. Justice Ashhurst, in a concise speech, delivered his opinion completely with the noble earl.

Judge Buller was silent.

The rule was consequently discharged.

Mr. Erskine immediately applied to the court for directions, as he intended to move an amendment of judgement. Lord Mansfield observed, that although in strictness of practice, motions of this nature ought to be made within the first four days of term, yet, as the motion for a new trial and that for arrest of judgement could not come together, Mr. Erskine was in time.

WEDNESDAY, 17.

This morning the nine following malefactors were executed before Newgate:—James Lee and Kyran Ryan, for forging seamen's writs; William Hogben, for horse-stealing; William Rellions and William Callop, for robbing; James Forbeller, for a burglary; and George Drummond, Peter Le Roche, and Joseph Hallet, for stealing. On this occasion the executioner, by order of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, wore a black baize gown for the first time.

THURSDAY, 18.

Thomas Pierce was brought to the bar of the King's-Bench, to receive judgement on a conviction at the Old-Bailey, in the early part of the last mayoralty, for having attempted to set fire to his house in St. John's-street, with intent to defraud the new Insurance Company. Judge Buller reported the particulars of the trial, in which there appeared several aggravating circumstances; and Mr. Erskine, who was his counsel at the trial, entreated the court to consider that the prisoner had been surrendered by his bail, and suffered five months imprisonment already, which he hoped would go in mitigation of the offence. Mr. Bearcroft replied, that although the crime was in itself very atrocious, yet the defence set up, being of the most shameful and barefaced nature, certainly heightened it. However, he did not wish for any extraordinary severity. Mr. Justice Willes immediately passed sentence. The learned judge observed that an attempt to defraud the Insurance Company constituted in itself a very high offence, but the injury to society at large was of infinitely greater magnitude; such crimes as these the law was very watchful to punish, by way of prevention. He, therefore, sentenced the prisoner to suffer two years imprisonment in Newgate, to stand in the pillory in West-Smithfield for the space of one hour, and at the expiration of his imprisonment to find security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in two hundred pounds, and two sureties in one hundred each.

Same day the Court of King's-Bench was moved for a mandamus against an alderman of the city of Chester, for exercising that office contrary to the charter granted by Henry VII. The corporation, by that charter, ought to be annually elected by the commonalty at large; whereas, for a series of years, they have continued in their offices during life, and have been self-elected. Lord Mansfield, without hesitation, granted a rule to show cause. This cause, properly followed up, bears a strong analogy to the reform in the boroughs at present agitated in Scotland.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 19.

This morning a body of sailors, ship-carpenters, to the amount of about a thousand or twelve hundred, assembled before the Queen's house, complaining of want of employment, and demanding a redress of grievances. After a long consultation from Lord Sydney, who promised to make a proper enquiry into their grievances, they parted very peaceably*.

SATURDAY, 20.

This, day about one o'clock, about 150 sailors assembled in Welbeck-street, where Lord G. Gordon harangued them, and referred them to his and Mr. Pitt's letters in the publick papers, saying, that he wished them very well, but that could not serve them without the approbation of the King and his ministers. A gentleman in the uniform of a lieutenant of the navy assisted his ship on the occasion; both had blue and large cockades in their hats, and the lieutenant said another at his bosom*.

In the court of King's-Bench the Attorney-General moved judgement against Christopher Atkinson, Esq. Mr. Bearcroft rose in defence his client, and produced certain affidavits in justification, which, after a few minutes consultation, were admitted by the court. The affidavit of Mr. George Slade, one of the commissioners of the Victualling-Office, was read, stated at length the particulars of the accounts, the manner in which they were adjusted, with balancing invoice, and the strong probability the innocence of Mr. Atkinson, in a very exact and critical manner. The affidavits of Mr. Bates, Mr. Hanway, and other commissioners, and of Thomas Nevet, chief clerk, were also read, and the contents of them opposed to Mr. Atkinson's disadvantage. Mr. Bearcroft, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Dallas then argued at great length on these affidavits, and entered minutely into the nature of Mr. Atkinson's accounts with the Victualling-Office. The nature of their arguments was to prove that a balance had always been struck between the total of the purchases and supplies, and the total of the invoices, and that this was the most accurate method of adjusting the accounts that could be devised. On this ground they contended, that since great part of the truth was investigated, it was not too late for the court to order a new trial. Lord Mansfield said, the court could certainly grant a new trial if they thought it necessary. Mr. Atkinson then requested permission to say a few words, to which the judges assented. He endeavoured further to elucidate the manner of keeping his accounts with the Victualling-Office, and expressed such confidence of manifesting his innocence if a new trial should be granted, that in case of his failure he would cheerfully submit to the most ignominious punishment, or even death itself. Lord Mansfield stopped the Attorney-General, who was going to reply, and immediately gave his opinion in a very particular manner, in which he recapitulated the whole of the circumstances of the trial, evidence, and conviction. His judgment remarked upon the situation in rank and of Mr. Atkinson, and stated his reasons for wishing to have the fullest information from the

commissioners, but that the affidavits had, in his opinion, turned much against the defendant. His lordship was upon the whole satisfied with the verdict of the jury, and should, therefore, refuse a new trial. Mr. Justice Althurst gave a similar opinion, particularly remarking upon the defendant's making the supply at the market price, when it was well known the markets were under his own influence. (Here the defendant observed, that the market had nothing to do with the general account rendered to the commissioners.) Mr. Justice Buller coincided in opinion, and the court appointed a day to pass judgement. Two other affidavits, in justification of the mode in which the accounts were balanced, were offered to be produced, but were rejected by the court. Mr. Bearcroft then spoke in mitigation, and the Attorney-General in aggravation of the sentence. Mr. Atkinson again desiring to be heard, Lord Mansfield told him "there must be an end." The prisoner was then remanded.

This night's Gazette contains his Majesty's proclamation, commanding all masters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, ship-wrights, and other seafaring men, natural born subjects of England, who may have entered into the service of any foreign prince or state, without licence obtained, to return to their native countries; and forbidding all masters of ships, &c. to enter into the service of any foreign prince or state, without licence obtained, on pain of incurring his Majesty's displeasure, and being proceeded against for their contempt, according to the utmost severities of the law: declaring further, that all such masters of ships, &c. as shall be taken in any foreign service, by the Turks, Algerines, or others, shall not be reclaimed as subjects of Great-Britain.

An order has also been dispatched to all the out-ports, particularly those which are the nearest to France and Holland, not to permit any person whatever to go out of the kingdom, or to take shipping for the continent, unless furnished with the new passports, which are now issuing from the secretary of state's office, copies of which have been sent off, in order that the forgeries of that kind, which have been hitherto but too common, may be the more easily detected.

MONDAY, 22.

The Rev. W. D. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, appeared in person in the court of King's-Bench, to receive judgement for publishing a libel, &c. Mr. Erskine made a motion in arrest of judgement, which he grounded on two reasons. I. That even if the publication were libellous, the verdict was not sufficient to warrant judgement. II. That the publication was not libellous. He desired the record to be read, in which he said the verdict had not been entered up according to the words delivered in court, and therefore, was void in the whole. He contended that special verdicts in criminal cases cannot be amended from judges' notes, as they may in civil cases, but a *venire de nova* must issue. In support of his second leading objection, he insisted that there was nothing in the publication repugnant to government. As speaking for another, and not for himself, it was his duty to object not only to substance but to form, and to raise every possible barrier

barrier in defence of his client. It was, he said, a rule, that nothing extrinsic of the record should come into consideration, for every circumstance that went to charge criminality must be set forth on the record. This position he supported by three reasons. 1st, The charge must give such a description of the crime, that the defendant may know what he is to answer. 2d, The application of the charge to the circumstances which constitute the criminality must be left to the jury. 3d, If the terms of the libel be general, and the criminality be imputed to something *de hors* the libel, there wants something more to shew the crime upon the face of the record. Every fact descriptive of the charge, he insisted, must appear on the record, and when the meaning was ambiguous it must appear by innuendo.

Lord Mansfield said it would lie upon the counsel on the other side to shew a charge of criminality on the record, independent of any thing collateral. On this ground Mr. Bearcroft said he was not prepared, but would leave it to the other counsel, who he doubted not were. He did not controvert the principles laid down by Mr. Erskine, which he admitted were well founded. If the indictment was erroneous, it ought to be attributed to the haste with which it had been drawn, only one night having been allowed for that purpose. Mr. Cowper, Mr. Lytton, and Mr. Bowyer followed Mr. Bearcroft. They argued, that the seditious intent of the publication being plain to every understanding, the court would not say they did not understand it, and that where the meaning was so plain, innuendos and averments were not essential. Mr. Erskine was going to reply, but was prevented by Lord Mansfield, who said it was unnecessary, as the court had already formed their opinion. His lordship thought the verdict properly entered on the record, as it was plain that the jury, in the present instance, meant not to decide whether the matter published was a libel or not. They left that to the court. But the publication was not sufficiently charged in the indictment to constitute a crime; for the innuendos should shew the meaning to the court clearly and precisely. It was true the court would judge of the meaning of an allegory, but there must be innuendos on the record, and the criminal purpose must be clear. The libel complained of, he observed, was not a defamatory libel either on government, or on any individual; it was not defamatory of the King or any officer under him; but yet it was seditious, perhaps treasonable, as it excited the people to dissention. It incited them to petition for a reform in parliament, under pretence of rights taken from them. It excited to resistance in case such petition was rejected. What did it excite them to do? It said, you are to arm not when the danger comes, but now. There should have been averments in the indictment; for the criminality did not consist in what might have happened in the days of Adam, but in its application to the present times, and that application should have appeared upon the record, though it was understood by every body. Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Ashurst, and Mr. Justice Buller concurred, and the court ordered the judgement to be arrested. The whole proceedings against the Dean of St. Asaph are consequently set aside.

SCOTLAND.

WHILE the coldness of the summer, and the late appearance of the crop render the prospect of harvest doubtful and unpromising, men who were filled with apprehensions of a proaching famine had but little attention to business on the transactions of parliament. Countries remote from the seat of government the evil tendency of injudicious laws is seldom known till it be actually felt. This at least one inconvenience attending the subjects of extensive empires. A very favourable and plentiful harvest having delivered the inhabitants of the highlands from the fear of wanting the necessaries of life, they are now desirous of enjoying their comforts as they have naturally been used to. This has called their attention to the distillation act, which commenced on the first of October, and as far as respects the Highland countries appears to be the most coercive of any bill for the preservation of the revenue we have ever seen. It may not be improper to observe, that since the Whisky, and basking in the sun, are the luxuries of which a Highlander has any taste, unless, perhaps, tobacco and snuff may be added to the number. The first article, which first strikes the sharpness of their air and the thinness of the soil, is perhaps as much a necessity as a luxury, and has always been accustomed to distill from their barley, and we believe the duty was never more than one third of the expence of collecting it. The late act, no still is to be used of above six gallons English measure. The commissioners of Excise are to licence such persons as they think fit, to erect and work stills. In lieu of all other persons so licensed are to pay annually one sterling per English gallon for the commission, every still specified in their licences. The commissioners are not to grant licences to tenants, or certificates of recommendation from their heritors. Unlicensed persons convicted of distilling, or of the still, &c. and 100l. If the effects of the offender are not sufficient, the heritors of the parish are to make good the deficiency, and the payment are to have action against the offender. If any licensed tenant shall be convicted of keeping a larger still than specified in his licence, the landlord is to make good the penalty of 100l. after the sale of the effects and goods. The commissioners may withdraw licences at their discretion. And finally, by punishing the negligent and encouraging the diligent officers of Excise, if any officer shall neglect to give information of any fraud specified in the act, so that the offender may be convicted, he is entitled to a reward of ten pounds, to be paid out of the salary of the officer who did so. In three months preceding in that district in which the fraud was practised, and remained undetected.

To say nothing of the injudicious and dangerous office of spy and informer, which their secret clauses impose on heritors and landlords, and their inevitable tendency to sow mutual distrust and diffidence between two ranks of men, who ought always to depend on each other with the utmost confidence for mutual protection and support, the penalties are so little adapted to the circumstances of the country, that in some instances the heritors would be amerced for neglecting which their utmost vigilance would be insufficient to prevent. The tenants, who have long been

and who do not readily comprehend how that which is innocent in itself should be rendered criminal by act of parliament, will not easily be deterred by the fear of a punishment, the weight of which, as their own poverty exempts them from it, must fall upon others. Among people who are but little acquainted with the necessity of taxes, obedience to revenue laws is to be learned only by experience, and the levying of fines in some measure proportioned to their own ideas of the offence, not by enacting such heavy penalties as revenue officers dare not enforce.

The gentlemen of the different counties specified in the act have taken the matter into their serious consideration, and have published their resolutions, the purport of which is, "That the general tenour of the distillery laws, anterior to the present bill, was extremely ill adapted to the situation and circumstances of the Highlands. That for the comfort, convenience, and advantage of the highlands, some mitigation of these laws is absolutely necessary. That the present bill, so far from operating as a relief from the rigour of former statutes, will act as a total prohibition on distilling, the size of the still permitted being too small to make it worth the labour of the operator's attendance. That it innovates upon the most sacred rights of free-born subjects, in so far as it subjects one man to be liable for the crime of another, and obliges landholders to pay for the delinquencies not only of their own tenants, but those of their neighbours, forces gentlemen and magistrates to take up the mean and opprobrious office of spies and informers, and degrades the highest characters of the country to become subservient to the lowest officers of the Excise, and exposes them to have their fortunes torn away by the ill-grounded malice of the worst of mankind. That they are anxious to render every branch of the revenue productive; but feel themselves bound to declare their conviction, that this bill, if carried into effect, will in a few years depopulate the Highlands. That they do not conceive it at all difficult to frame such a law as will accommodate the Highlands, without prejudicing the revenue in this branch. That it is absolutely necessary to apply for a repeal of many of the provisions of the present statute, and they appoint committees to prepare petitions, and obviate difficulties by mutual correspondence. They resolve also to apply for no licence within their bounds, while the present law is in force; and to request the commissioners of Excise not to grant any license for distilling, till the further resolutions of parliament be known."—The act in question also empowers the commissioners of Excise to agree with Arthur Forbes, Esq. on a compensation for the exemption from Excise enjoyed by the inhabitants of Ferintosh, and another small district in the county of Inverness, or, in case of his refusing to enter into agreement, to bring it before the Lords of Session, to determine what compensation ought to be made. This exemption, if we remember right, was granted in the reign of King William, on account of some particular hardship to which these districts had been exposed. If so, how far is it equitable that Mr. Forbes should be allowed or compelled to sell what was not granted to him as the landlord, but to the inhabitants at large?

The spirit of reform is not on the decline, the result of the Irish congress, far from damping the ardour of those who have embarked in that arduous undertaking, affords them an opportunity of triumphing in their own superior firmness and moderation. Their aim has certainly been less; it remains to be seen if their success will be greater. The Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in Glasgow, have voted a pair of pistols, richly ornamented, of the best workmanship that could be produced in Scotland, and finished in the style of the ancient Scottish armour, to be presented to the Marquis de Bouille, in testimony of their very high respect for the generous and humane conduct of that nobleman, in softening the horrors of war, by protecting the property of individuals, during his late command in the West-Indies. The praise of humanity surpasses the estimation of a thousand victories, and such testimonies from an enemy reflect equal honour on him who receives and those who bestow them.

I R E L A N D.

THE meeting of the Irish Congress which has been the object of so much expectation, has ended in nothing. It was held at Dublin on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of October, according to appointment. The delegates from only a small number of counties, over-awed by the menaces of the Attorney-General, or anxious for the preservation of public tranquility, assembled with a degree of caution bordering on timidity. Their first care was to clear the room, that their deliberations might be conducted in secrecy, and that nothing let fall in the warmth of debate might go abroad, to inflame the minds of the people. They seemed to forget, on this occasion, that the ardour of the people, without which their resolutions are but a dead letter, is not to be kept alive by secret councils. Instead of members of Congress, they adopted the name of National Delegates, and having elected Col. William Sharman president, and John Talbot Ashenhurst secretary, after sitting three days, they published the following resolutions:

"Resolved unanimously, That the people, in the largest sense of that word, have an undoubted right to state their grievances, to petition for a redress of them, and to propose remedies for the same, with that deference which is due to the legislature, and with that firmness which belongs to the people.

"Resolved unanimously, That this right belongs to the people with peculiar extent and energy on the subject of parliamentary reform, seeing that such defect as that now complained of in the legislature is incapable of remedy but through the exertion of the people, and if not remedied would destroy their share in the legislature, and of course the balance and freedom of the constitution.

"Resolved unanimously, That to combat this evil the people have a right to confer with each other, the better to digest such mode of redress as they may wish to recommend to parliament; and that the mode of conferring which most conduces to just investigation, and is least subject to disorder, is best.

"Resolved unanimously, That the meeting is

one place of persons selected by the people for that purpose, in preference to the meeting in multitudes at various and distant places, is obviously most conducive to concord and sound decision.

“Resolved unanimously, That a reform in the representation of the people in parliament is indispensably necessary.

“Resolved unanimously, That we esteem it fortunate, that in this great pursuit there is no competition of interest between the sister nations of Great-Britain and Ireland, but that on the contrary a reform of parliament is equally desired in each kingdom by the wisest and honestest men in both.

“Resolved unanimously, That the appointment of this assembly by the people, and the steps they have taken from time to time on this subject, have been constitutional, and calculated to procure the aid and co-operation of the legislature in that salutary work.

“Resolved, That this assembly do hereby address the counties, counties or cities, and great towns, who have not yet been represented therein, recommending it to each of them respectively to elect delegates for that purpose before the 20th of January next, and to exhort them, as they respect their own confidence, as they wish for the success of a parliamentary reform, and as they tender the perpetual liberty and prosperity of their country, to seize this opportunity of electing that great and necessary continuation of the constitution.

“Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this assembly be given to our worthy president, William Sharman, Esq. for his very upright, able, and spirited conduct in the chair:

“Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this assembly be given to our worthy member, John Talbot Ashenhurst, Esq. for acting as secretary, and for his proper conduct and attention to this assembly.

“Resolved unanimously, That this assembly adjourn to the 20th day of January next, then to meet in Dublin.

“W. SHARMAN, President.

“J. T. ASHENHURST, Secretary.”

The Bishop of Derry was elected a delegate by the town of Belfast, but did not think proper to attend the meeting, which some have attributed to the want of political courage. That the meeting in January will be better attended than that in October is not very probable. The Attorney-General is busy in moving informations against those who signed and published the resolutions at the late county meetings, from which it would seem, that government is determined to pursue vigorous measures. The volunteers, at variance among themselves, can no longer assert that they speak the concurring sentiments of the people. What unanimity might have accomplished, dissension bids fair to ruin.

In the meantime, every mail from Dublin is filled with accounts of the depredations committed by the numerous banditti whom idleness and a contempt for laws which they have been taught to despise, have let loose on the public. Besides the frequent instances of robbery and murder perpetrated on the highways, and in the very streets of Dublin, in the most open and

daring manner, men's houses are forced open and plundered by gangs of armed ruffians, who treat the victims of their cruelty or lust with a brutality unknown to lavages.

Last month afforded a defiance to law of another sort, which shews the state of civilization in some parts of Ireland. On the 16th of October, two companies of soldiers were ordered from Cashel, to assist in putting Mr. Collins, a Clonmel, in possession of a farm at Ballynash, which was forcibly detained from him by the tenant. On their arrival they found the tenants so strongly entrenched, that though only nine in number, they repulsed the entire two companies, with above one hundred gentlemen; killed three soldiers, wounded the sergeant and seventeen privates, and took a drum and twelve stand of arms. So artfully had they constructed their subterraneous garrison, that on the 28th a party of artillery, with two field pieces, and one hundred men of the 47th regiment, were ordered against them. On the arrival of this force they retreated precipitately, leaving behind one of their companions, who had been wounded in the former attack.

WEST-INDIES.

BETWEEN the 29th of July and the 3d of August a violent hurricane did considerable damage. The following are the most authentic particulars of what happened in Jamaica, where it was felt more severely than in any other of the British possessions.

On Friday the 30th of July, after a fine, close, and warm day, the sun appearing more than usual, and the hills being clear of those cloudy caps which usually cover them, about five in the evening the sky all of a sudden began to look extremely angry, the sea in the harbour of Kingston rose in swells, without any apparent cause, as there was little wind stirring; the sun set in blood; and when the moon, which was near the full, arose soon after, there was a darkness across her disk, all which foreboded what was afterwards experienced. At seven o'clock the wind shifted, and began to blow fresh; on which occasion the ships in Kingston and Port-Royal harbour, many of which were preparing to get away, remooed. Captains and other officers, who were on shore regaling, made haste to get on board their ships. By ten o'clock the gale increased to such a degree, that there was no such thing as a boat living; the small craft were all drawn up on shore. At midnight the hurricane had increased to an alarming height; the clouds exceeding low and black; and a violent torrent of rain issuing from them. At two in the morning a smart shock of an earthquake was felt, which caused the people to get out of their beds, and many ran naked into the fields. By this shock the new barracks at Kingston were levelled with the ground, and several soldiers killed and wounded. Within a few minutes after another shock was also felt, but less severe, though accompanied with a hollow noise, as of thunder, which went gradually off in about four minutes. By four o'clock in the morning, a prodigious devastation was made in Kingston. At six the gale began to moderate; and by nine it was so

over, that boats ventured off. The moraine discovered an awful sight; the wrecks of vessels, some of the ships still at anchor, but many dismasted, and mere wrecks; among which were the *Flora* frigate, of 36 guns, Captain Agu, which flung most of her guns overboard, was obliged to cut away all her masts. Neither ships at Port-Royal, nor the place, suffered much as might have been expected. Some vessels were blown down at New Greenwich, a few at Spanish-Town. In St. George's parish, at Crawford-Town, they had seven people killed. In the harbour of Port-Morant four vessels were lost. In Manchineel two were lost, a number of craft. In the parish of St. Thomas in the East, which is at the S. E. point of the island, the most damage was done. The number of people killed was above 170 in the whole island, chiefly slaves.

By subsequent accounts, it appears that much damage has been sustained than was at first apprehended. It was a fortunate circumstance that above sixty sail of loaded ships sailed for Europe four days before the hurricane. The lieutenant-governor of Jamaica immediately ordered, during pleasure, a free trade with the American states, to enable the inhabitants to repair their losses as quickly as possible.

By letters from St. Vincent's, it appears that the Caribbs, being provided with arms, and instructed in the rudiments of military discipline, the French, are the cause of continual alarm to the British planters of that and the neighbouring island of Union. They are said to possess a third of the island, and that the most valuable part, which may be one reason for the irreconcilable hatred that subsists between them and the planters.

EAST-INDIES.

A Copy of the treaty of peace and alliance negotiated by Mr. David Anderson with the Mahratta nation, was received some time ago, by which it appears that matters are settled pretty nearly on their antient footing. Accounts of a later date are of a very agreeable nature. Every thing seems to promise a firm and lasting peace with the country powers, and favourable seasons have restored the desolated provinces to plenty. Cash, it is acknowledged, is present a scarce article. The Company's exchequer is nevertheless said to be recruiting, and their affairs on the whole to wear a flourishing aspect. On the 23d of April last, the Major diaman was destroyed by fire, as she lay at her moorings at Culpoe, about forty miles below Madras. The ship had been infested with a kind of beetle, to clear her of which it was found necessary to fumigate the hold previous to taking her cargo on board. In performing this operation the forehold by some accident caught fire, which communicated to a quantity of saltpetre, that had been taken on board as ballast. In half an hour the ship blew up, and the fourth mate and nine seamen perished by the explosion.

Within these few days a report has been circulated of a very melancholy nature, respecting the fate of General Matthews and the troops who were captured with him, but we know not what foundation.

A M E R I C A.

BY extracts from the journals of Congress, dated in May last, it appears that the court of Versailles has been very liberal and indulgent in their commercial advantages held out to the American States, and most particularly so in granting them free ports. It is stated in those journals, that the King of France has granted to the Americans the ports of L'Orient, Bayonne, Dunkirk, and Marseilles, as free ports; the first of which enjoys absolute freedom, the other is restrained in the exercise of that freedom only with regard to tobacco, which is there subjected to a duty. The Americans may now send their vessels to these four ports without difficulty or molestation. At Dunkirk, particularly, they will find every facility they can desire for the sale of their leaf tobacco, their rice, timber, and other merchandize, as well as for the purchase of what they want, such as linens, woollens, brandy, &c. It is also proposed to establish well-furnished magazines on terms very advantageous to their commerce; and the farmers-general have orders to treat in preference, and at a reasonable price, for the purchase of the tobaccos of North-America.

The trade of America has justly excited a rivalry among European nations, who have been running a race with one another to secure the greatest share, forgetting that trade with free states can neither be forced nor forestalled. It has been part of the insatiation of the times to send great quantities of goods to America, where the markets have been so overstocked by this sudden influx, that European goods have been purchased there considerably under prime cost. Remittances in money could not be made, and returns in produce were necessarily too slow to answer the demands of those who had inconsiderately stretched their credit in sending out merchandize on speculation. This has been the ruin of many of the first adventurers, both in France and in England, and many more bankruptcies of the same sort must inevitably follow. The Americans have not as yet manifested an inclination to be punctual in their returns, and it is well known that more European goods have already arrived in their ports than their exports for a whole year would be sufficient to pay for.

The laws, it is said, lately enacted in the state of Pennsylvania strike at the root of slavery: no negro is in future to be held a slave after the age of twenty-eight years. This humane and liberal policy seems not to be universal. The numerous emigrants whom poverty and oppression have driven from Scotland and Ireland are advertised and described for sale in the public papers like cattle, to defray the expence of their passage. This, we believe, is called by the latter name of being indentured as servants for a term of years; but we have been informed from good authority, that no state of slavery is more abject, and that there are not wanting masters, who boast that they can so dexterously proportion labour and indulgence, as to bring a man's life and his indenture pretty nearly to the same period. If we are to credit the American newspapers, above 11,000 emigrants from Europe have arrived in the port of Philadelphia alone in the course of one year. Other accounts, with more probability, compute the numbers that may have landed on the whole continent, within the year, at 12,000 or 13,000.

The legislative system for regulating their trade with the East-Indies has been issued by Congress. It strongly recommends to the States and to the traders to that quarter in particular, not to aim at territorial possession in the East, but to trade quietly, by such regulations as the free ports of China and India allow, and according to the treaties with France and Portugal, they leave each separate state to regulate the duties on India goods imported as they shall think fit.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following state of the extent and population of the Thirteen United States of America, as authenticated by Congress:

| | Miles, Length & Br. Inhab. | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------|---------|
| Massachusetts's Bay | 120 | by 90 | 400,000 |
| New Hampshire | 180 | 80 | 150,000 |
| Rhode-Island | 30 | 20 | 57,000 |
| Connecticut | 85 | 55 | 192,000 |
| New-York | 250 | 87 | 250,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 200 | 200 | 350,000 |
| East and West-Jersey | 95 | 44 | 130,000 |
| Delaware Counties | 77 | 17 | — |
| Maryland | 88 | 88 | 320,000 |
| Virginia | 240 | 180 | 650,000 |
| North-Carolina | 170 | 95 | 300,000 |
| South-Carolina | 570 | 120 | 225,000 |
| Georgia | 500 | 120 | — |

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

IN their late unsuccessful expedition against Algiers, the Spaniards were assisted by four ships of the line, with a proportional number of frigates and galleys from Malta and Naples. The combined armament, consisting of 130 vessels, carrying 827 pieces of cannon, and 147 men, sailed from Carthage on the 28th of June, under the command of Don Antonio Barcelo. This fleet had on board 12,000 bombs, 30,000 bullets, and 80,000 quintals of powder, besides an image of the Holy Virgin, a plenary indulgence, and the pontifical benediction in *articulo mortis*, which Don Antonio Barcelo had obtained from the Pope for all who should fight under his command. A squadron of Portuguese joined him at sea. What devotional preparations the Algerines had made for his reception we are not informed; but they had converted seven of their galleys into bombardiers, erected new batteries on the advanced moles, secured the weakest parts of the town by various entrenchments, and provided sixty gun-boats, which were of signal service in repelling the enemy. On the 9th of July the Spaniards arrived in the bay, and made their first attempt on the 12th. Between this and the 21st they renewed the attack eight several times, and as often retired with loss, being always opposed with greater vigour and a greater number of gun-boats. On the night of the 21st a council of war was held, the result of which was, that their stock of ammunition and provisions being nearly expended, the numbers and confidence of the enemy daily increasing, it was judged expedient to abandon the enterprize. Preparations for sailing were accordingly made, but the badness of the weather obliged them to cut their cables on the 23d, and steer for Carthage, leaving upwards of 100 anchors behind them. By letters from Al-

giers, it appears that only four ships left the town, and these did no material damage. The last attack was desperate on both sides; the Algerines were seen with anxiousness pursuing the Spanish sloops with the shot of their large ships. In order to save the strangers in his interest, the Bey endeavoured to secure them from the rage of the pursuing 500 janissaries in the villages and towns to which the Franks retired, and gave orders to hang up, without any proof, all who should offer them the least violence. The hopes were entertained of this expedient, various reasons are assigned for its failure. The most obvious seems to be the natural indolence of the place, the valour of the desert, the diligence they had exerted in preparing an attack, of which they were fully apprized. The enterprize, it is given out, is to be continued next year with a still greater force.

The Emperor of Germany, as a pretext for extending his temporal dominions, filled his treasury, by appropriating the revenues of the church, and resuming those which his ancestors had bestowed for the relief of ignorance and error, bent his views on the discovery of those possessions which he wrested from his family in the ebb of fortune. On the rupture between the Emperor and the English, he was intreated by the States of Antwerp to avail himself of so favourable an opportunity for restoring the decayed splendour of their city, which is formed by natural commerce, and before the shutting up of the Scheldt by the treaty of Munster, was justly considered as the emporium of the world. His Majesty then replied, that he respected the wisdom of treaties. The citizens of Antwerp, admiring his virtue, but regretted his want of prudence. Having succeeded, however, in dismantling the barrier towns, which he represented itself as the first part of his plan, taking advantage of the listlessness and repose which naturally succeed to war, he considered treaties as no longer sacred, but originally imposed on his ancestors by the necessity of a variety of other pretences. He then, in an inexhaustible claims of his house, endeavoured to set up, he demanded the free and uninterrupted navigation of the Scheldt, the demolition of the forts built to obstruct it, and the opportunity which he chose to take of this claim, was more favourable than he neglected. It is more difficult to resist the blessings of peace, than to resist when prepared, and in actual exertion, a new enemy. Add to this, the domestic wars which the Dutch were engaged, while in the interest of France, wished to see the Stadtholder of all authority, and supported by the King of Prussia, to invest the Emperor with sovereign power. The Emperor protested with firmness and vigour. The States resisted with their usual pertinacity. They insisted on the treaty of Munster as unequivocally binding on the Emperor, Philip Count of Austria, and Duke of Brabant, on the barrier treaty, and the treaty of 1713, which had settled the present situation.

part of the republic of all the stipulations in the treaty of Munster that were advantageous to the Austrian provinces, he considered them as disengaged from the unnatural yoke which the 14th article of that treaty imposed, by shutting the entrance of the Scheldt against them. A memorial followed memorial. Their High Mightinesses requested the interposition of their French ally, and dispatched a squadron of observation to watch the entrance of the Scheldt. The court of France exhorted them to propose such terms of accommodation as might be the basis of an arrangement to the mutual advantage of the Emperor and the republic, and to refrain from all measures, which, by wounding the dignity of the former, might procrastinate the desired reconciliation. On the 17th of September, the Emperor delivered his ultimatum to the Dutch plenipotentiaries at Brussels. To demonstrate his disinterestedness, and his desire to live in good friendship with the republic, he was willing to renounce his incontestible rights on the city of Maastricht, the country of Vroenhoven, and the Dutch Outremeuse, with all other objects in dispute, if, on the other hand, the latter would acknowledge the opening and absolute liberty of the Scheldt: but in the mean time, it was his intention to exercise his right in re-establishing that navigation immediately, and that he should consider the least insult offered to his flag as a declaration of war, and a formal act of hostility on the part of the republic. Pursuant to this resolution, an Imperial brigantine was prepared at Antwerp, and care was taken to call the attention of Europe to the issue of her sailing. On the 8th of October she appeared on the western passage of the Scheldt, called *Le Mont*, and being questioned by the commander of a cutter belonging to Admiral Reynst's squadron, the captain declared that he meant to pass into the sea, by order of the Emperor, who had declared the Scheldt open. The Dutch commander entreated him to return, or to cast anchor. From entreaties he proceeded to remonstrances, from remonstrances to threats, and at length discharged a gun loaded with ball at the brigantine. The Austrian captain pursued his course, and waved in his hand the Imperial mandate. The Dutchman, finding all but force ineffectual, fired his broadside, on which the Austrian immediately dropped anchor, and protested formally against the insult to the Imperial flag. Much about the same time, another vessel, in attempting to go up the Scheldt from Ostend, was stopped in the same manner. The Emperor having thus reduced the Dutch to the necessity of commencing hostilities, that he might furnish their new allies with a colourable pretext for refusing their assistance if they should be so disposed, immediately broke off the conferences at Brussels, and recalled his ambassador from the Hague. The Dutch denied that what was done in defence of their just rights could be considered as an act of hostility, and manifested an earnest desire for further negotiation. Nor were they slow in their preparations for a vigorous defence, or in their applications to foreign courts. What regard for an ancient ally had not effected since the late peace, a sense of danger expedited in a few days, and their am-

bassadour, Baron Lynden, arrived in London early in November. Having been drawn into an equivocal act of hostility, they were not so scrupulous about committing another of a less doubtful nature. Alarmed by the movements of the Austrian troops on their frontiers, on the 7th of November they opened one of their dykes, near Fort Lillo, by which means a large tract of country was overflowed. They attempted to open a second, but were prevented by a detachment of Imperial troops, and several shots were exchanged between the two parties. The powers of Europe have been slow in declaring themselves on this occasion. At present it is not known what part any court will take. Mean time speculation is afloat, and various conjectures are formed of their intentions. Some have supposed a partition of the United Provinces between France, Prussia, and the Emperor to be in agitation. Others, that they are to be stripped of their commerce, and subjected to the dominion of the Prince of Orange, with the authority, and perhaps the title, of King. The first supposition is too improbable to deserve any credit; and as to the second, the man must possess more than common political effrontery, who will dare to assume the government of a people, whose interests he has sold in the face of the world for the privilege to rule over them. Should France and Prussia remain neuter, as England at present seems wisely inclined to do, the contest between the principals will not be so unequal as is generally imagined. We believe the power of the Emperor to be great, but somewhat less than it is represented. We grant that the vigour of the republic is on the decline, but not so much decayed but that unanimity arising from a sense of danger not only to the more remote and general interests of the state, but to the immediate and particular interest of every individual may restore it for a time. His treasury is full but not inexhaustible. Their ready money is less, but their resources are greater and more certain. A state that rose into existence through such accumulated difficulties will not expire without a struggle. In the war with England they were totally unprepared, and torn by faction. On the present occasion there is but one sentiment. An unanimity and dispatch prevails in their councils which have long been strangers there. That they do not speak the language of dependence that has been attributed to them sufficiently appears from the following paragraph, with which they conclude a paper delivered to the Comte Belgioioso at Brussels, on the 30th of October, on being informed of the recall of the Imperial minister at the Hague:

"The Republic, far from being considered in the light of a power having acted offensively, still persist in their peaceable dispositions; but if unfortunately such dispositions can have no influence on the mind of his Imperial Majesty, though the States still preserve some hopes to the contrary, the Republic will find itself in the disagreeable necessity of having recourse to such means as the right of nature and nations entitles it to; hoping that Divine Providence, and the applauding voice of the neutral powers, will assist in maintaining the republic in the just defence of its dearest rights."

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in NOVEMBER, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 93, Cornhill.

| Bank Stock. | 3 per C. reduced. | 3 per C. consols. | 4 per C. consols. | 5 per C. | Long Ann. | Short Ann. | India Stock. | India Ann. | India Bonds Par. 1 diff. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | Navy Bills. | Exch. Bills. 2 P. | Lottery Tickets. | Wind Deal. | Weather. |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|----------|
| 1-10 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | 53 1/2 | | 53 1/2 | | 17 1/2 | 15 7 | 15 7 | N E | Rain |
| 11-10 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 1 | 53 1/2 | | 17 1/2 | 15 6 | 15 6 | N E | |
| 12-10 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | | | 54 | 17 1/2 | 15 4 | 15 4 | N W | Fair |
| 13-10 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | | | | 17 1/2 | 15 7 | 15 7 | N E | Rain |
| Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 128 | | 3 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 4 | 15 6 | S W | |
| 2-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | 57 1/2 | 2 | | 54 1/2 | 17 1/2 | | 15 9 | S E | |
| 3-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 1 | | | 17 1/2 | | 15 11 | E | Fair |
| 4-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 2 | | 53 1/2 | 17 1/2 | | 15 12 | N E | Rain |
| 6-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 69 7/8 | 88 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | 57 1/2 | 2 | | | 17 1/2 | | 15 13 | N E | Fair |
| 7-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 69 7/8 | 88 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 69 7/8 | 88 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | 57 1/2 | | 53 1/2 | | 17 1/2 | | 15 13 | S W | Rain |
| 9-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 69 7/8 | 87 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 128 | 57 1/2 | 2 | | 53 1/2 | 17 1/2 | | 15 17 | S W | |
| 10-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 69 7/8 | 87 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 2 | | 54 1/2 | 17 1/2 | | 15 19 | S W | |
| 11-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 | 87 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 2 | | | 17 1/2 | | 15 19 | S W | |
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| 13-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 69 7/8 | 88 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 2 | 53 1/2 | | 17 1/2 | 3 | 15 19 | S W | |
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| 14-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 | 88 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 2 | 53 1/2 | | 17 1/2 | 3 | 15 18 | S W | |
| 15-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 | 88 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | 57 1/2 | 2 | | | 17 1/2 | | 15 14 | S W | |
| 16-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 | 88 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | 57 1/2 | 1 | 53 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 17 1/2 | | 15 18 | S W | |
| 17-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 69 7/8 | 88 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 1 | | | 17 1/2 | | 15 18 | S W | |
| 18-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 | 88 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 1 | | | 17 1/2 | 2 | 16 0 | S W | |
| 19-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 | 88 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 1 | | | 17 1/2 | | 16 8 | N W | Fair |
| 20-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 | 88 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | | 1 | | | 17 1/2 | | | N W | Rain |
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| 21-11 | 53 7/8 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 88 | 16 1/2 | 12 1/2 | | 57 1/2 | 1 | | | 17 1/2 | | | N W | |
| 22-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 88 | 17 | 12 1/2 | | | 1 | | 54 1/2 | 17 1/2 | | | N W | |
| 23-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 17 | 12 1/2 | | | 1 | 54 | | | | | S W | |
| 24-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 17 | 12 1/2 | | | 1 | | | | | | N W | |
| 25-11 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 a 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 17 | 12 1/2 | | | 2 | | | | | | N | |

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THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR DECEMBER, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

August 2.

ON the second reading of the India bill in the House of Lords, Lord Carlisle complained the precipitation with which the bill had been introduced through its several stages in that House. This led him into a comparison between the manner of proceeding on Mr. Fox's bill and the present, not much to the advantage of the latter. He objected to the principle of correcting the defects in the government of India, by erecting a board of commissioners to inspect the conduct of the directors. Two powers were thus established, which were too feeble to effect the purpose intended, and which, instead of being strengthened by mutual support, would be still further weakened by mutual contention. The new court of judicature was still more objectionable. It was a direct violation of the constitution, which, if once perturbed, it was impossible to say to what lengths might be carried. The consequences of the new Chamber were not perceived at first. It suffered to grow to such a height, that the people justly took the alarm, and levelled the whole oppressive structure with the dust. At any rate, before adopting the measure in question, it was incumbent upon those who supported it to show that our present laws were inadequate, and that a jury was not competent to decide on the guilt of an East-India delinquent.—The bill was read a second time, and Lord Sydney moved to refer it to a committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.—Lord Stormont opposed the pointment of so early a day. Such haste on a subject of so much importance, and which demanded such scrupulous examination, was altogether unprecedented. From an attentive consideration of East-India affairs, he had drawn this conclusion, that bold and effective measures were necessary to preserve our possessions in that quarter. Hence it was requisite that our government in India should be strong, able to act as occasion might require, and untrammelled by little prejudices. It was equally requisite to have a strong government at home, to which that should be tenable. Tried by this test, he found the bill very deficient. He accused the court of directors for having been the cause of all the evils under which the company were sinking, by their notorious misconception and misconduct. He affirmed that both the first and second Mahrattah wars were occasioned solely by them. In a time of profound peace, they had recommended to

LOND. MAG. Dec. 1784.

their servants in India the acquisition of two particular places belonging to the Mahrattahs, qualifying the order, which might still be found on their journals, with these remarkable words: "We had rather it should be done by purchase than by force." This brought on the first war, which was terminated by the treaty of Poorender, and though much stress had been laid on the advantages obtained by that treaty, scarcely was it concluded, when orders were sent out to take the first opportunity to break it. Could the interest of the Company, with which the interest of the public was so intimately blended, be safely trusted with men who had given such proofs of their inability? In saying this, he spoke not of men, but of an institution. He then proceeded to the subordinate clauses of the bill, to many of which he made strong objections, particularly to that which established the new court of judicature.

Lord Thurlow defended the bill in an open and candid manner, rather as a necessary measure, free from any evil tendency, than one in which he put much confidence. To him it was preferable, that any bill in which he was concerned should be framed with wisdom and moderation, than applauded as bold and manly. He denied that there was the least cause of apprehension from the new court of judicature, which was constituted in so guarded a manner. But still, it was said, it was not a trial by jury. Numberless acts had been suffered to pass equally disallowing a trial by jury. How many were there that enabled justices of peace to punish for misdemeanours. These had excited no alarm as innovations. They were suffered to pass, because it was thought expedient that crimes within their meaning should be punished immediately. He agreed with Lord Stormont as to the origin of the Mahrattah war, and admitted that the management of the territory might be in better hands than those of the directors; but he thought the method formerly proposed for transferring it iniquitous and unjust. That seized private property, and annihilated charters; this was framed to do no injustice to any man; and he knew of no medium between them. On the whole, though the bill might appear to many not forcible enough to effect its purpose, he recommended it as the best plan that had been offered for the preservation of the Company, and he trusted their lordships would not reject it without a trial.—The Duke of Richmond disliked the appointment of the

board

board of commissioners, which he thought an infringement on the rights of the Company; but the bill had so many amiable features, that he would waive his objections.—The motion for the commitment was carried without a division.

In the House of Commons a conversation took place on the bill for imposing an additional duty on windows, in lieu of the duties on tea. Several members were desirous that the bill should be printed, but this being contrary to the order of the House with regard to tax bills, was overruled by the minister.

The report from the committee on the India relief bill was then brought up, and many members, who had not been present in the committee, particularly the leaders of opposition, took this opportunity to oppose the remission of interest on the money due by the Company to the public. Mr. Pitt turned a deaf ear to their remonstrances. Not all the wit and argument of Lord North, Mr. Fox, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Sheridan, nor the most pointed insinuations of his having bought the support of the company at the expence of the public could extort a word in reply, either from him or his adherents. On a second division the remission of interest was carried by 83 voices against 27.

Mr. Dundas then moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration a motion for restoring the estates in Scotland, confiscated on account of the rebellion in 1745, to the heirs of the former possessors, under certain conditions. The Speaker left the chair accordingly, and Mr. Dundas stated the conditions on which the forfeited estates were to be restored. He proposed that they should descend to those heirs, whether male or female, to whom they would have gone in a regular descent, if no act of forfeiture had taken place. That they should be restored subject to the debts that were upon them before they fell into the hands of government. That the money thence arising should be employed in completing the canal between the Frith of Forth and the Frith of Clyde, a work of great public utility, and which could not fail of being equally profitable to the subscribers. That the dividends on 50,000*l.* of this stock, which would belong to the public, would relieve the nation from the payment of 5000*l.* voted annually for making and repairing roads in the Highlands. At the expiration of some leases, of which above twenty years were unexpired, the annual value of these estates would exceed 9000*l.* At present, however, after deducting the expences of management and repairs, they did not produce more than 4000*l.*

This humane and generous measure had been in contemplation by every ministry, from Lord North's to the present. It was now received with the cordial approbation of all parties. The

conduct, it was said, of the late Lord Chatham, in softening the proscription under which the families engaged in the late rebellion had long laboured, had afforded them an opportunity to atone for the crimes of their ancestors. There was not one of all those families, of which some one person had not spilt his blood in the service of his country. That spirit which had rendered the inhabitants of the Highlands disaffected to the present government was long since extinct. It would be magnanimous in parliament to forget the offences of the ancestors; to treat their meritorious descendants like true and faithful subjects; and, by restoring their estates, to cancel even the remembrance of those acts by which they had been forfeited. As nothing could tend more effectually to check that spirit of emigration, which had of late been so prevalent in the Highlands, and was on the point of breaking out again, it would eventually be a benefit to the country. The patronage of the lords, the want* of which had left the people without any tie, and sent them adventurers to the wilds of America, would restore their attachment to their native soil.

Under these laudable views there were some who thought they could discern a secret design to extend the influence of the crown in Scotland. Those to whom the estates of their ancestors were thus restored would be more ready to acknowledge their obligations to the crown than to parliament. The church patronage belonging to these estates was not to be returned, which means more than half the livings in Scotland would remain in the gift of the crown. A late decision of the House of Lords, supported chiefly by the Chancellor, respecting the augmentation of clerical stipends, seemed to indicate an intention at court of relaxing the authority of presbyterianism, equally inimical to the tyranny and the blandishments of kings, by raising a certain number of church livings in Scotland to such a considerable value, as might make them an object of ambition to the clergy. These would attach the possessors and the expectants to the ruling powers, and by the natural dependence of the poor on the rich, a considerable number of those whose livings did not exceed the ancient establishment. The judges of the Court of Session at Edinburgh had made a decree, that no stipend should be augmented that had been augmented within a limited time, in the course of the present century. This arbitrary decree they considered as irreversible, because, when they pronounced it, they sat in the character of a committee of parliament. By inviting the Scotch clergy to appeal from this decree, and to bring forward their claims before the House of Peers, Lord Thurlow, it was said, the son of a clergyman, the constant defender of the church, and the strenuous supporter of the

* The spirit of emigration, we believe, arose from very different causes. The numbers that emigrated from the forfeited estates never bore any proportion to those that emigrated from other parts. The people of the Highlands feel but little attachment to lords, the remnant of whose power is exerted only to oppress. The truth is, that the Highland chieftains, in order to support their hereditary pride, are continually devising new methods to squeeze the scanty pittance from the mouths of their helpless dependents, whom they have neither the virtue nor the skill to instruct in such arts as would enable them to bear the burthens that are laid on them. This it is that drives the inhabitants of the Highlands, who are as much attached to their native soil as any people upon earth, to seek a milder torrent in the wastes of America.

the royal prerogative, consulted some of his strongest prepossessions. The poverty, the leisure, the acuteness, and the confidence of the Scotch clergy would infallibly put them upon searching after claims, which, in proportion as they augmented their livings, would increase the influence of the crown.

Aug. 3. In a committee of the House of Lords, the counsel having concluded on Sir John Griffin Griffin's claim to the title of Baron de Walden, Lord Temple moved a resolution, purporting that the committee was perfectly satisfied of the petitioner's right to the title. As the point to be examined was, whether the barony of De Walden had been originally granted by writ or by patent, Lord Thurlow expressed some doubts, which he thought might be cleared up by an enquiry at the Herald's office. Lord Temple and Lord Abingdon required no further proof, and the resolution passed the committee.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Dempster moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish some remains of vassalage, by which the tenants* in many parts of Scotland were obliged to work so many days for their landlords, in the harvest, and other seasons, to the neglect of their own harvest or other work, that might be more beneficial to them than their labour to their landlords. His intention was merely to open the business at present, that it might be ready for discussion early next session.

Mr. H. Thornton presented a petition from the holders of navy bills, complaining of the mode of payment that was tendered to them, as being neither fair nor optional. Mr. Pitt rose to contradict these allegations, and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The House then went into a committee of ways and means, and Mr. Pitt offered some propositions for lowering the duties on spirits, as the most effectual way of recovering the revenue in that branch, which the additional duties had almost annihilated. In the year 1778, the duties on spirits distilled from corn had produced between 500,000 and 600,000*l*. Since the additional duties had been imposed, the produce had fallen below 300,000*l*. In 1778, the duty on spirits distilled from melasses produced in London only 34,000*l*. Since that time it had fallen to 19,000*l*. It was, therefore, his intention to reduce the duties on rum to the standard in 1778; and by laying the duty on the *wash*, and other regulations, to prevent frauds in collecting it on spirits distilled at home. He meant also to abolish the exemption from excise enjoyed by the inhabitants of Fairintosh, in Scotland, and to agree with the proprietor of the lands on a compensation. A doubt was here started by Mr. Hussey, whether this right really belonged to the proprietor for the time being, or to the crown, and it appeared on enquiry, that the question had been determined by the Court of Exchequer against the crown in 1711.

The bill to prevent smuggling was then re-committed, and Mr. Eden brought up his clause of indemnity, which was received without any debate.

Aug. 4. The House of Lords went into a committee on the India bill, Lord Hawke objected to the clause, which enacts that on account of the debt said to be due to the Company the directors should take into consideration the difference between the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore. The court of directors, he said, was a party concerned, and therefore disqualified from acting as an arbitrator.—Lord Camelford objected to the clause which prohibits the accepting of presents by any of the Company's servants; to the clause which forbids any servant of the Company to return to India after having quitted the service; and to that which obliges the Company's servants to make affidavit of their property within two months after arriving in England. These clauses, however, were suffered to remain, and no material amendments were made in any of the rest.

The House of Commons, in a committee of ways and means, agreed to several resolutions for laying a duty on all stuffs made of cotton, or of linen and cotton mixed.

On the third reading of the India relief bill, Mr. Eden proposed a clause for regulating the payments of the Company, that the demands on them might be discharged according to their priority. This renewed the debate on the injustice of remitting the interest of the sum due to the public, in which the former arguments were repeated with considerable acrimony. Mr. Fox said he would struggle to the last to oppose so arbitrary a proceeding, and would move an amendment for the payment of interest. Mr. Eden's clause was received without opposition, and Mr. Fox's amendment was rejected.

The committee of ways and means was again resumed, and a resolution passed for laying a duty on printed linens. This was opposed, particularly by the Scotch members, and Mr. Dempster charged the minister with bringing forward an injurious tax, after having pledged his word that it was given up.—It was carried by 66 votes against 14.

Aug. 5. In the House of Commons, Mr. Popham opposed the commitment of the bill for restoring the forfeited estates, and recommended to postpone the further consideration of it till next session, that the public might be apprized of the intention to pass such a bill. His objections were not seconded; the Speaker left the chair, and the blanks were filled up without any debate.

Aug. 6. An estimate for the pay of three regiments and two companies of infantry, not included in the peace establishment, was referred to a committee of supply. As a compensation to the officers of these regiments, whose case had been recommended by Lord Beauchamp to the consideration of the House on a preceding day, the Secretary at War now proposed that these corps should be kept up till Christmas, and employed in the recruiting service for the army in general. This, by the members of opposition, was deemed a very inadequate and absurd mode of compensation. A debate ensued, and the claim of the officers on the equity of the

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House

* This *custom*, which is doubtless a vestige of the ancient feudal system, will hardly be removed by an act of parliament. Where leases are granted, the number of days, and the number of parcels to be sent on each are generally specified.

House was very ably supported by Lord Beauchamp and Col. Fitzpatrick. Mr. Pitt said, that the reason for continuing the regiments on full pay for five months, was not merely to make a compensation to the officers, but because it would be very improper to disband them while the other corps were so very thin in numbers. Before the expiration of that time, means might perhaps be devised to keep up these regiments without any additional expence to the public; and though this was not certain, the possibility of it might enable the officers to dispose of their commissions to advantage.

Mr. Rotte then moved for 9000*l.* to the commissioners of public accounts; 7000*l.* to clerks and secretaries; 13,000*l.* for maintaining the British forts in Africa; and several sums for salaries to the Chief Justice and other civil officers in the Bahama Islands. With these grants the committee of supply closed for the session.

Mr. H. Thornton moved to refer the petition of the navy bill-holders to the committee of ways and means, and to empower the committee to alter the rate of discount on the different classes of bills, agreed to on the 31st of July. Mr. Hussey seconded the motion. Mr. Pitt observed, that a mode of payment similar to his had been proposed in 1763; at the end of the preceding war; and in the reign of Queen Anne. Yet no injury had been done to public credit; on the contrary, it had risen to an astonishing height. Neither precedent, nor the scheme of a minister, ought to weigh against the credit of the country, and therefore, though he was convinced that his plan was right, and that the danger from it to public credit was only imaginary, he was ready to give up the discount. Public credit depended on opinion: opinion, therefore, might destroy it. He had expected at first to save 2,40,000*l.* to the public; by the concession made on the 31st of July this was reduced to 90,000*l.* and for such a sum no man ought to risk even an imaginary danger to so delicate a thing as public credit. After some pointed animadversions by Mr. Fox and Lord North, on the justice due to the navy bill-holders, and the ungracious manner in which Mr. Pitt had corrected his error, the motion passed without opposition, and the House went into a committee of ways and means.

Aug. 7. The House of Commons met solely for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee of ways and means.

Aug. 9. The House of Commons went through a great deal of miscellaneous business, without any debate of importance. In a committee of ways and means, Mr. Hussey objected to allowing interest on Ordnance debentures, after being fifteen months due. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Ordnance debt had been outstanding three years, and since the usual time of discharging it had been formerly at fifteen months, it was but reasonable that some compensation should be made.

Aug. 10. The House of Lords passed a bill, empowering the Bishop of London or any bishop appointed by him, to admit persons to the order of deacon or priest, without taking the oaths of allegiance to his Majesty. This was done to

accommodate members of the church of England subject to the American states.

A protest was entered against the East-India regulating bill, signed by the Dukes of Bedford and Devonshire; Lords Carlisle, Chesham, and Northampton.

In the House of Commons, General Burgoyne moved for an enquiry into the arrest of his relation, Sir John Burgoyne *, in the East-India. The general gave a long detail of that transaction, pronouncing a warm eulogium on Sir John Burgoyne, and vindicating his conduct from charges that had been made against it with great fervour. He was supported in these sentiments by Lord North, but on being asked that government had already instituted an enquiry, which would be prosecuted with the attention due to a matter that concerned the dignity of his Majesty, under whose command Sir John Burgoyne had acted, he agreed to withdraw his motion.

On the second reading of the report of a bill for commutating the duties on tea, by duties on windows, various objections were made to the principle and provisions of the bill. The measure was first proposed to the committee pointed to enquire into the state of finance, and Mr. Eden, the chairman of that committee, suffered it, as he afterwards said unwillingly, to be printed with the report. From the report it was adopted by Mr. Pitt, and was first offered to the consideration of the House. It was received without any remark. An interval of two months had afforded time to examine its tendency, and induced many, who first thought well of it, to alter their opinion. It could not, it was said, be called a substitution, for it was neither to substitute one on one necessary, in lieu of a tax on another, nor a tax on one optional article in lieu of another, but to transfer a tax from an article of luxury, the use of which was merely optional, and which in reality many persons never used, to an article inevitably necessary, as well to the poor as to the rich. The public had, therefore, no reason to complain, that under pretence of repealing an old tax, which was in itself oppressive, another was substituted absolutely compulsory. In devising plans of taxation, care ought to be taken, that those who were to pay should have it in their power to do so. This was generally the case when taxes were levied on articles of consumption, for when the thing purchased the tax was paid; but when a tax was to be paid at once, it was possible a poor man might not have his money ready to be called upon. For this reason, the tax was not to be so efficient as might at first be imagined. It was also to be considered, in imposing duties and those were to be adopted in preference to others, which could not be evaded without paying some other tax, by the consumption of another article; but if people should be tempted to evade the window tax, by stopping up the panes of their windows, the tax would be diminished, and no other would be increased. In France, indeed, the *Gabelle*, or salt tax, was levied in this arbitrary manner, and people were compelled to pay duty for as great a quantity of

from the number of their respective families they might be supposed to consume. But salt was really a necessary. Tea was not. Yet every man must in future pay for an article which he not only *can* do without, but which many actually never taste. The House ought to guard against the consequences of suffering taxes to be transferred from luxuries to necessities. It was in general a good argument to say that tea being a foreign commodity, which drained the public of its cash, ought to be taxed. The tax once admitted, an application might be made to parliament, shewing that smuggling had increased, and that the most effectual method to check it, would be to commute the tax, by taking it from the tea, and laying it on houses. This being also done, a minister might afterwards tell parliament that smuggling had not been so effectually suppressed as had been expected, and that therefore it would not be proper to let an article of such general consumption as tea escape with so low a duty as $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. An additional duty would then be proposed, and the commuted tax on windows would still remain. Nor was it sufficiently certain that the reduction of duty proposed would prevent the smuggler from underfelling the legal trader. But even if the end should be attained in suppressing the smuggling of tea, there were sufficient inducements for the smuggler to indemnify himself by smuggling spirits, which could be conveyed with less damage than tea. Hence, after abating so considerable a proportion of the revenue on one branch of our commerce, we were liable to meet an equal detraction in another. These reasons might certainly justify the total rejection of the bill. At any rate, it ought to be recommitted, in order to render its operation more just and equal. In its present form, while it bore light on the rich, it would fall heavy on the poor. It was not adapted either to degree or situation in life. In a town at the distance of 500 miles from London, a street consisted of 60 houses, which let at about 10l. a-year each: there were in each about twenty windows, the new tax upon which would be 2l. 15s. above a fourth of the value. In London, Lombard-street contained the same number of houses, which let on an average at 100l. each, and yet these houses, having twenty windows each, would pay no more than the former, though one was equal in value to ten. If the calculation were made from the opulence of the respective inhabitants, the inequality of the tax would be still more glaring. This commutation was formed originally on the supposition that a family consisting of a given number of persons consumed a certain quantity of tea; but the calculation was erroneous, and therefore all that was built upon it ought to fall to the ground. The duration of the bill ought also to be considered, and as it was meant only as an experiment, it ought to contain a clause for its own dissolution, in case the experiment should not succeed.

To these and many other arguments that were urged in favour of a recommitment, Mr. Pitt replied, that no time was to be lost. That the steps already taken had spread such an alarm among all the foreign companies, that they had

not only abandoned all thoughts of importing any more tea, but had actually offered to dispose of their stock on hand at 40 per cent. under prime cost. That any respite would be an invitation to the smugglers to redouble their efforts, and to pour such a quantity into our ports, as might be sufficient for at least one year's consumption. A clause to provide for the dissolution of the bill would serve only to keep alive their hopes, and would induce them to carry on even a losing trade, from the prospect of a rich harvest on its expiration. Not to pay the tax when one did not use the commodity was fair. But it was unfair that people consuming the article should not pay the duty. What was the object of the present bill? It was to compel those to pay something to the public, who consumed goods chargeable with duties, without paying any duty. Instead, therefore, of being an unequal tax, it was really an equalizing one; for it was calculated to make all who consumed tea contribute to the public expence, which one half of the tea-drinkers in the kingdom at present did not. It was not a tax upon the poor, for all houses not rated to the church and poor's rates were to be exempted. Thus the inhabitants of 300,000 houses would be relieved from the duty on tea, and 300,000 more having no more than seven windows would pay only three shillings each. As much indulgence had, therefore, been shewn to the poorer class of people as could be expected. Particular cases might possibly be found, in which more would be paid to the window-tax than would be saved by lowering the duty on tea; but by far the majority of the nation would find the new plan an alleviation of their burthens. As to any trifling defects or omissions in the clauses, they might easily be cured by a rider on the third reading. The House divided, and the second reading of the amendments was carried by 183 votes against 40.

Aug. 11. In a committee on the corn distillery bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House of Commons, that in order to defeat the intended regulations in this branch of the revenue, the French had taken off almost the whole duty on brandy exported. To prevent the bad effects of this policy, it was necessary to diminish the duty on British spirits. He, therefore, proposed to settle the duty on wash at five pence per gallon, which was two pence lower than he had at first intended.

Aug. 12. On the third reading of the bill for granting relief to the India Company, in the House of Lords, Lord Walsingham anticipated some of the objections to which it appeared so open. He defended the dividend of eight per cent. as a necessary support to their credit, and such an indulgence as an enlarged and just policy would authorize. The Duke of Portland was of opinion, that from the situation of the Company, no dividend at all ought to be permitted, but if any were to be granted, it ought not to exceed six per cent. Lord Stormont observed, that the very title of the bill implied distress, and accorded but ill with the proviso for granting a dividend of eight per cent. The condition of the nation, oppressed with taxes, was not such as to admit of such liberal concessions.

sions. At a time when the ingenuity of political arithmetic was exhausted, in inventing new imposts on the subject, his Majesty's ministers, in their ardour to conciliate the favour of a powerful body of men, lavished on them treasures which they were obliged to draw from the very vitals of the people. In the year 1773, the Company had been obliged to reduce their dividend from twelve to six per cent. Yet this reduction had no unfavourable influence on their credit; for credit depended on good faith, and was invigorated by honesty and justice; and the Company, at the period mentioned, by fairly disclosing the pressure of their circumstances, had convinced the world of their firm intention to pay their debts to the utmost of their power. Very different would be the consequence of thus propping up their falling credit by an extravagant dividend, which could never be attended with any salutary or durable effect.—The Chancellor denied that a dividend of eight per cent. was extravagant. No merchant could afford to trade for a less profit. The dividend was therefore just, moderate, and legal. But though it were otherwise, and policy prescribed a temporary indulgence to the Company, it was yet in the power of the state, on any proper occasion, to oblige them to repay it. The bill was then read through, and the Duke of Portland's amendment was negatived.

In the House of Commons, the ordinary business of the day related chiefly to the tax bills, and no debate of importance occurred.

Aug. 13. The royal assent was given by commission to twelve public and five private bills.

In the House of Commons, after receiving the report from the committee on the gold and silver plate tax, in which it was found necessary to make considerable alterations in favour of the export trade, Mr. Sheridan moved to print the civil list account, on which 60,000*l.* had been granted. The account, he asserted, was fallacious, in as much as the *arrear* had been set off against the *estimate*, whereas the *disbursement* ought to have been set off against the money received for that establishment; and he undertook to prove that no such debt as had been stated existed on the civil list.

A clause was added to the commutation tax, empowering the tea-dealers to return at prime cost all cheits of tea purchased at the two last sales remaining unopened.

Aug. 16. On the second reading of the bill for restoring the forfeited estates in Scotland, Lord Thurlow remarked on the measure, as of sufficient importance to deserve a thorough investigation. It ought to have been brought forward at an earlier period of the session, and the merits of those to whom the estates were to be restored, which he did not mean to depreciate, ought to have been authenticated by evidence on the table. As the matter stood, they were perhaps going to reward men, who, so far from deserving well of their country, had aggravated the crime of rebellion, by continuing to bear arms against her in the service of a foreign state. Treason against the state had ever been punished with confiscation of property, banishment, or death. Was it no longer to be so? Or were all who had sufficed for rebellion in former times

entitled to relief? The money expended on these estates, he thought, ought to be repaid on taking possession, or at least security given for the payment. As public money, it was fit that it should be expended in the public service, and it mattered not whether on this or that side the Tweed, an impolitic and hateful distinction, which he never wished to hear. But the canal from the Frith to the Clyde had been undertaken by individuals, and came not within the description. There appeared, therefore, no reason for appropriating 50,000*l.* to finish what they had begun.—Lords Dunmore, Balcarras, and Sydney defended the bill, on the principle with which it had been introduced into the House of Commons, and Lord Thurlow waded his opposition.

Aug. 18. In the House of Lords, previous to going into a committee on the bill for taking off the duties on tea, and laying an additional duty on windows, Lord Loughborough begged to be informed why a certain revenue on a luxury, to which every man paid in proportion to his consumption, should be given up, and a partial and compulsory tax laid on, the produce of which was uncertain.—Lord Thurlow replied, that smuggling had risen to an alarming height, and cried aloud for some method to check its progress. Nothing could more certainly effect this, than lowering the duties, so as to enable the fair trader to sell on equal terms with the smuggler. This was the end of the bill, and this it promised to accomplish.—Lord Loughborough did not believe either that smuggling had increased, or that the plan adopted was likely to cure the evil. From the reports of the commissioners, it appeared that the Excise for five years, from 1773 to 1778, amounted, on an average, to 555,000*l.* per annum, and the produce was very nearly the same for the five years following, from 1778 to 1783, after deducting the five per cent. which had been added at different periods. Hence it was clear, that the legal consumption had not diminished, and that smuggling had only fallen into a different channel. Formerly it had been carried on by men of the lowest order, and of very desperate circumstances, of whom many could hardly obtain a livelihood by it, and not one a permanent fortune. It was now pursued by people of property, in many instances with capitals of 100,000*l.* and the very men who were at the head of this contraband trade were the rapacious servants of the India Company. But, admitting for a moment that it had increased, was the bill sufficient to check the evil? It indeed attempted what had never been attempted, to regulate the price of a commercial article. The Company was to be allowed the prime cost, freightage, four per cent. insurance, and five per cent. profit on their expenditure, to which was to be added a duty of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*. Now, he could assure their lordships, that the Portuguese, Swedes, and Danes brought home their cargoes 7½ per cent. cheaper in freightage than our India Company possibly could. Taking therefore the 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*, the 5½ per cent. profit, and the 7½ per cent. cheaper freightage, there remained a clear profit of 25 per cent. for the smugglers. Was not this a sufficient

sufficient inducement? Especially, when it was considered that the tea sent to those countries was actually the property of our Company's servants, who adopted that plan of remitting their money to England, because it was not always convenient to let the Court of Directors know how much they had accumulated in the service. As a proof of this, it was a fact well known to the merchants in the city, that when Governor Hastings procured the loan of two millions from private individuals, for which he had drawn on the Company here, there were bills on the Royal Exchange, drawn upon Portugal, Sweden, and Denmark, to the amount of 1,500,000*l.* If the tax on windows was meant to ease the burthens of the state, why remit a tax which produced 900,000*l.* a-year, the pressure of which was scarcely felt? Though the Company was prevented from raising the price, there was nothing to hinder the retailer from charging what he thought proper. The 900,000*l.* might therefore be lost to the revenue without any benefit to the public. In a moral sense, smuggling was certainly very injurious. But in a political view, it was no otherwise detrimental than as it affected the revenue. The increase of smuggling had not affected the revenue, nor was the revenue to be benefited by the regulation. If the East-India Company required this additional support, notwithstanding the good effects that were to accrue from the late regulating bill, why was it not so stated, and not brought in, under the flimsy pretext of a commutation of taxes?

Lord Thurlow replied, that although the accounts stated little or no difference in the produce of the revenue between two given periods, the consumption of tea had certainly increased, without any increase in the revenue. Hence it was clear that smuggling had increased in a very alarming degree. In the taxation of commercial articles, there was a certain standard, beyond which, the more that was laid on the less would be received. This had been experienced in more than one instance, and was a very strong argument for the present reduction, since it appeared that the whole increase of the consumption had gone into the contraband trade. As to the methods adopted by the Company's servants to send home their ill-gotten wealth, he knew nothing of them; but it was natural to suppose that if after the reduction of the duties, the smuggler should not be able to make any advantage of his profession, the other party would not be very fond of making remittances at a certain loss. As to the hardships apprehended from the bill, one third of the houses in the kingdom were either quite or nearly exempted from the new window-tax, a much greater number than he thought entitled to such an exemption. At any rate, it was meant only as an experiment, and if it should not answer, it would be easy to let the duties revert into the old channel. The bill was committed without a division.

Aug. 19. The royal assent was given by commission to twenty-two public and two private bills.

The debate on the civil list, which was expected to come on this day in the House of Commons, was deemed of so little consequence,

that scarce thirty members of opposition attended. Mr. Sheridan rose to make good his assertion, that the estimate presented to the House in July, on the authority of which 600,000*l.* had been voted for the civil list, was absolutely fallacious. He did not mean to say that an improper use had been made of the King's money, and that the estimate was framed for the purpose of covering the abuse. He meant only that it was fallacious, in as much as it purported to be an exact state of the civil list, which in reality it was not. The balance was not struck between the receipt and the expenditure, as directed by Mr. Burke's bill, but between the receipt and the estimate, which was defective in many respects. In it there was an omission of no fewer than fourscore pensions, which were a charge upon the civil list of 11,000*l.* a-year. The propriety of granting these pensions it had fallen to the lot of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer to defend. Perhaps the omission was not intentional, but if they had been mentioned, it would have appeared that the expenditure amounted to 911,000*l.* and the income to 900,000*l.* and he could not help remarking, that it would have been a very awkward circumstance to produce an estimate, which should prove that the expenditure exceeded the income by 11,000*l.* almost at the time when the royal word was pledged, that the disbursements should never exceed the revenue. It was fair, however, to take credit for 11,000*l.* actually disbursed for these eighty pensions. To this he added 5000*l.* paid into the Exchequer, under the head of imposts; 2500*l.* a balance in the hands of the Lord Chamberlain, and about 1000*l.* arising from fees paid formerly to persons who filled the suppressed offices, and which were continued still in aid of the civil list. These sums made about 19,000*l.* for which no credit was given in the estimate. It had been asserted, that there was a debt of 44,000*l.* on the civil list, but he denied that there was a debt of even 20,000*l.* It might perhaps amount to 16,000*l.* The means to pay it therefore exceeded the debt by 3000*l.* Mr. Sheridan commented on this statement of the account, from which he inferred that Mr. Fox was justified in asserting that no arrear had been incurred during his administration. He concluded with moving that an exact account should be laid before the House, early in the next session, of all monies received for the use of the civil list, and of all disbursements made on account of it. He meant also to move, that in future the balance should be struck between the expenditure and the income, and not between the income and an estimate. This brought on a tedious dialogue. The omission of the fourscore pensions was attributed to mistake, and credit was given for 11,000*l.* on that head, but the 2000*l.* said to be in the hands of the Lord Chamberlain was disputed. An altercation took place between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox. Mr. Burke rose in defence of his bill. If it kept the civil list too low, let ministers say so, and he for one would be ready to vote any sum that might be necessary for the personal ease or dignity of the sovereign; but he must condemn the dispensing power

power which spit in the face of law, and condemned the regulations that had appeared wise and expedient to the legislature. But the dignity of the House of Commons was no more. He now felt his situation: when the people had not virtue to support their representatives, it was in vain to struggle with prerogative. Mr. Rose moved the question of adjournment on Mr. Sheridan's motion, which was put and carried.

Aug. 20. His Majesty came to the House of Peers and put an end to a most active session in which the ministry experienced the good fortune of imposing very heavy burthens on the people, with but little loss of that popularity which had enabled them to triumph over the former House of Commons.

C H E M I S T R Y.

EXPERIMENTS ON AIR, BY HENRY CAVENDISH, ESQ. F.R.S. AND S. A.

Read January 15, 1784.

(Concluded from page 343.)

Of the Diminution of Common Air by the Amalgamation of Mercury and Lead.

MR. Kirwan attributed this diminution to the phlogistication of the common air by the process of amalgamation, and the consequent production and absorption of fixed air. On this Mr. Cavendish observes, "that mercury, fouled by the addition of lead or tin, deposits a powder which consists in a great measure of the calx of the metal: he found also, that some powder of this sort contained fixed air; but it is not clear that this air was produced by the phlogistication of the air in which the mercury was shaken, as the powder was not prepared on purpose, but was formed from mercury fouled by having been used for various purposes, and may therefore contain other impurities, besides the metallic calx."

On this Mr. Kirwan remarks, that

Of the Diminution of Respirable Air by Combustion.

Though Mr. Kirwan has no doubt but the diminution of respirable air, by the combustion of sulphur and phosphorus, proceeds also in a great measure from the production and absorption of fixed air, yet he avoided mentioning this operation, as the presence of a stronger acid renders the presence of a weaker impossible to be proved, more especially, as both these acids precipitate lime from lime-water; but the great increase of weight which the phosphoric acid gains is a strong additional inducement to think that it absorbs fixed air. During the combustion of vegetable substances, he thinks

Dr. Priestley did not indeed at first prepare this powder on purpose; but afterwards did so prepare it (4 Phil. p. 148, 149) and obtained a powder exactly of the same sort; and it is certain that the fixed air found in it proceeded from the common air, both cause metallic calces, not formed by amalgamation, will not unite with mercury, as is well known; and cause this calx cannot be formed by agitation of the mercury and lead phlogisticated, inflammable, or other air which is not respirable; the fixed air cannot proceed from impurity, as mercury will not unite in its running form to any other metallic substances, which it also partially dephlogisticates, like other menstrua (3 Chy. Dijon, 425).

it highly probable that fixed air is formed, but when inflammable air is formed, and dephlogisticated air is formed as a great diminution takes place, yet no fixed air is found, he is not convinced by Mr. Cavendish's experiments, that water is really produced, nor is he surprised that, in this instance, the union of phlogiston and dephlogisticated air should form a compound very different from that which it forms in other instances of phlogistication, but should rather be expected *a priori*; for in this case phlogiston is in its most rarefied state, and unites to dephlogisticated

air, the substance to which it has the greatest affinity, in circumstances the most favourable to the closest and most intimate union; for both, in the act of inflammation, are rarefied to the highest degree; both give out their specific fire, the great obstacle to their union, it being by the inflammation converted into *sensible* heat (a circumstance which, in Mr. K.'s opinion, constitutes the very essence of flame;) the resulting compound having then lost the greatest part of its specific fire, is necessarily reduced, according to Dr. Black's theory, into a denser state, which the present experiment shews to be water; whereas, in common cases of combustion, the phlogiston being denser and less divided, unites less intimately with the dephlogisticated part of common air, consequently expels less of its specific fire, and therefore forms less dense compounds, viz. fixed and phlogisticated airs; and so much the more, as a great part entirely escapes combustion; but it seems probable, that in very strong and bright inflammations the union is more perfect, and water formed.

Water being then the result of the closest and most intimate union of dephlogisticated air and phlogiston, it seems very improbable that it is ever decomposed by the affinity of any acid to phlogiston, as all the experiments hitherto made seem to prove that phlogiston has a stronger affinity to dephlogisticated air than to any other substance, except hot metallic calces; and these, in my opinion, are incapable of forming any union with water, except as far as they are saline, but they never can be reduced by it. So

Answer to Mr. Kirwan's Remarks upon the Experiments on Air. By Henry Cavendish, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A. Read March 4, 1784.

In this paper Mr. Cavendish professes to take no notice of the arguments used by Mr. Kirwan in his remarks, on which he leaves every reader to form his own judgement. He confines himself to such of the experiments mentioned there as may be thought to disagree with his opinion. His observations upon these we shall give in his own words:

LOND. MAG. Dec. 1784

also water is incapable of uniting with any more phlogiston, as sulphur is, both being already saturated.

Mr. Cavendish is inclined to think, that pure inflammable air is not pure phlogiston, because it does not immediately unite with dephlogisticated air, when both airs are simply mixed with each other; this reason seems to Mr. K. of no moment, because several other substances, that have the strongest affinity to each other, refuse to unite suddenly, or even at all, through the very same cause that dephlogisticated and inflammable airs refuse to unite; viz. on account of the specific fire which they contain, and must lose, before such union can take place: thus, fixed air will never unite to dry lime, though they be kept ever so long together; thus, if water be poured on the strongest oil of vitriol, they will remain several weeks in contact, without uniting, as Mr. K. himself has experienced; and yet, in both cases, the specific fire need be expelled only from one of the substances, and not from both: but after a long time they will unite; so also will inflammable and dephlogisticated air, as Dr. Priestley has discovered since his last publication.

That phlogisticated air should consist of supersaturated nitrous air Mr. K. thinks improbable, as it retains its phlogiston much more strongly than nitrous air, which, according to the general laws of affinities, it should not, if it contained an excess of phlogiston; and, as Dr. Priestley and Mr. Fontana repeatedly assure us, they have converted it into common air, by washing it in water, in contact with the atmosphere.

“ Mr. DE LASSONE found that filings of zinc, digested in a caustic fixed alkali, were partially dissolved with a small effervescence, and that the alkali was rendered in some measure mild. This mildness of the alkali Mr. Kirwan accounts for, by supposing that the inflammable air, which is separated during the solution, and causes the effervescence, unites to the atmospheric

air contiguous to it, and thereby generates fixed air, which is absorbed by the alkali. But, in reality, the only circumstance from which Mr. De Laffone judged the alkali to become mild, was its making some effervescence when saturated with acids; and this effervescence is more likely to have proceeded from the expulsion of inflammable air than of fixed air, as it seems likely that the zinc might be more completely deprived of its phlogiston by the acid than by the alkali.

"In the above-mentioned paper, I say, Dr. Priestley observed, that quicksilver, fouled by the addition of lead or tin, deposits a powder by agitation and exposure to the air, which consists in a great measure of the calx of the imperfect metal. He found too some powder of this kind to contain fixed air; but it must be observed, that the powder used in this experiment was not prepared on purpose, but was procured from quicksilver fouled by having been used in various experiments, and may therefore have contained other impurities besides the metallic calces. On this Mr. Kirwan remarks, that Doctor Priestley did not at first prepare this powder on purpose, but he afterwards did so prepare it (4 Pr. p. 148 and 149) and obtained a powder exactly of the same sort. It was natural to suppose from this remark, that Dr. Priestley must have obtained fixed air from the powder prepared on purpose, and that I had overlooked the passage; but, on turning to the pages referred to, I was surprised to find that it was otherwise, and that Dr. Priestley not so much as hints that he procured fixed air from the powder thus prepared.

"With regard to the calcination of metals, it may be proper to remark, that this operation is usually performed over the fire, by methods in which they are exposed to the fumes of the burning fuel, and which are so replete with fixed air, that it is not extraordinary that the metallic calx should, in a short time, absorb a considerable quantity of it; and in particular red lead, which is the calx on which most experiments have been made, is always so prepared. There is another kind of

calcination, however, called *rusting*, which is performed in the open air; but this is so slow an operation, that the rust may easily imbibe a sufficient quantity of fixed air, notwithstanding the small quantity of it usually contained in the atmosphere.

"Mr. Kirwan allows that lime-water is not rendered cloudy by the mixture of nitrous and common air; but contends that this does not prove that fixed air is not generated by the union, as he thinks it may be absorbed by the nitrous selenite produced by the union of the nitrous acid with the lime. This induced me to try how small a quantity of fixed air would be perceived in this experiment. I accordingly repeated it in the same manner as described in my paper, except that I purposely added a little fixed air to the common air, and found that when this addition was $\frac{1}{73}$ th of the bulk, or $\frac{1}{30}$ th of the weight of the common air, the effect on the lime-water was such as could not possibly have been overlooked in my experiments. But as those who suppose fixed air to be generated by the mixture of nitrous and common air may object to this manner of trying the experiment, and say that the quantity of fixed air absorbed by the lime-water was really more than $\frac{1}{73}$ th of the bulk of the common air, being equal to that quantity over and above the air generated by the mixture, I made another experiment in a different manner: namely, I filled a bottle with lime-water, previously mixed with as much nitrous acid as is contained in an equal bulk of nitrous air, and having inverted it into a vessel of the same, let up into it, in the same manner as in the above-mentioned experiments, a mixture of common-air with $\frac{1}{73}$ th of its bulk of fixed air, until it was half full. The event was the same as before; namely, the cloudiness produced in the lime-water was such that I could not possibly have overlooked. It must be observed, that in this experiment no fixed air could be generated, and a still greater proportion of the lime-water was turned into nitrous selenite than in the above-mentioned experi-

its; so that we may safely conclude, that if any fixed air is generated by the mixture of common and nitrous air, must be less than $\frac{1}{73}$ th of the bulk of the common air.

As for the nitrous selenite, it does not make the effect of the fixed air at all less sensible, as I found filling two bottles with common air mixed with $\frac{1}{100}$ th of its bulk of fixed air, and pouring into each of them equal quantities of diluted lime-water; one of these portions of lime-water being previously diluted with an equal quantity of distilled water, and the other with the same quantity of a diluted solution of nitrous selenite, containing about $\frac{1}{100}$ th of its weight of calcareous earth; when I could not perceive that the latter portion of lime-water was rendered at all less cloudy than the former. Though the nitrous selenite, however, does not make the effect of the fixed air less sensible, yet the dilution of the lime-water, in consequence of some of the lime being absorbed by the acid, does; but, I believe, not in any remarkable degree.

There is an experiment mentioned by Mr. Kirwan, which, though it cannot be considered as an argument in favour of the generation of fixed air, he only supposes, without any proof that fixed air is produced in it, does deserve to be taken notice of as a curious experiment. It is, that, if nitrous and common air be mixed over quicksilver, the common air is not at all diminished, that is, the bulk of the mixture will be not less than that of the common air employed, until lime-water is admitted, and the mixture agitated for a few minutes. The reason of this in all probability is, that some of the phlogisticated nitrous acid, by which the nitrous air is converted, remains in the state of vapour until condensed by the addition of water. The proof that this is the real case, is, that in this manner of performing the experiment, the red fumes produced by mixing the airs remain visible for some hours, but immediately disappear on the addition of water and agitation. The most material experiment alleged by Mr. Kirwan is one of Dr.

Priestley's, in which he obtained fixed air from a mixture of red precipitate and iron filings. This at first seems really a strong argument in favour of the generation of fixed air; for though plumbago, which is known to consist chiefly of that substance, has lately been found to be contained in iron, yet one would not have expected it to be decomposed by the red precipitate, especially when the quantity of pure iron in the filings was much more than sufficient to supply the precipitate with phlogiston. The following experiment, however, shews that it was really decomposed; and that the fixed air obtained was not generated, but only separated by means of this decomposition.

Five hundred grains of red precipitate mixed with 1000 of iron filings yielded, by the assistance of heat, 7800 grain measures of fixed air, besides 2400 of a mixture of dephlogisticated and inflammable air, but chiefly the latter. The same quantity of iron filings, taken from the same parcel, was then dissolved in diluted oil of vitriol, so as to leave only the plumbago and other impurities. These mixed with 500 grains of the same red precipitate, and treated as before, yielded 9200 grain measures of fixed air, and 4200 of dephlogisticated air, of an indifferent quality, but without any sensible mixture of inflammable air. It appears, therefore, that less fixed air was produced when the red precipitate was mixed with the iron filings in substance, than when mixed only with the plumbago and other impurities; which shews that its production was not owing to the iron itself, which seems to contain no fixed air, but to the plumbago, which contains a great deal. The reason, in all probability, why less fixed air was produced in the first case than the latter is, that in the former more of the plumbago escaped being decomposed by the red precipitate than in the other. It must be observed, however, that the filings used in this experiment were mixed with about $\frac{1}{3}$ th of their weight of brass, which was not discovered till they were dissolved in the acid, and

which makes the experiment less decisive than it would otherwise be. The quantity of fixed air obtained is also much greater than (according to Mr. Bergman's experiment) could be yielded by the plumbago usually contained in 1000 grains of iron; so that though the experiment seems to shew that the fixed air was only produced by the decomposition of the impurities in the filings, yet it certainly ought to be repeated in a more accurate manner.

"Before I conclude this paper, it may be proper to sum up the state of the argument on this subject. There are five methods of phlogistication considered by me in my paper on air; namely, first, the calcination of metals, either by themselves or when amalgamated with quicksilver; secondly, the burning of sulphur or phosphorus; thirdly, the mixture of nitrous air; fourthly, the explosion of inflammable air; and, fifthly, the electric spark; and Mr. Kirwan has not pointed out any other which he considers as unexceptionable. Now, the last of these I by no means consider as unexceptionable, as it seems much most likely, that the phlogistication of the air in that experiment is owing to the burning or calcination of some substance contained in the apparatus*. It is true, that I have no proof of it; but there is so much probability in the opinion, that till it is proved to be erroneous, no conclusion can be drawn from such experiments in favour of the

generation of fixed air. As to the first method, or the calcination of metals, there is not the least proof that any fixed air is generated, though we certainly have no direct proof of the contrary; nor did I in my paper insinuate that we had. The same thing may be said of the burning of sulphur and phosphorus. As to the mixture of nitrous air, and the combustion of inflammable air, it is proved, that if any fixed air is generated, it is so small as to elude the nicest test we have. It is certain too, that if it had been so much as $\frac{1}{80}$ th of the bulk of the common air employed, it would have been perceived in the first of these methods, and would have been sensible in the second, though still less. So that, out of the five methods enumerated, it has been shewn, that in two no sensible quantity is generated, and not the least proof has been assigned that any is in two of the others; and as to the last, good reasons have been assigned for thinking it inconclusive; and, therefore, the conclusion drawn by me in the above-mentioned paper seems sufficiently justified; namely, that though it is not impossible that fixed air may be generated in some chemical processes, yet it seems certain, that it is not the general effect of phlogisticating air, and that the diminution of common air by phlogistication is by no means owing to the generation or separation of fixed air from it.

* In the experiment with the litmus I attribute the fixed air to the burning of the litmus, or decomposition, as Mr. Kirwan represents it, which is a sufficient reason why no fixed air should be found when the experiment is tried with air in which bodies will not burn.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BELFAST, SEPT. 25.

"**S**oon after the dismissal of Colonel Sharman from the office of collector of Lisburn, a numerous meeting of the Constitution Club was held in that town, when it was resolved

unanimously that the following address should be presented to William Sharman and William Todd Jones, Esqs. representatives in Parliament for the town of Lisburn.

"To WILLIAM SHARMAN, Esq.

"SIR,

"WE embrace with pleasure the opportunity which your presence this day affords us of expressing the

high respect we entertain for your character, and of paying that debt of gratitude to which your services in the cause

cause of liberty and your country have justly entitled you. Unpolluted by the example of a venal and profligate society, uninfluenced by the displeasure of an arbitrary and undignified administration, you have preserved your integrity, and returned to us stamped with the exalted character of an upright senator and an honest man. Your dismissal from a lucrative employment, which you had filled for a series of years with honour to yourself and advantage to the public, is alarming to the last degree, and calls for the serious attention of every Irishman. If your exertions in the public cause had not been tempered with moderation and wisdom; if, in place of the manly conduct of the dignified patriot, you had assumed the character of the dangerous incendiary, or factious demagogue, there would have been some pretence to justify your dismissal. None such

has ever appeared; and it is now evident that an earnest desire to promote the interest of Ireland is a crime never to be forgiven by the present administration. Whilst it is well known that a contrary practice is the sure road to honours and wealth.

"The situation of that country is deplorable indeed, when the enormity of its rulers becomes a mark of distinction, and their friendship the criterion of infamy. It is with the utmost satisfaction we reflect that an ample fortune has placed you out of the reach of their malevolence, and we pray that you may long live an object of veneration to your countrymen; and a bright example of disinterested patriotism to all who are delegated to consult for the good of the nation.

(Signed by order)

"ROBERT BELL, Sec."

"To WILLIAM TODD JONES, Esq.

"SIR,

"WE embrace with alacrity the opportunity this day offers, of expressing that affectionate attachment to your person, and perfect confidence in your political integrity, which your amiable deportment in private life, and manly, decided conduct in the House of Commons have so justly entitled you to. We, who were so deeply interested in your election, could not view, without exultation, the ability you displayed in the cause of the public, and that consistency of patriotism

which has so uniformly marked your conduct. We rejoice that the sanguine expectations of your honest and spirited constituents have been so amply fulfilled. We rejoice that by you and your worthy colleagues this fact has been completely established, that when electors themselves are wise and honest they will never be disappointed in the elected.

(Signed by order)

"ROBERT BELL, Sec."

To these Addresses the following Answers were sent next day:

"To the GENTLEMEN of the CONSTITUTION CLUB.

"GENTLEMEN,

"TO a man of my principles, the first happiness of his life will be—his being conscious to himself that he is an honest man. His next greatest comfort will be, to know that his fellow-citizens think him so. The feelings of my mind afford me the satisfaction of the first; and the goodness of your kind and affectionate address has put me in possession of the second.

"I feel a pride in the approbation of so respectable a body. Instituted

for the purpose of *reformation*, you no sooner resolved, than you succeeded; and you effected in the space of a few months what your forefathers could not effect in a century. There is nothing, gentlemen, wanting to the freedom of your country, but that your wishes may become as universal as your name.

"With respect to the employment which you allude to, I have been in the possession of it almost from my infancy, during a period of twenty-

nine

nine years; and I trust I have ever acted with fidelity to the crown, without oppressing his Majesty's subjects. The prerogative which had a right to confer it on me had the same right to resume it at pleasure. And though I may differ from his Majesty's ministers in some of their measures, yet far be it from me to arraign their wisdom with respect to myself.

"I have, however, one satisfaction

in my loss, that along with my employment I have not lost your esteem. My situation in life will make the former sit very easy on me: but I trust I shall never meet with so severe a trial, as to be deprived of the approbation of men so much regarded, and so much respected by, Gentlemen,

"Your's, &c.

"WILLIAM SHARMAN."

Moir-Castle.

"To the GENTLEMEN of the CONSTITUTION CLUB.

"GENTLEMEN,

"PERMIT me to return you my warm thanks, for the approbation you bestow on my public conduct;—of the value of such approbation I am extremely sensible, when I consider the body from whence it comes—a society instituted for the noblest purpose; the restoration and extension of civil liberty. Your good opinion, therefore, I shall ever regard, as a strong evidence of the rectitude of my actions; and which, next to that of my constituents at large, I shall studiously cultivate.

"The very signal services already rendered by your efforts to the cause of liberty, and freedom of election, must make every man, who has a wish for the preservation of either, wish that every county in the kingdom may have its Constitution Club. The *men-mongers* of Ireland would then find their *trade* effectually diminished; and the right of private judgement and choice restored to the Protestant electors of Ireland: a small body, indeed, to return the legislators for the island

at large; but still more curtailed by the usurpations of the Oligarchy.—How long this kingdom is to groan under their chains, and how long the Protestants themselves are to labour under a more grievous slavery, the slavery of the mind, and the thralldom of bigotry, is known only to the Supreme Dispenser of liberty and truth. But, I trust, through his influence we are beginning to see the injustice of our conduct, and the *inconsistency* of our principles, with one hand grasping at liberty for *ourselves*, and rivetting with the other the shackles of our countrymen.

"Be persuaded, Gentlemen, my conduct in the House of Commons has been the result of conviction, and of the most disinterested motives; and having been sollicitous to represent a virtuous community, I shall never contaminate my mind with the admission of any object distinct from the public good. I remain, Gentlemen, &c.

"WILLIAM TODD JONES."

Lisburn.

The following is an exact copy of a paper sent to every volunteer corps in Ireland, and if the sentiments meet with approbation, to be signed by the commanding officer:

"THERE is no form of government which has the prerogative to be immutable.

"No political authority, created yesterday or a thousand years ago, that may not be abrogated in ten years time or to-morrow.

"No power, however respectable, however sacred, that is authorized to regard the state as its property.

"All authority in this world has begun either by the consent of the subjects, or by the power of the master. In both one and the other case it may justly end. There is no prescription in favour of tyranny against liberty.

"The truth of these principles cannot be denied, and whoever thinks otherwise is a slave, by allowing to his ancestors the right of stipulating for him,

him, when he existed not, and in arrogating to himself the right of stipulating for a progeny that does not yet exist."

Upon these principles we understand the proceedings of the Volunteer Delegates are to be founded.

Dublin, Sept. 28. Yesterday, at eleven o'clock, the Tholsel was filled with freemen and freeholders, in expectation of the Parliamentary Reform business being brought on, a requisition of upwards of one hundred and seventy electors having been presented to the high sheriffs for this purpose, when, lo! no sheriffs appeared; intimidated, it is supposed, by the empty threats of an attorney-general, and the meeting of course was not proceeded on. The friends of freedom, however, are not to be intimidated.—As soon as the new sheriffs are sworn into office, we are assured that a similar requisition will be presented, and there

is scarce a doubt of their compliance with the desires of their fellow-citizens. Should they, however, follow the example of their *courtly* predecessors in office, and barter the rights of the people for a smile, or an empty title, the electors are determined to follow the constitutional example set them by the counties of Antrim, Kilkenny, &c. and convene themselves; conceiving, with justice, that the same mandate which prevented them from assembling (as customary, time immemorial) may be extended to their meeting in any public place for either their amusement or business.

ROSCOMMON MEETING.

AT a numerous and respectable meeting of the free citizens and inhabitants of the town of Roscommon, held at Roscommon, on the 25th of September, 1784, pursuant to public notice,

Counsellor CHRISTOPHER LYSTER in the chair,

Resolved unanimously, That as the present imperfect representation of the people in parliament is felt and complained of as a national grievance, we conceive a national association, to deliberate upon the redress of the same, as perfectly warrantable and constitutional.

Resolved unanimously, That we regard the accusation of the high sheriffs of the city of Dublin (and consequently of the majority of the high sheriffs throughout the kingdom) by his Majesty's Attorney-General of Ireland, as a most desperate attempt to overawe the free spirit of the people, and to misinterpret the free principles of the constitution.

Resolved unanimously, That we solemnly recommend it to our fellow-citizens to consider of the expediency of instructing their representatives to impeach the present Attorney-General

at the bar of the House of Lords, or of transmitting an address to our most gracious Sovereign, praying his removal for ever from his Majesty's councils, or to pursue such other temperate and constitutional means as may be best calculated to redress an insulted people.

Resolved unanimously, That the copy of a letter in the public papers, signed John Fitzgibbon, containing the above accusation, be committed to the flames by the hand of the common hangman.

Resolved unanimously, That we agree with our fellow-citizens of Antrim in the expediency of holding the National Congress in some place more central than Dublin, and that we take the liberty of recommending Athlone, both on account of its situation, and the very liberal offer of its independent sovereign and inhabitants, as well entitled to the seat of Congress.

Counsellor Lyster having left the chair, and Colonel Thomas M'Dermott having been called thereto,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Counsellor Lyster, for his spirited, able, and patriotic conduct in the chair.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting

meeting be given to Mr. Ignatius Purcell, for his ready and obliging compliance with our requisition, in accepting the office of secretary.

(Signed by order)

IGN. PURCELL, Sec.

Dublin, Sept. 30. The plan for disarming the Volunteers does no small honour to the contriver.—The system of manœuvre, we are well informed, is as follows:—To begin at a distance from the capital, where the volunteers are fewest in number, and lordly influence at the highest. Several corps, of similar principles with the *Carrickfergus Royals* or *Loyals*, who are commanded by men that embraced the Volunteer cause only with the intention of betraying it, have been already founded; as have also some other corps, whose leaders were bribed over, and are ready, at a moment's warning, to lay down their arms for the good of their country: when all the court slaves have prevailed on their dependants and wretched tenantry to lay down their arms, then a military scale of the remaining national forces will be drawn; and should they succeed to their wishes in thinning the Volunteer ranks, they will boldly push forward to complete the goodly work, by forcibly taking the arms from the remainder.

By a letter from Cork we learn, that a gentleman of eminence in that city having been repeatedly maltreated by several officers of the regulars, to whom he had given permission to shoot in his demesne, gave orders to his game-keeper not to admit one of them, without a written order from him, to sport there. On Thursday last three of them, on being refused admittance, made a grand attack on his gate, and broke it down; but on the game-keeper and his man coming and shooting their dogs, at the same time declaring, if they proceeded farther, he would shoot themselves, they thought proper to retire. On their return to the barracks a council of war was held, when they magnanimously resolved to kill every dog in town, which act of heroism they were absolutely performing, when they were met by a corps of Volunteers, who, with true native courage, drove those *dogs of war* to kennel.

We are assured, that surveyors have been ordered to inspect the waste ground at the rear of the merchant's quay, for the purpose of erecting barracks for two regiments of horse; the troops to occupy this part of the garison are to arrive as soon as accommodations can be provided.

B I O G R A P H Y.

THE following life of Dr. Cheynel was originally printed in the *Student or Oxford and Cambridge Monthly Miscellany*, a periodical work, which was conducted by Thornton and Smart, in the years 1750 and 1751. But we trust that our readers will be obliged to us for the republication of this piece of Biography, not only because the collection in which it appeared is now rarely to be found, but because we have the best authority for assuring them that this life was the production of the great Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

THE LIFE OF DR. FRANCIS CHEYNEL.

THERE is always this advantage in contending with illustrious adversaries, that the combatant is equally immortalized by conquest or defeat. He that dies by the sword of a hero will always be mentioned when the acts of his enemy are mentioned. The man, of whose life the following account is offered to the public, was in-

deed eminent among his own party, and had qualities, which, employed in a good cause, would have given him some claim to distinction; but no one is now so much blinded with bigotry, as to imagine him equal either to Hammond or Chillingworth, nor would his memory perhaps have been preserved, had he not, by being conjoined

with

with such illustrious names, become the object of public curiosity.

Francis Cheynel was born* in 1608, at Oxford, where his father, Dr. John Cheynel, who had been fellow of Corpus-Christi college, practised physic with great reputation. He was educated in one of the grammar schools of his native city, and in the beginning of the year 1623 became a member of the University.

It is probable that he lost his father when he was very young; for it appears, that before 1629 his mother had married Dr. Abbot, Bishop of Salisbury, whom she had likewise buried. From this marriage he received great advantage; for his mother being now allied to Dr. Brent, then warden of Merton-college, exerted her interest so vigorously, that he was admitted there a probationer, and afterwards obtained a fellowship*.

Having taken the degree of Master of Arts, he was admitted to orders according to the rights of the Church of England, and held a curacy near Oxford, together with his fellowship. He continued in his college till he was qualified by his years of residence for the degree of bachelor of divinity, which he attempted to take in 1641, but was denied his *grace*† for disputing concerning predestination, contrary to the King's injunctions.

This refusal of his degree he mentions in his dedication to his account of Mr. Chillingworth; "Do not conceive that I snatch up my pen in an angry mood, that I might vent my dangerous wit, and ease my overburdened spleen. No, no; I have almost forgot the *visitation at Merton-college, and the denial of my grace, the plundering of my house, and little library*: I know when, and where, and of whom, to demand satisfaction for all these injuries and indignities. I have learned *centum plagas Spartana nobilitate concuere*. I have not learned how to plunder others of goods, or living, and make myself amends, by force of arms. I will not take a living which belonged to any civil, studious, learned delinquent; unless it be the much neglected

commendam of some lordly prelate, condemned by the known laws of the land, and the highest court of the kingdom, for some offence of the first magnitude."

It is observable that he declares himself to have almost forgotten his injuries and indignities, though he recounts them with an appearance of acrimony, which is no proof that the impression is much weakened; and insinuates his design of demanding, at a proper time, satisfaction for them.

These vexations were the consequence rather of the abuse of learning, than the want of it; no one that reads his works can doubt that he was turbulent, obstinate, and petulant, and ready to instruct his superiors when he most needed information from them. Whatever he believed (and the warmth of his imagination naturally made him precipitate in forming his opinions) he thought himself obliged to profess; and what he professed he was ready to defend, without that modesty which is always prudent, and generally necessary; and which, though it was not agreeable to Mr. Cheynel's temper, and, therefore, readily condemned by him, is a very useful associate to truth, and often introduces her by degrees, where she never could have forced her way by argument or declamation.

A temper of this kind is generally inconvenient and offensive in any society; but in a place of education is least to be tolerated; for as authority is necessary to instruction, whoever endeavours to destroy subordination, by weakening that reverence which is claimed by those to whom the guardianship of youth is committed by their country, defeats at once the institution; and may be justly driven from a society, by which he thinks himself too wise to be governed, and in which he is too young to teach, and too opinative to learn.

This may be readily supposed to have been the case of Cheynel; and I know not how those can be blamed for censuring his conduct, or punishing his disobedience, who had a right to govern him, and who might certainly act with equal sincerity, and with greater knowledge.

With regard to the 'visitation of Merton College, the account is equally obscure; visitors are well known to be generally called to regulate the affairs of colleges, when the members disagree with their head, or with one another; and the temper that Dr. Cheynel discovers will easily incline his readers to suspect, that he could not long live in any place without finding some occasion for debate; nor debate any question without carrying his opposition to such a length as might make a moderator necessary. Whether this was his conduct at Merton, or whether an appeal to the visitor's authority was made by him or his adversaries, or any other member of the college, is not to be known; it appears only, that there was a visitation; that he suffered by it, and resented his punishment.

He was afterwards presented to a living of great value near Banbury, where he had some dispute with Archbishop Laud. Of this dispute I have found no particular account. Calamy only says, *he had a ruffle with Bishop Laud, while at his height.*

Had Cheynel been equal to his adversary in greatness and learning, it had not been easy to have found either a more proper opposite; for they were both to the last degree zealous, active, and pertinacious, and would have afforded mankind a spectacle of resolution and boldness not often to be seen. But the amusement of beholding the struggle would hardly have been without danger, as they were too fiery not to have communicated their heat, though it should have produced a conflagration of their country.

About the year 1641, when the whole nation was engaged in the controversy about the rights of the church and necessity of episcopacy, he declared himself a presbyterian, and an enemy to bishops, liturgies, ceremonies, and was considered as one of the most learned and acute of his party; for having spent much of his life in a college, it cannot be doubted that he had a considerable knowledge of books, which the vehemence of his temper enabled him often to display when a more timorous man would have been silent, though in learning not his inferior.

When the war broke out, Mr. Cheynel, in consequence of his principles, declared himself for the parliament, and as he appears to have held it as a first principle, that all great and noble spirits abhor neutrality, there is no doubt but that he exerted himself to gain proselytes, and to promote the interest of that party which he had thought it his duty to espouse. These endeavours were so much regarded by the parliament, that, having taken the covenant, he was nominated one of the assembly of the divines who were to meet at Westminster for the settlement of the new discipline.

This distinction drew necessarily upon him the hatred of the cavaliers; and his living being not far distant from the King's head-quarters, he received a visit from some of the troops, who, as he affirms, plundered his house and drove him from it. His living, which was, I suppose, considered as forfeited by his absence (though he was not suffered to continue upon it) was given to a clergyman, of whom he says, that he would become a stage better than a pulpit, a censure which I can neither confuse nor admit; because I have not discovered who was his successor. He then retired into Sussex to exercise his ministry among his friends, *"in a place where (as he observes) there had been little of the power of religion either known or practised."* As no reason can be given why the inhabitants of Sussex should have less knowledge or virtue than those of other places, it may be suspected that he means nothing more than a place where the presbyterian discipline or principles had never been received. We now observe, that the methodists, where they scatter their opinions, represent themselves as preaching the gospel to unconverted nations. And enthusiasts of all kinds have been inclined to disguise their particular tenets with pompous appellations, and to imagine themselves the great instruments of salvation. Yet it must be confessed that all places are not equally enlightened; that in the most civilized nations there are many corners, which may yet be called barbarous, where neither politeness, nor religion, nor the common arts of life, have yet

been cultivated; and it is likewise certain that the inhabitants of Suffex have been sometimes mentioned as remarkable for brutality.

From Suffex he went often to London, where, in 1643, he preached three times before the parliament, and returning in November to Colchester, to keep the monthly fast there, as was his custom, he obtained a convoy of sixteen soldiers, whose bravery or good fortune was such, that they faced and put to flight more than two hundred of the King's forces.

In this journey, he found Mr. Chillingworth in the hands of the parliament's troops, of whose sickness and death he gave the account which has been sufficiently made known to the learned world by Dr. Maizeaux, in his life of Chillingworth.

With regard to this relation, it may be observed, that it is written with an air of fearless veracity, and with the spirit of a man who thinks his cause just, and his behaviour without reproach; nor does there appear any reason for doubting that Cheynel spoke and acted as he relates. For he does not publish an apology but a challenge, and writes not so much to obviate calumnies, as to gain from others that applause which he seems to have bestowed very liberally upon himself, for his behaviour on that occasion.

Since, therefore, this relation is credible, a great part of it being supported by evidence which cannot be refuted, Dr. Maizeaux seems very justly, in his life of Chillingworth, to oppose the common report, that his life was shortened by the inhumanity of those to whom he was a prisoner; for Cheynel appears to have preserved, amidst all his detestation of the opinions which he imputed to him, a great kindness to his person, and veneration for his capacity; nor does he appear to have been cruel to him, otherwise than by that incessant importunity of disputation, to which he was doubtless incited by a sincere belief of the danger of his soul, if he should die without renouncing some of his opinions.

The same kindness, which made him desirous to convert him before his

death would incline him to preserve him from dying before he was converted; and accordingly we find, that, when the castle was yielded, he took care to procure him a commodious lodging; when he was to have been unseasonably removed, he attempted to shorten a journey which he knew would be dangerous; when the physician was disgusted by Chillingworth's distrust, he prevailed upon him, as the symptoms grew more dangerous, to renew his visits; and when death left no other act of kindness to be practised, procured him the rites of burial, which some would have denied him.

Having done thus far justice to the humanity of Cheynel, it is proper to enquire how far he deserves blame. He appears to have extended none of that kindness to the opinions of Chillingworth which he shewed to his person; for he interprets every word in the worst sense, and seems industrious to discover in every line heresies which might have escaped for ever any other apprehension; he appears always suspicious of some latent malignity, and ready to persecute what he only suspects, with the same violence as if it had been openly avowed; in all his procedure he shews himself sincere, but without candour.

About this time Cheynel, in pursuance of his natural ardour, attended the army under the command of the Earl of Essex, and added the praise of valour to that of learning; for he distinguished himself so much by his personal bravery, and obtained so much skill in the science of war, that his commands were obeyed by the colonels with as much respect as those of the general. He seems indeed to have been born a soldier; for he had an intrepidity which was never to be shaken by any danger, and a spirit of enterprise not to be discouraged by difficulty; which were supported by an unusual degree of bodily strength. His services of all kinds were thought of so much importance by the parliament, that they bestowed upon him the living of Petworth, in Suffex. This living was of the value of 700l. per annum, from which they had ejected a man

remarkable for his loyalty; and, therefore, in their opinion, not worthy of such revenues. And it may be enquired, whether, in accepting this preferment, Cheynel did not violate the protestation which he makes in the passage already recited, and whether he did not suffer his resolution to be overborn by the temptations of wealth.

In 1646, when Oxford was taken by the forces of the parliament, and the reformation of the University was resolved, Mr. Cheynel was sent with six others to prepare the way for a visitation; being authorised by the parliament to preach in any of the churches, without regard to the right of the members of the University, that their doctrine might prepare their hearers for the changes which were intended.

When they arrived at Oxford, they began to execute their commission by possessing themselves of the pulpits; but if the relation of Wood* is to be regarded, were heard with very little veneration. Those who had been accustomed to the preachers of Oxford, and the liturgy of the church of England, were offended at the emptiness of their discourses, which were noisy and unmeaning; at the unusual gestures, the wild distortions, and the uncouth tone with which they were delivered; at the coldness of their prayers for the King, and the vehemence and exuberance of those which they did not fail to utter for *the blessed councils* and actions of the parliament and army; and, at what was surely not to be remarked without indignation, their omission of the Lord's Prayer.

But power easily supplied the want of reverence, and they proceeded in their plan of reformation; and thinking sermons not so efficacious to conversion as private interrogatories and exhortations, they established a weekly meeting for *freeing tender consciences from scruple*, at a house, that, from the business to which it was appropriated, was called the *Scruple-shop*.

With this project they were so well pleased, that they sent to the parliament an account of it, which was afterwards printed, and is ascribed by Wood to

Mr. Cheynel. They continued for some weeks to hold their meetings regularly, and to admit great numbers, whom curiosity, or a desire of conviction, or compliance with the prevailing party, brought thither. In their tranquility was quickly disturbed by the turbulence of the independents whose opinions then prevailed among the soldiers, and was very industriously propagated by the discourses of William Earbury, a preacher of great reputation among them, who once gathering a considerable number of the most zealous followers went to the house appointed for the resolution of scruples, on a day which was set apart for a disquisition of the dignity of the office of a minister, and began to dispute with great vehemence against the presbyterians, whom he denied to be any true ministers among them, whose assemblies he affirmed not to be the true church. He was opposed with equal heat by the presbyterians, and at length they agreed to examine the point another day, in a regular visitation. Accordingly, they appointed the twelfth of November for a inquiry, *whether in the Christian church the office of minister is committed to any particular persons.*

On the day fixed the antagonists appeared, each attended by great numbers; but when the question was proposed they began to wrangle, not about the doctrine which they had engaged to examine, but about the terms of the proposition, which the independents alleged to be changed since their agreement; and at length the soldiers insisted that the question should be *whether those who call themselves ministers have more right or power to preach the gospel than any other man that is a Christian.* This question was debated for some time with great vehemence and confusion, but without any prospect of a conclusion. At length, one of the soldiers, who thought they had an equal right with the rest to engage in the controversy, demanded of the presbyterians whence they themselves received their orders, whether from bishops or any other person. The

* Vide Wood's Hist. Antiq. Oxon.

unexpected interrogatory put them to great difficulties; for it happened that they were all ordained by the bishops, which they durst not acknowledge, for fear of exposing themselves to a general censure; and being convicted from their own declarations, in which they had frequently condemned episcopacy, as contrary to christianity; nor durst they deny it, because they might have been confuted, and must at once have sunk into contempt. The soldiers, seeing their perplexity, insulted them, and went away boasting of their victory: nor did the presbyterians for some time recover spirit enough to renew their meetings, or to proceed in the work of easing consciences.

Earbury, exulting at the victory which not his own abilities, but the subtilty of the soldier, had procured him, began to vent his notions of every kind without scruple, and at length asserted, that *the Saints had an equal measure of the divine nature with our Saviour, though not equally manifest*. At the same time he took upon him the dignity of a prophet, and began to utter predictions relating to the affairs of England and Ireland.

His prophecies were not much regarded, but his doctrine was censured by the presbyterians in their pulpits; and Mr. Cheynel challenged him to a disputation; to which he agreed, and at his first appearance in St. Mary's church addressed his audience in the following manner:

“ Christian friends, kind fellow-soldiers, and worthy students, I, the humble servant of all mankind, am this day drawn, against my will, out of my cell, into this public assembly, by the double chain of accusation and a challenge from the pulpit; I have been charged with heresy, I have been challenged to come hither in a letter written by Mr. Francis Cheynel. Here then I stand in defence of myself and my doctrine, which I shall introduce with only this declaration, that I claim not the office of a minister on account of any outward call, though I formerly received ordination, nor do I boast of illumination, or the knowledge of our Saviour, though I have been held in

esteem by others, and formerly by myself. For I now declare, that I know nothing, and am nothing, nor would I be thought of otherwise than as an enquirer and seeker.”

He then advanced his former position in stronger terms, and with additions equally detestable, which Cheynel attacked with the vehemence, which, in so warm a temper, such horrid assertions might naturally excite. The dispute, frequently interrupted by the clamours of the audience, and tumults raised to disconcert Cheynel, who was very unpopular, continued about four hours, and then both the controvertists grew weary, and retired. The presbyterians afterwards thought they should more speedily put an end to the heresies of Earbury by power than by argument, and, by soliciting General Fairfax, procured his removal.

Mr. Cheynel published an account of this dispute, under the title of *Faith triumphing over Error and Heresy in a Revelation*, &c. nor can it be doubted but he had the victory, where his cause gave him so great superiority.

Somewhat before this his captious and petulant disposition engaged him in a controversy, from which he could not expect to gain equal reputation. Dr. Hammond had not long before published his *Practical Catechism*, in which Mr. Cheynel, according to his custom, found many errors, implied if not asserted, and, therefore, as it was much read, thought it convenient to censure it in the pulpit. Of this Dr. Hammond being informed, desired him, in a letter, to communicate his objections; to which Mr. Cheynel returned an answer written with his usual temper, and therefore somewhat perverse. The controversy was drawn out to a considerable length, and the papers on both sides were afterwards made public by Dr. Hammond.

In 1647, it was determined by parliament that the reformation of Oxford should be more vigorously carried on; and Mr. Cheynel was nominated one of the visitors. The general process of the visitation, the firmness and fidelity of the students, the address by which the enquiry was delayed, and the

steadiness with which it was opposed, which are very particularly related by Wood, and after him by Walker, it is not necessary to mention here, as they relate not more to Dr. Cheynel's life than to those of his associates.

There is indeed some reason to believe that he was more active and virulent than the rest, because he appears to have been charged in a particular manner with some of their most unjustifiable measures. He was accused of proposing that the members of the University should be denied the assistance of council, and was lampooned by name as a madman, in a satire written on the visitation.

One action, which shewed the violence of his temper, and his disregard both of humanity and decency, when they came into competition with his passions, must not be forgotten. The visitors, being offended at the obstinacy of Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, and Vice-chancellor of the University, having first deprived him of the vice-chancellorship, determined afterwards to dispossess him of his deanery; and, in the course of their proceedings, thought it proper to seize upon his chambers in the college. This was an act which most men would willingly have referred to the officers to whom the law assigned it; but Cheynel's fury prompted him to a different conduct. He, and three more of the visitors went and demanded admission, which being steadily refused them, they obtained by the assistance of a file of soldiers, who forced the doors with pick-axes. Then entering, they saw Mrs. Fell in the lodgings, Dr. Fell being in prison at London, and ordered her to quit them; but found her not more obsequious than her husband. They repeated their orders with menaces, but were not able to prevail upon her to remove. They then retired, and left her exposed to the brutality of the soldiers, whom they commanded to keep possession; which Mrs. Fell however did not leave. About nine days afterwards she received another visit of the same kind from the new chancellor, the Earl of Pembroke; who having, like others, ordered her to depart without effect, treated her with reproachful

language, and at last commanded the soldiers to take her up in her chair, and carry her out of doors. Her daughters, and some other gentlewomen that were with her were afterwards treated in the same manner; one of whom predicted, without dejection, that she should enter the house again with less difficulty, at some other time; nor was she much mistaken in her conjecture, for Dr. Fell lived to be restored to his deanery.

At the reception of the Chancellor, Cheynel, as the most accomplished of the visitors, had the province of presenting him with the ensigns of his office, some of which were counterfeited, and addressing him with a proper oration. Of this speech, which Wood has preserved, I shall give some passages, by which a judgement may be made of his oratory.

Of the slaves of the beads he observes, "that some are stained with double guilt, that some are pale with fear, and that others have been made use of as crutches, for the support of bad causes and desperate fortunes;" and he remarks of the book of statutes, which he delivers, that "the ignorant may perhaps admire the splendour of the cover, but the learned knew that the real treasure is within." Of these two sentences it is easily discovered, that the first is forced and unnatural, and the second trivial and low.

Soon afterwards Mr. Cheynel was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, for which his grace had been denied him in 1641, and as he then suffered for an ill-timed assertion of the Presbyterian doctrines, he obtained that his degree should be dated from the time at which he was refused it; an honour, which, however, did not secure him from being soon after publicly reproached as a madman.

But the vigour of Dr. Cheynel was thought by his companions to deserve profit as well as honour; and Dr. Bailey, the President of St. John's College, being not more obedient to the authority of the parliament than the rest, was deprived of his revenues and authority, with which Mr. Cheynel was immediately invested; who, with his

usual coolness and modesty, took possession of the lodgings soon after, by knocking open the doors.

His preferment being not thought adequate to the deserts or abilities of Cheynel, it was, therefore, desired the committee of parliament, that visitors would recommend him to lectureship of divinity founded by Lady Margaret. To recommend and to choose was at that time the ease; and he had now the pleasure of propagating his darling doctrine of predestination, without interruption, and without danger.

Being thus flushed with power and success, there is little reason for doubting that he gave way to his natural ebullience, and indulged himself in utmost excesses of raging zeal, by which he was indeed so much distinguished, that, in a satire mentioned by Wood, he is dignified by the title of Arch-tutor; an appellation which he seems to have been industrious to deserve by severity and inflexibility: for, not contented with the commission which he and his colleagues had already received, he cured six or seven of the members of parliament to meet privately in Mr. Wise's lodgings, and assume the stile of authority of a committee, and from them obtained a more extensive and annual power, by which the visitors were enabled to force the *solemn League and Covenant*, and the *negative oath*, on all the members of the University, and to prosecute those for a contempt who did not appear to a citation, at whatever distance they might be, and at whatever reasons they might assign for their absence.

By this method he easily drove great numbers from the University, whose places he supplied with men of his own notions, whom he was very industrious to draw from other parts, with promises of making a liberal provision for them out of the spoils of heretics and mannikins.

Having in time almost extirpated those opinions which he found so prevalent at his arrival, or at least obliged those who would not recant to an appearance of conformity, he was at leisure for employments which deserve

to be recorded with greater commendation. About this time, many Socinian writers began to publish their notions with great boldness, which the Presbyterians considering as heretical and impious, thought it necessary to confute; and, therefore, Cheynel, who had now obtained his doctor's degree, was desired in 1649 to write a vindication of the doctrine of the Trinity, which he performed, and published the next year.

He drew up likewise a confutation of some Socinian tenets advanced by John Fry, a man who spent great part of his life in ranging from one religion to another, and who sat as one of the judges on the King; but was expelled afterwards from the House of Commons, and disabled from sitting in parliament. Dr. Cheynel is said to have shewn himself evidently superior to him in the controversy, and was answered by him only with an opprobrious book, against the Presbyterian clergy.

Of the remaining part of his life there is found only an obscure and confused account. He quitted the presidentship of St. John's, and the professorship, in 1650, as Calamy relates, because he would not take the engagement; and gave a proof that he could suffer as well as act in a cause which he believed just. We have indeed no reason to question his resolution, whatever occasion might be given to exert it; nor is it probable that he feared affliction more than danger, or that he would not have borne persecution himself for those opinions which inclined him to persecute others.

He did not suffer much on this occasion; for he retained the living of Petworth, to which he thence-forward confined his labours, and where he was very assiduous, and, as Calamy affirms, very successful in the exercise of his ministry; it being his peculiar character to be warm and zealous in all his undertakings.

This heat of his disposition, increased by the uncommon turbulence of the time in which he lived, and by the opposition to which the unpopular nature of some of his employments exposed him, was at last heightened to distraction,

distraction, so that he was for some time disordered in his understanding, as both Wood and Calamy relate, but with such difference as might be expected from their opposite principles. Wood appears to think that a tendency to madness was discoverable in a great part of his life; Calamy, that it was only transient and accidental, though, in his additions to his first narrative, he pleads it as an extenuation of that fury with which his kindest friends confess him to have acted on some occasions. Wood declares that he died little better than distracted; Calamy, that he was perfectly recovered to a sound mind before the restoration, at which time he retired to Preston, a small village in Suffex, being turned out of his living of Petworth.

It does not appear that he lived long till the general ejection of the Nonconformists; and it is not unlikely that the asperity of his carriage, and the known virulence of his enemies, were willing to make him feel the effects of persecution, which he had furiously incited against others; but this incident of his life there is no particular account.

After his deprivation he lived till his death, which happened in 1706, a small village near Chichester, upon a paternal estate, not augmented by large preferments washed upon him by the triumphs of his party; having been remarkable throughout his life for hospitality and contempt of money.

S. J.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE London Magazine appears, in its present form, calculated to promote the cultivation of the various arts and sciences, and to disseminate the reputation of the learned; so that I hope the following short memoir will prove unacceptable. The publication of your intention to devote a portion of your Miscellany every month to Biography, and the perusal of the Memoirs of Bentley and Meursius, have induced me to send you this short narrative of the life of that eminent scholar THRYLLITIUS.

O. J.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF GEORGE FREDERIC THRYLLITIUS.

Vir in studiis humanioribus et omni elegantiori literatura, imprimis Græcæ, poesi Græco-Latina, ad invidiam versatissimus.

Grundmannus de Thryllitio, Misc. Lips. V.

GEORGE FREDERIC THRYLLITIUS was born at Roda, a village of Saxony, in the year 1688. He received the first rudiments of his education in the school of Grim, which is supported by the liberality of the Elector. He was removed a short time after to the academy of Viterbo, the reputation of which had been raised to a very considerable height by the labours of Berger and Schurzleischius.

He received at this seminary his master's degree, and then engaged in the duties of instructing youth, among whom the Greek language was then the prevailing study. For discharging this laborious profession Thryllitius was eminently qualified, as his ac-

quaintance with Græcian literature was remarkably extensive, and his manner of instructing his pupils easy, sensible, and judicious.

In this occupation he spent his life—for short, indeed, it was—neither ignobly nor idly wasted. He died in the twenty-seventh year of age, in 1715. The inhabitants of Viterbo were sensible of his worth, and sincerely lamented the loss of so useful a member of society. They buried him with great pomp, and erected a monument to his memory beside the tombs of Laurence Rhodanus and Frederic Taubmann.

The life of a scholar, whose days and nights have been devoted to the

ary pursuits cannot be supposed to be mixed with fruitful anecdotes. But, we must consider, that the hours spent in writing or reading are to him what marches and countermarches are to generals, and that the compositions of the former must supply the place of the latter of captured provinces, in a biographical narrative. The years of Thyrillitius were, indeed, few—but they were not consumed in idleness.

We shall now speak of his classical labours. He was the author of several critical papers in the earlier volumes of the *Miscellanea Lipsiensia*, a species of review, published at Leipzig, in the ninth volume of which Reiske published the third book of the Anthology of Cephalas. The greater part of these epigrams have, since that period, been incorporated by Toup into his admirable and erudite remarks on Juvenal and Theocritus. In these, our learned countryman has evinced his own astonishing perspicuity and intimate knowledge of the Greek language, and at the same time proved that Reiske was not equal to the task which he had assumed.

Reiske's forte, indeed, was not poetical criticism, as must be readily acknowledged by those scholars who peruse his notes on Euripides and Aristophanes, and his edition of Constantinus Cephalas and Theocritus. Toup, indeed, styles him *Artifex in Theocrito regulando*.—But as a critic on Greek compositions in prose, he is justly entitled to a high station. There are few, perhaps, to whom he must yield the laurel. Brunck, in the entertaining preface to his *Analecra*, informs us that Reiske himself confessed that the Anthology was a hasty and incorrect publication. Much merit, however, must not be attributed to this acknowledgement, as the learned world had long before pronounced not the most favourable sentence. The whole Anthology of Cephalas is to be found in the *Analecra* of Brunck, which is a most elaborate, useful, and entertaining collection, though the editor has frequently hazarded some bold corrections, and admitted them into the text, and

LOND. MAG. Dec. 1784.

not seldom adopted the emendations of others, without acknowledging them in his notes.

To return to Thyrillitius. He published several academical treatises, of which the following are some of the titles:

I. *De Theophamis Veterum.*

II. *De Dialectis Græcis*, On the Greek Dialects.

III. *De Dialecto Græcorum communi*, On the common Dialect of the Greeks.

IV. *De Pronunciatione Latina, ex Æolica Dialecto repetenda*, On the Pronunciation of the Latin Language, as it is to be traced from the Eolic Dialect.

V. *De Deæstris ad fores statui colivæ solitis*. On the *Deæstra*, which were placed or worshipped at doors.

He was likewise the author of a letter on a book entitled *Clavicula Salamoni: Valentini Weigeli, &c.* published at Wiesel, in Germany, 1686, 4to. It was written in the name of *Agellus Tranquillus*, and is preserved in a curious collection, called *Collect. libr. rar. Fascicul. IV. p. 759*. The readers, who wish to enter more minutely into the subject of this letter, may consult the learned Fabricius's *Codex Pseudapigraph.* and Wolfius's *Bibl. Heb.* III. 1033.

The rank, however, of Thyrillitius in the literary world was not so much derived from these performances, as from his design of publishing a complete body of the ancient scholiasts, as far as their labours have reached our age. He announced the title of it some time before his death, in the second volume of the *Leipsc Miscellany**.

He proposed to have begun this *Bibliotheca Scholiastarum* with Eustathius, and to have given at the end of the Greek commentators, Servius, Donatus, and the other Latin critics. The whole was to have formed nine or ten volumes, with full and copious indices.

How much is it to be lamented, that he did not execute his design? What infinite advantage would the literary world have derived from a com-

plete collection of these valuable remains of antiquity? Yet there are few booksellers, we are afraid, who would venture to engage in the printing of so expensive a publication.

Of this intention, the accurate Fabricius has given the following account, in the preface to the eighth volume of his *Bibliotheca Græca*.

"It is much to be wished that a longer life had been allotted to that eminent Greek scholar, George Frederic Thryllitius, whose proposals for publishing a complete library of the ancient Greek scholiasts was inserted by my fellow-citizens in the second volume of the *Leipsc Miscellany*. Such a work, however, I imagine, not even the most adventurous bookseller would undertake to publish, even if it were ready for the press."

Fabricius proceeds with expressing a desire, that Valentine Hefman, who was a physician at Geithayn, would finish the work which his learned brother had begun.

His plan is also mentioned by J. H. Aseelet, in his *Luthero de Scholis optime merito*; and by Krausius, in his notes to Boeder's *Bibliograp. Critica*. The latter informs us, that Thryllitius had in his possession some inedited *Scholia* on the *Orestes*, *Phœnissæ*, and *Medea* of Euripides; and that he intended to have prefixed to this work a preliminary critical discourse on the ancient Greek commentators.

But all these designs were, by his premature death, rendered ineffectual. He also intended to have published the inedited *ἱστορικῶν. Οὐκ εἰρημ.* and *Μεταφυσικῶν* of John Tzetzes, from a manuscript in the *Bibliotheca Augustana*. It is thus mentioned in the catalogue of the library: *Johannis Tzetzi Grammatici rerum ante Homerum gestarum fragmentum cum scholiis*. Huetius* mentions this poem, and praises the *Scholia*, which he styles *non contemnenda*. This learned man once intended to have published this poem, which may probably still meet the public eye, as, if we are not mistaken, it is now in the possession of the celebrated Heyne,

so highly and justly esteemed in the literary world for his pure and solid erudition.

Thryllitius also wrote an elaborate commentary on the *Cassandra* of Lycophro, in which he displays uncommon learning and acuteness. This work is still preserved in the Electoral library, at Dresden. The author of the notes† on Burton's *Historia Græcæ Linguae* has given a high character to this performance.

The best idea of the erudition of this great scholar may be formed from a Latin letter of his brother, which was published‡, and from which we have translated the following passages:

"He collated great part of Cæcilius, and transcribed *ex maine Angastano*, a *syntactic Glossary*, of merits publication, and was particularly intended to be added to his notes on Weller's Greek Grammar, which deserves the attention of the learned, as well as the assiduous scholars. This *Glossary* was collected from the labours of the scholiast.

"He at one time intended to collect his annotations on the Greek and Roman Classics into one volume. Among these would have appeared annotations on Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, which are very acute, and render many difficult passages in the authors clear and perspicuous.

"He had transcribed and prepared for publication several Greek manuscripts, particularly some inedited of Eugenianus, Nicephorus, and Michael Apostolius.

"His treatises on subjects of antiquity and learning are very numerous. He has written on the satyric, comic, and tragic Actors: On the punishments of the Ancients: On the most precious Wines: On the different Mercuries: On Trophies: On dwelling Houses: On the superstitious Usage of Serpents among the Greeks: On the ancient Commentaries: On the Pythagorean Magic: On Oaths: On Glossaries, and the Compilers of them: On the Grecian Poets *Βασιλειαν*: On the Notes of the ancient Critics.

* In Quæst. et Respons. per Epist. p. 244. † In Fascic. IV. Nov. Libror. Rarior. Collect. p. 17. ‡ In Museo Novæ p. 736.

On the Dialect of the Gods mentioned by Homer: On the Grecian Poets styled Cyclici: On the Corybantes; and on a variety of other subjects."

These transcriptions from the above-mentioned letter will convince the reader how wide a field of classical learning Thyllitius had entered; and what acquisitions his labours would have been to the classical student. But these essays were only sketched out, or at least never entirely finished. Those which are most to be lamented are the treatises on the ancient scholiasts, and on their critical labours. It is, indeed, much to be deplored, that the collections which he had made relative to these useful commentaries were never published.

From several of these tracts, however, it must be confessed, that not much could be expected. Those in particular, which, from the nature of their subjects, must have been mere compilations from the works of the ancients. These collections require, indeed, extensive reading; but neither great genius or much judgement in their authors.

The commentary on Lycophro, however, may be classed among the pieces, from which much might have been expected. For, notwithstanding the labours of Canter, Meursius*, and our learned countryman Archbishop Potter, *Cassandra* still wears a veil, and in many places still speaks with an oracular obscurity.

But, to return to the letter: "I have in my possession the various readings of several manuscripts, in *Biblioteca Augustana, et Vitebergensi*, which my brother had collated. Fragments also of ancient and inedited Scholia on the *Hecuba*, *Orestes*, and *Phænissæ* of Euripides, and on Pindar, Nicander, Hesiod, and Apollonius; with complete indices of the authors quoted by the scholiasts on Sophocles, Æschylus, Pindar, and Apollonius, fuller and more accurate than those already published."

Such is the account of the labours of

Thyllitius, which has been recorded by his brother. To this narrative we have little more to add. We have already mentioned his letter under a fictitious name, against that wild and absurd book, *De Claviculis Salomonis*. Disguised under the same title of Agellius Tranquillus, he also defended Krausius against the attacks of an anonymous theologian.

There are also some Greek poems by Thyllitius to be found in the *Fasciculus Poematum Græcorum*, published at Hall, in 1715, by Freyerus, who edited this collection for the benefit of young students, that they might not devote their time to the labours of the heathen world, but might peruse the works of Christian authors. Such was his absurd superstition.

With respect to the *Scholia* on the *Phænissæ* of Euripides, the learned Valckenaer has paid them a just tribute of applause, in the preface to his edition of that tragedy. Valckenaer, when he first proposed to publish the *Phænissæ* of Euripides, intended to have subjoined a *Diatrise*, as he has done to the *Hippolitus* of the same author. But he was induced to alter his plan by the interposition of Reiske, who offered him a copy of the *Scholia Hervagiana*, with the collation of Thyllitius. *A Thyllitio*, to use the words of Reiske, *viræ Græcæ acerbissimo cum Augustana Codice MS. collatum, et præsertim in Phænissis tam spissa conscriptum excerptis in illo Codice, ut totæ margines oppleti sint.*

Soon after Reiske sent the book, before Valckenaer had answered his former letter. "So that (says the learned editor) whatever advantages the *Scholia* may have derived from this collation, they are all owing to the kindness of Reiske.

"This edition of the *Scholia* has been marked by the learned hand of Thyllitius. At the end of the *Phænissæ* he has written, "*Ubi quid emendatum postea additumve invenies, scias e MS. Republicæ Augustanæ esse.*"—Near the conclusion of the tragedy appears,

at K. 2.

* For the life of Meursius, and some account of his Commentary on Lycophro, see our Magazine for March, 1784, p. 205. EDITOR.

† Præf. ad *Phænissas* L. C. Valckenaer, Francq. 1755, 4to. p. 15. Conf. etiam. p. 18. EDIT.

"*Hic definit MS. Augustanum, cui David Hæschelius, U. C. sua manu in fine adscripsit:—*λείπει μια σελίς, πέρας εισηφθ αυή η Αρθρωσι, d. 29. Dec. 1714-εγν ΓΕ. Θ—ΟΣ. ΤΑΥΩΤΕΡΑ ΚΑΛΛΙΕ."

Valckenaer then proceeds thus: "I have been informed by the celebrated Reiske, that under the capital letters is concealed the name of George Frederic Thryllitius, who was born near Leipzig, in the year 1688. After he had published several specimens of his learning, and was preparing for the press the *Προμνημα*, *Ομηρικα*, and *Μεθοδικα*, of Tzetzes, he died at Wittenberg, in 1715. The wonderful depth of erudition which Thryllitius had acquired, and his intimate ac-

quaintance with the Greek language, are very clearly evinced by this collection of the manuscript Scholia on Euripides, and more particularly by the judgement with which he had adopted and approved the best lessons."

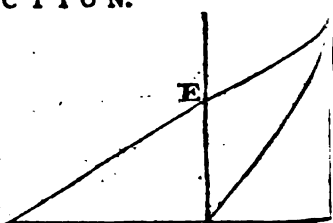
We must not, however, omit informing our readers that the name of Thryllitius occurs very frequently in the *Miscellaneous Observations*, which were begun by Jortin, in England, and continued for several years after he had given up the scheme, by the learned Philip D'Orville, and Peter Burman, the elder*, in Holland; and that wherever it is mentioned, he is mentioned with the praise which he merits. O. E.

* How far Burman was concerned in the management or expence of this work, we know not; but it is certain, that many of the notes in the earlier volumes, besides several of the other pieces, are his. EDITOR.

MATHEMATICS. ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

62. QUESTION (III. June) answered by Mr. G. SANDERSON.
CONSTRUCTION.

DRAW any line DB at pleasure, which cut into extreme and mean proportion at A, such that $BA \times BD = DA^2$, make AE perpendicular to and equal AB; through E draw DEC, to meet BC drawn parallel to EA in C, and the triangle ACB shall be similar to the required one.

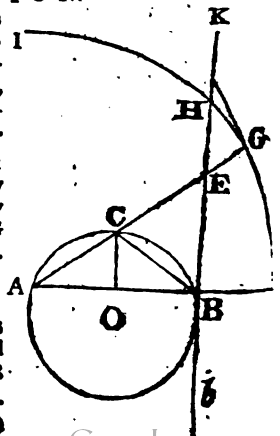


DEMONSTRATION.

By similar triangles $DA : AE$ (AB) $:: D$
 $DB : BC$, and, by construction, $DA : AB :: DB : DA$, where *ex æquo*, $DB :: DA : BC$. Therefore, $BC = DA$, but $AB = AE$ by construction; therefore triangle AED = triangle ACB.

65. QUESTION (II. July) answered by Mr. G. SANDERSON.
CONSTRUCTION.

Make AD equal to the given sum of the sides and perpendicular, on which take AB equal to the given base, and bisect it in O; erect the indefinite perpendicular BK, and on O, as a center, at the distance AD describe the circle DHI, cutting BK in H: then by Prob. 19, Simpson's Geometry, make KH such that $HK \times HK + 2HB = AO^2 = BO^2$; from K to the circle DHI apply $KG = AO$, draw AG cutting BH in E; lastly draw CO perpendicular to AB, and meeting AG in C, join CB, and ACB is the triangle required.



DEMONSTRATION.

Describe the circle about the triangle ACB; also conceive the circle DHI to be completed, and HB produced to meet it in *b*. Then, because KB is perpendicular to AD, therefore $Bb = HB$, Euc. III. 3. and because $HK \times HK + 2HB$ ($HK \times Kb$)

$\angle KGE$ is a right angle, Euc. 37, and 18, III. Whence the triangles KGE , ABE , AOC , and BOC are equiangular, but $KG = AO = OB$. $\therefore EG = CO$, and $KE = AC = BC = \frac{1}{2}AE$, therefore $AC + CB + CO = AE + EG = AD$, the given sum.

Now, because the arc ACB is bisected in C , it is well known that the perpendicular CO and the sum of the sides $AC + CB (=AE)$ is the greatest that can be drawn in the segment ACB ; consequently, if either be greater, the vertex C must fall without the circle, but two lines drawn from A and B to meet without the circle contain an angle less than ACB , the angle in the segment; therefore, ACB is a *maximum*. Q. E. D.

67. QUESTION (I. Aug.) answered by TASSO, the proposer, by Mr. Emerson's method of Increments.

Let s = the sum of n terms. Then the $n + 1$ or s term is evidently equal to

$$\frac{1}{n+1 \cdot n+4}. \text{ Let } v = n+1: \text{ then } v = n+1: \text{ and } s = \frac{1}{v \cdot v} = \frac{1^2}{v \cdot v \cdot v} = \frac{1}{v^3}$$

$$\frac{vv+3v+2}{vvv} = \frac{v}{vvv} + \frac{3}{vvv} + \frac{2}{vvv} = (\text{by transforming } \frac{v}{vvv}) \frac{1}{vv} + \frac{2}{vvv} + \frac{2}{vvv}$$

$$\frac{2}{vvv}; \text{ and the integral is } s = A - \frac{1}{2 \cdot v} - \frac{1}{12 \cdot v} - \frac{2}{12 \cdot v}, \text{ where } v = 1. \text{ This}$$

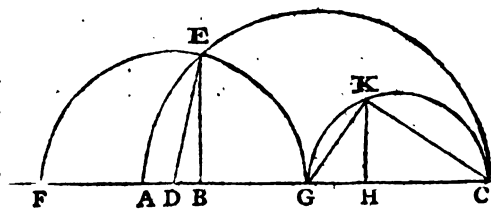
being corrected, and $n+1$ restored, we obtain $s = \frac{11}{18} - \frac{3 \cdot n+1 \cdot n+2 + 3n+5}{3 \cdot n+1 \cdot n+2 \cdot n+3}$, the sum required.

Cor. The sum of the given series, infinitely continued is $\frac{11}{18}$

68. QUESTION (II. Aug.) answered by the proposer, Mr. J. WALSON, when the vertical angle is a right angle.

CONSTRUCTION.

Let AB = the given segment, and BC = the given sum: on AC describe a semi-circle, and erect the perpendicular BE : bisect AB in D , and with DE radius describe a semi-circle cutting AC in G and F : on GC describe a semi-circle and apply therein $GK = GB$, and GKC will be the triangle required.



DEMONSTRATION.

$ABC = BE^2 = FBG$, by Euc. VI. 8 cor. Hence, $BC : BG :: FB : AB$, by VI. 7. and $GC : BG :: FA$ or $BG : AB$, by division. Now, $GC : GK$ or $BG : GK :: FH$, by VI. 8. cor. therefore, $GH = AB$. Q. E. D.

SCHOLIUM.

AB must be less than $\frac{1}{2}BC$. For when $AB = \frac{1}{2}BC$, BG becomes equal to GC and the triangle vanishes. GKC is isosceles when BC is equal to twice AB together with the diagonal of the square, whose side is AB . When BC is greater, K and GH will be the lesser side and segment, and *vice versa*.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

80. QUESTION I. by A. M. Rom

It is required to explain and demonstrate the principle on which a top, whilst it is whirling and having its axis inclined to the horizon, recovers its perpendicular position.


* * * Emerson, in his *Treatise on Centripetal Forces*, has endeavoured to explain this principle, but has failed.

81. QUESTION II. by ASTRONOMICUS.

To determine the situation of the planet Mercury in respect to the earth, when the intensity of its light to a spectator on the earth is the greatest.

82. QUESTION III. by Mr. J. WALSON.

Let there be two circles given in position and magnitude, and let two right lines be drawn, each of which touches both circles; if the points of contact in one of the circles be joined, and the line joining them be produced until it meets the line which joins the two points of contact in the other circle, the segments of these two lines, intercepted between the point where they meet each other and the points of contact, will be proportional: a demonstration of this is required.

 The answers to these questions may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London.

ASTRONOMY.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE following remarks on the planet Mercury, as they have never appeared in any of our publications, will probably be acceptable to many persons, at least certainly they will be very much so to those who make astronomical observations, as their object is to point out in what part of that planet's orbit it appears the most bright, and particularly when it can be seen with meridian instruments.

Ancient observations of Mercury are very scarce; Ptolemy, in his *Almagest*, has only sixteen, two of which are erroneous: after these, until Tycho's time, I find none that have been of any use, except a few made by Gualtere, towards the end of the fifteenth century. Copernicus complains that he never could get a good observation. Tycho-Brahe, Longomontanus, Margraff, and Riccioli were more successful, and made several, but most of them are of little use for correcting the tables, as the planet then was not in the requisite part of its orbit; this objection is also made to many of the

numerous observations of Herschel, though perhaps some of them might be acceptable, if reduced with sufficient exactness. Halley and La Hire observed with more precision, as did also our great astronomer Flamsteed; but this last hardly ever noticed Mercury, which is very unaccountable, as it is the only object in the heavens he has neglected.

Of all the above-mentioned astronomers, I believe none of them, except La Hire, ever saw Mercury on the meridian; they observed the planet when near the horizon, which observations are well known to be far less accurate; and even La Hire succeeded but very seldom, for in the *Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences*, of 1764, the Abbé Chappé d'Auteroche says that only eight or nine meridian observations are to be met with in the preceding *Mémoires*, but since that year many have been made, as may be seen in the different publications of M. M. Le Gentil, de Thery, de la Lande, Maskelyne, Messier, &c. though

the same time most of them men-
n the extreme weakness of the pla-
t's light, and how frequently they
re disappointed, which was owing
their looking for it when farthest
m the sun, in which situation Mer-
cy always appears very faint.

We are now come to the principal
ject of this paper, which is to point
t in what part of his orbit Mercury
invisible, when apparently the most
ght, and also when he begins to
e and recover his light. Monsieur
Arquier, in the preface to his *Ob-
servations Astronomiques*, mentions that
Mercury is invisible towards his infer-
r conjunction, and visible near the
erior; and this I have been inform-
is nearly all he says on the subject;
all, therefore, refer to a memoir I
rd read at the French Academy of
ence, containing observations made
1778 and 1779, by Mr. Edward
Pigott, and which they ordered to be
nted in their *Savans Etrangers*: from
t paper most of the following arti-
s are selected, but are given here
h alterations; as since that was
tten I have also made some addi-
tional observations and remarks, which,
avoid repetition, I take the liberty
blend with those made by Mr. Ed-
ward Pigott.

1st. Mercury is brightest between
elongations and superior conjunc-
n; very near to which last he ge-
ally can be seen: he becomes invi-
e soon after he has passed his elon-
ion going towards his inferior con-
ction, and becomes visible again a
days before his next elongation.
is is the result of above sixty ob-
ations made with a transit instru-
it, the telescope of which is a three
achromatic, magnifying fifty times.
t must be always understood, that
these remarks allude to the appear-
e the planet assumes when on the
idian.

2dly. When Mercury has a great
thern declination, or when the at-
phere is in the least thick, he sel-
can be seen in those parts of his
t where he begins to recover his
t, or is much diminished in bright-

3dly. The apparent brightness of

Mercury, when brightest, is about the
same as that of Sirius when in con-
junction with the sun.

4thly. As an additional proof of its
brightness, I find eight observations,
made with an eighteen-inch quadrant,
the telescope of which is two feet focal
length, the aperture of the glasses one
inch, magnifying eighteen times; with
which instrument it is very difficult to
see stars of the seventh magnitude when
the wires are in the least illuminated.

5thly. The quick alteration of the
planet's brightness is particularly re-
markable, being sometimes very consi-
derable in less than twenty-four hours.

6thly. On the 11th of July, 1779,
Mr. Edward Pigott observed the pla-
net, which was then less than three
degrees distant from the sun; we may,
therefore, conclude, that sometimes it
can be seen even in conjunction with
the sun.

7thly. It is singular that Mercury
and Venus appear brightest in the op-
posite parts of their orbits; the first
between his elongations and superior
conjunction, the other between her
elongations and inferior conjunction;
therefore, Venus is seen as a crescent
in great perfection, particularly in her
inferior conjunction, while Mercury
is seldom seen on the meridian in such
perfect phases.

8thly. In consequence of the rule
settled by the first article, it is easily
known how often Mercury may be
seen in a year. I find that during the
next it can be observed on the meri-
dian about 200 times.

I hope, by thus having shewn with
what facility and how frequently Mer-
cury can be seen on the meridian, even
with the most common instruments,
that the practical astronomer may be
induced to pay more attention to this
much-neglected planet. Nothing more
remains, but to add that the historical
part of this paper is chiefly extracted
from the *Memoires de l'Academie des
Sciences*, and that we are indebted to
the distinguished Mons. de la Lande
for the greatest part, as also for the
correctness of the present tables of
Mercury, which seldom err more than
a few seconds,

M E D I C I N E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Send you some account of the discovery, the introduction, and the explosion of transfusion of the blood, together with a few reflections upon this subject; which I have been led to draw up, from observing that a proposal has been made for the revival of this practice, in a pamphlet lately published, entitled, "Some new Hints relative to the recovery of Persons drowned, and apparently dead." As the histories of the experiments which have been made upon this subject are diffusively scattered through the different volumes of the transactions of our own and foreign societies, I have persuaded myself that it would not be displeasing to your readers to see them thus brought to their view in an abridged and collected state. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

ON TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

IT was about the year 1666 that transfusion was first tried in England and France. For the priority of the discovery both nations for a long time contended: now, however, it is pretty apparent that the English were the first who practised transfusion upon brutes, and that the French were the first who made trial of it upon men. But, according to an Italian philosopher, who published a book at Rome, about this time, entitled "*Relazione dell' Esperienze fatte in Inghilterra, Francia, ed Italia intorno la Trasfusione del sangue*," it should seem that transfusion is not of so modern a date as that of 1666, but that it was known at least, if not practised, fifty years farther back. In proof of this, the Italian author quotes the following passage from Libavius's *Defensio synagmatis arcuorum chemicorum*, printed at Francfort, in 1615: "*Ad-fit juvenis robustus, sanus, sanguine spirituosus plenus. Adfuit exhaustus viribus, tenuis, macilentus, vix animam trabens. Magister artis habebat tubulos argenteos, inter se conjunctos, operat arteriam robusti, & tubulum ingerat macilentique; mox et agroti arteriam findat, & tubulum femineum infigat; jam suus tubulos sibi mutuo applicet, & ex sano sanguis arterialis, calens & spirituosus saliet in agrotum, unaque vitæ fontem affert omnemque languorem pullet; i. e. Let there be a stout healthy young fellow, full of blood and spirits; and a weakened, thin, meagre person, that has hardly any life within him. Let one skilled in the business be provided with some silver tubes, properly adapted to each other; let him make an incision into the artery of the robust person, and having introduced a tube into it, let him secure it therein; next, let him open one of the sick man's arteries, and fix in it a tube fitted for being introduced into the other tube; let him now fasten the two tubes together, and the warm and spirituous arterial blood will then be propelled from the healthy into the sick person; and together with this blood the fountain of life will be carried, and all languor will be in an instant removed."*

Dr. Lower, it should appear, was the first who published an account (in the Philosophical Transactions for 1666) of the experiment of transfusion from one dog into another. He took a mastiff and a cur, and into the latter introduced the blood of the former. The consequence was, that the mastiff died, and that the cur, when he was untied, ran and shook himself, as if he had been only dashed into water.

The relation of this experiment was followed by a paper, written by the same hand, containing full and particular directions relative to the manner in which transfusion should be performed. It is therein advised that the blood of the recipient animal be suffered to flow out in proportion as that of the emittent animal runs in: that thus, at the end of the operation, all, or at least the greater part of the blood which remains in the vessels of the former, may not be its own blood, but the blood of the latter. It is also directed, that one of the quills (for it did not at that time occur to Dr. Lower that metalline tubes would answer better) be inserted into an artery of the emittent animal, and another into one of the veins of the recipient animal. These directions, it will be seen, differ from those which had been given before by Libavius. This last author does not make any mention of letting the blood of the animal that is to receive flow out, either previously to or during the performance of the transfusion; and he also says that the blood is to pass from the artery of the animal that is to emit into the artery, not the vein, of that which is to receive.

In the following year, 1667, many successful transfusions were made. Amongst others, that which was made upon a bitch seems to be a very remarkable one. She lost, during the operation, nearly thirty ounces of blood, and received, as it was supposed, about the same quantity from the other animal. The bitch not only survived this operation, but, what is hardly credible, underwent very soon afterwards even a more dangerous one; for her spleen was taken out, the person who did it not observing the precaution of tying the vessels from which this viscus was separated. Since that time the bitch became a puppy, and littered, and continued afterwards to be well. This experiment, it is observed, shews that large transfusions are not dangerous.

The same year Sir Edm. King published an account of an experiment of transfusion from a calf into a sheep, by the veins only. Previous to the operation, 40 ounces of blood were taken from the sheep. The transfusion was then made, and when it was thought that as much blood as in this manner been given to, as had been taken away from the sheep, the operation was stopped. When the sheep was untied, it seemed to be as vigorous as it had been before the loss of its own blood. This animal was afterwards purposely bled to death.

out this time, Mr. Coxe also communicated an account of the same kind. He took a mongrel cur all over-run with the mange, provided himself at the same time with a healthy land spaniel. As well as he judge, he transfused from the diseased as a blood as the sound dog lost. The result that in the latter no visible alteration was; but the former was in a short time perfectly cured thereby. Mr. Coxe concludes, therefore, that a sudden and considerable evacuation of blood is the proper and effectual remedy for the mange.

Mr. Coxe, too, in this same year, transfused three calves into three dogs. After the operation the latter ate as well as they had before.

In the same year Mr. Denis transfused the blood of wethers into a horie twenty-six years old. In the operation the horie derived new vigour, and more than ordinary appetite for his food. Mr. Denis's experiments were made in 1766.

Similar experiments were made also in Italy. In the 8th of May, at S. Cassini's, in Bologna, blood of one lamb was transfused into another.

Before the operation a considerable quantity of blood was taken from the lamb who was receiver. Nearly as much, it is supposed, was thrown into him during the operation as had lost before it. Immediately after the operation, the lamb into whom the blood had been introduced went about the room without appearance of feebleness. This lamb did not die till the 5th of January ensuing.

Some time afterwards another experiment of the same kind was made by an Italian philosopher. A gentleman transfused from a lamb into a dog, which was thirteen years old, and was deaf. It is said, that this dog, who could not walk before this experiment was made in him, not only was able to go about with other dogs after the operation, but, what appears astonishing, that he was thereby, in a while, cured of his deafness.

Besides these which we have already related, several other experiments were made upon the same kind of animals, both by persons of our country and other countries: but, having already mentioned those which to us appeared to be the most curious, we think it would be tedious and unnecessary to enter into a particular detail of the rest: we shall, therefore, immediately proceed to take notice of the trials which were made of this practice upon men.

Soon after Sir Edmund King had described his method of transfusing blood into the veins of men (in the Philosophical Transactions) he had an opportunity of putting into practice this method, in conjunction with Dr. Richard Lower, in 1667, at Arthur Coga, in London. They performed the operation on the 23d of November, 1667. For the space of two minutes the arterial blood of a young sheep was conveyed into the veins of this man. At the end of two minutes the operation was stopped, at the request of the man. It was conjectured that this man received about nine or ten ounces of the sheep's blood. He continued well after the operation.

Before this, however, transfusion had been performed upon men in France; and in the *Journal des Sçavans*, Dr. Denis published, in the same year 1667, an account of two experiments which had been made upon the human subject. The first was upon a boy, between sixteen and sixteen years old, who had been deprived of his senses by a fever two months before. This lad was almost constantly sleeping. Before the operation about three ounces of blood, which was extremely black, were taken from him; and, as well as could be guessed, about eight ounces of the arterial blood of a lamb were afterwards infused into him. The only accident which he had after the operation was a slight bleeding at the nose: he was soon afterwards restored to perfect health. The second experiment was performed upon a chairman, who, for a trifling sum, consented to undergo the operation. He was 45 years of age. About ten ounces of blood were taken from him, and as much was transfused into him from the crural artery of a lamb. This man went with his companions after the operation; boiled the lamb whose blood had been thrown into him; and carried his chair again as usual. The next day he came and requested he might be made use of again, whenever they should be inclined to repeat the experiment.

The other experiment which was made at Paris the next year did not terminate so favourably. The case was as follows:—Anthony Mauroy, 34 years old, had been for several years in a state of insanity. He was sometimes so furious, that it was found necessary to confine him, lest he should do harm. He had lucid intervals; and his fits were periodical. Bleeding, bathing, and other means had been tried in vain. It was at last resolved upon, when he was in one of his fits, in which he ran naked about the streets of Paris, and was without sleep for several months, to make trial of transfusion, which was accordingly performed upon him on the 19th of December, 1668, in the presence of a great number of physicians and surgeons. About ten ounces of blood were taken from his arm, and about five or six ounces (for more could not be thrown into him, on account of the crowd of spectators) of blood were transfused into his vessels from those of a calf. The man felt, it is said, a great heat all along his arm. He fainted a little; but took some food soon after the operation. He continued to be rather stupid and drowsy; and passed the night as usual in singing and whistling. A few days after, the operation was repeated again. Only three ounces of blood were taken from his arm; and it was conjectured that he received more than a pint of blood from a calf. Immediately as the blood entered his veins, he felt, as before, a heat along his arm. His pulse rose, and his face was covered with sweat. He complained of a pain in his loins, and of a great sickness at his stomach; and said that he should be suffocated if they did not let him loose. He vomited, and felt a pressing desire to go to stool. The vomiting continued two hours; after which time he slept; not waking till the next morning, when he complained of pains and weariness which affected the whole of his limbs. He was calm, and shewed much presence of mind. He

filled a chamber-pot with urine as black as if there had been foot in it. The next morning he filled another chamber-pot with urine, almost as black as that which he had made on the preceding day. He bled largely from the nose; on this account he was let blood from the arm. In a few days afterwards every bad symptom disappeared, and he became perfectly sensible. He remained sensible for two months, at the expiration of which time, by excess in living, and by other irregularities, he was thrown into a very dangerous fever. Whilst he was in this state, at the earnest entreaties of his wife, transfusion was attempted a third time upon him. The man died the next day. It was suspected that the wife had given him poison; for she hastened his funeral as much as she could, to prevent his body from being opened.

With the like ill success was transfusion performed upon a Swiss nobleman, who laboured under an ardent fever. He was despaired of by his physicians. One of them, however, recollecting an aphorism of Hippocrates, in which it is said, that in doubtful cases doubtful remedies are to be tried, proposed transfusion. It was accordingly tried. The exchange of blood in this operation was very inconsiderable: the patient did not appear to be in the least hurt by it, but, on the contrary, was thought to be somewhat better for it. A second transfusion was therefore attempted. During the operation the patient died, a victim, says Boerhaave, to medical curiosity.

By these two failures the practice of transfusion was brought into dispute: physicians and philosophers would doubtless have ceased of themselves to have made further experiments upon it; lest, however, this should not be the case, it was publicly prohibited by royal edict, and from that time to the present it has been almost universally forgotten.

Having now given some history of the experiments of transfusion upon brutes and upon men; it may not be amiss to consider, in the next place, what were the expectations which, at the time of its introduction, were formed from such a practice; with what reason such expectations were entertained; and whether transfusion, in any cases, can be a safe and salutary operation.

As inventors are ever ready to cry up the value and importance of their discoveries; so they by whom transfusion was first practised did not fail to promise many and the greatest advantages therefrom. It was believed that by this means diseases might be cured, since the physician would have it in his power, from this operation, to give more blood to those who had not enough, and to give better to those who had bad blood: nay, some were even persuaded, that a perpetual vigour and youth, a sort of celestial immortality, might by these means be secured to mankind. Mr. Boyle himself, as should appear from some queries of his which were published in the Philosophical Transactions, imagined some change might be wrought in the dispositions of animals in this manner.

These were the expectations which were entertained from transfusion. With what little reason they were formed the shortest reflection

will abundantly show. We shall not take notice in this place (intending to do that in another) of the probable difference between the blood of man and other animals, and of the effects which, if there is any real difference, must necessarily take place upon the introduction of the blood of a sheep into the vessels of a man; we shall only observe, that such expectations must have proceeded from mistaken ideas concerning the animal economy. The blood and other fluids of the body were at that time supposed to be the seat of diseases. A better understanding of the nature of diseases, and of the operation of the causes by which they are produced, has now convinced pathologists that the solids are the general seat of disease. It is folly, therefore, to expect that the injection of a quantity of blood into the vessels of one body, as they speak, has not blood enough, will remove the cause of that penury of blood. The organs of sanguification may be impaired, obstructed, and diseased in a thousand ways; and if so, it is not likely that transfusion will set them aright.—Another notion was entirely still more absurd than this, namely, that if a man had bad blood, all that the physician need do would be to let this bad blood run out, and to supply its place with better blood from some other animal!—Would not the same cause which occasioned the vitiation or corruption of the man's own blood equally vitiate and corrupt the healthy blood poured into him from some other animal?—If the stomach is unable to digest, it is in vain to attempt to nourish the body by forcing food into it. It is enough to mention their expectations concerning the prolongation of life, to show the absurdity of them. If disposition or temper depended much upon the state of the blood, Mr. Boyle might have seasonably supposed that transfusion would have produced a change therein. As this, however, is not the case, no such alteration can be expected.

We are now to consider, whether transfusion, in any cases, can be a safe and a salutary operation: and in doing this we should observe, that all fresh matter, which, in a considerable quantity, is carried into the blood along the course of the absorbents in the alimentary passage, does occasion some commotion when it mixes with the blood. If this, then, be true of that which enters the blood in its natural way; how much greater a disturbance must there be occasioned by the immediate injection of even the blandest fluids into the vessels? Perhaps, indeed, the advocates for transfusion may say, that whatever be the disturbances which arise from the injection of other fluids, no such mischief can be produced by the introduction, in such a manner, of the blood of a living animal. This blood, they will say, requires no concoction, no assimilation, being possessed of the same nature and qualities with that with which it is mixed. If they do say this, they must be thought to go to too great a length. Can they assert that the blood of a sheep or a calf has the very same qualities with the blood of a man, when the former feed upon herbs only, and the latter chiefly upon flesh? Certainly there is a difference, and that of

transfusion upon men of which we have a clear and circumstantial relation prove it sufficiently. The sickness of the stomach, the pains in the reins, the sense of suffocation, the vomiting, the drowsiness, the bloody urine (for the blackness of it must have been owing to the blood which was mixed with it) all afford the most incontrovertible proofs of a commotion in the circulation in particular, and of a violent disturbance in the system at large. But in the instance of Arthur Coga, and in the two cases related by Dr. Denis, no such effects it will be said, followed. Why it so happened it is easy to perceive. The quantity of blood thrown into him was too inconsiderable to cause any material injury. It was conjectured, indeed, that nine or ten ounces passed into him in the space of two minutes; perhaps, however, he might not actually receive the same number of drachms. The same may be observed of the other two cases related by Dr. Denis. As to the experiments which were made upon animals; from their success we cannot pretend to infer that transfusion will in like manner prove at least harmless, if not beneficial, when practised upon men. Besides, it is to be noticed, that in some instances the animals were purposely destroyed very soon after the operation; and therefore it remains a matter of uncertainty how long these, had they been left to themselves, would have survived the operation. Of the surprising cures which have been said to have

been wrought upon brutes by transfusion, we shall leave our readers to form an opinion for themselves; confessing, at the same time, that they almost surpass our belief.

After an attentive consideration of the whole of this subject, we think we may, with justice, make this remark: That transfusion, when practised upon healthy persons, in sparing quantity, may not, in some instances, give rise to much harm; but that danger must always attend the trial of it upon those who are of a weak constitution, or who are in a state of disease—so true is the observation of the celebrated Boerhaave—*Quemque mortalem sibi ipsi sanguinem suum parare debere, neque posse mutuo ab alio quocunque aut homine, aut animali, accipere*—That every person should prepare for himself his own blood, and that no person can [with safety] reciprocally exchange his blood with any other creature, whether it be man or brute.

Although it will be seen from these reflections that we are of opinion that little good can ever, and that much mischief may often be produced by transfusion: yet do we nevertheless think that it is a matter which should be inquired into still further by physicians: and hence, therefore, we cannot but be sensible that the author of the pamphlet, entitled *Some new Hints, &c.* is to be commended for having now brought it before the consideration of the public.

P. P.

ON THE USE OF THE DRY VOMIT, AND THE SUCCESS ATTENDING THE METHOD OF TREATING INTERMITTENTS RECOMMENDED BY DR. LIND. BY DR. THOMAS HOULSTON, PHYSICIAN TO THE LIVERPOOL INFIRMARY, &c.

IN a collection of papers lately published, under the title of *Observations on Poisons*, “I have made cursory mention (in the last) of two remedies I have often found of great use, and to the beneficial effects of which I wish to bear more ample testimony. And I conceive it would be rendering service both to the faculty and to the community, if those of the profession who have had frequent occasions of observing the good effects of any particular medicine, or mode of treatment, would embrace such opportunities as may offer to communicate and recommend it to the public; especially, when such remedy, or practice, is not generally adopted, which I believe is the case with those of which I am now speaking.

“The dry vomit is a composition of equal parts of tart. emet. and vitr. roman. A quantity of it is mixed at once, and the dose of this mixture commonly given is five grains, on an

empty stomach, in about half a meat spoonful of water. The patient is directed to drink nothing after it. In a short time after swallowing it, sickness is produced, and a quantity of bile is generally thrown up. To take off the sickness, a spoonful of brandy, or of any spirit, may then be given, and if that should come up, a second.

“This was a favourite medicine of the late Dr. Maryatt, whose practice, to judge from the account he himself gave of it, appears more empirical than rational. I own, I entertained very great doubts of the propriety of giving in common two grains and an half of emetic tartar and the same quantity of blue vitriol, as a vomit, having seen several instances of a violent vomiting produced by a much smaller quantity of tartar emetic alone; particularly in the present Earl of Arran, to whom, when at Naples, I gave a single grain (prepared at Apothecaries-hall, in Lon-

don) which operated to a degree extremely alarming and distressing. I did not choose, therefore, to make a trial of the dry vomit, 'till I was assured by a gentleman of great ingenuity and veracity, who had given it to several, and even taken it himself, that its operation was far from severe. Since then I have given it in a variety of cases, and it has acted so mildly, that I scarcely recollect an instance where it was complained of as too violent; but I have met with several, wherein five grains were not sufficient to produce any effect, and where I have found it necessary to increase the dose to seven or eight grains of the mixture. The reason why the compound acts more mildly than one of the ingredients would do alone—whether some decomposition takes place on their being combined together—it is not easy to ascertain. But it is sufficient for medical purposes to know, that it is not only a safe but even a mild vomit.

“The nature of the disease, or the state of the stomach, may often render it more eligible to give a dry vomit. It is the stimulus to the whole system from the action of vomiting which, in many cases, we would wish to excite. In this respect, and in evacuating bile, the dry vomit answers the same purpose as sea-sickness. Drinking largely of warm water after taking a vomit, as is commonly practised, besides lessening these effects, tends to leave the stomach in a relaxed state, and thus may frequently do as much harm as it was expected to do good.

“A practice of which I have great reason to speak well, and which I should wish also to recommend to the notice of others who may not have experienced it, is that of the ingenious Dr. Lind in the cure of intermittents:—the giving a vomit an hour before the cold fit, and a sufficient dose of tinct. thebaic. half an hour after the fit commences. In many intermittents of long continuance, both tertians and quartans, I have known this method succeed to put a stop to them the very first time it was made use of. But though this will often not be the case, and it will be necessary to repeat the tinct. thebaic. on each ac-

cession of the hot fit, and to increase the dose of it, yet the great recurrences, and the gradual diminution in the strength of the fits, are the inducements to persevere in the use of the remedy, untill they are completely removed. That this will be the consequence of such perseverance, where no other medicine is exhibited, experience will evince. I very much indeed have had occasion to repeat the bark for the cure of agues, though I sometimes give it after the complaint is removed, with a view to strengthen the habit. Indeed, we receive into our Infirmary numbers of poor Irishmen, turning home from the fens after a long time of labouring under ague, having begged their way, half-starved and greatly debilitated. In such cases cure is not to be looked for, untill they are a little recruited, by enjoying some time, the necessities and conveniences of life, to which they have long been strangers. It is easy to serve the gradual good effects produced in them by better living on persons in this situation. I frequently give, with advantage, a glass of wine a little before the paroxysm commences, many years ago, a German soon cured himself of an intermitting ague, by drinking every day a glass of brandy, in which a small quantity of myrrh, aloes, and saffron was infused, and it proved equally successful in some cases of long continuance where I recommended a trial of the bark has failed. To the success of this, however, I conclude the success is chiefly to be attributed. I have given twenty drops of tinct. thebaic. before the cold fit, and the same quantity during the hot one, in some cases with evident advantage.

“There is one circumstance not worth mentioning, now I am on this subject. It is a case of acute recovery, in one of these poor Irishmen, whom I had taken into the Infirmary, labouring under an ague of long continuance, anasarca, extreme debility, and emaciation. His complexion was very fallow, and his countenance very prominent; the effect, as appeared on examination, of enlarged and inflamed

scera: a frequent consequence of agues amongst those who live in low, marshy situations, to which they give the name of the ague-cake, and which, together with the subsequent ill health, is often wrongfully attributed to the use of bark. I tried the above, and other means for some time, without any permanent good effect. The ague indeed would stop for a while, and the patient seemed to acquire a little strength, but he soon relapsed. At length it happened that mercurialunctions, directed for another patient, were, by mistake, given to him. He had used them only a few times, when, to my great surprize, I found him in a salivation. I was the less dissatisfied at

the mistake, as I thought it probable he might thence receive essential benefit: and the event justified my opinion, for the man soon got quite well. An instance this, which might be adduced as a further proof of the good effects of mercurials in cases of obstructed viscera; though such was the degree of weakness of this patient, that, however desirable a mercurial treatment might have appeared, few practitioners would have ventured to advise it for a man so extremely reduced: and though the event was favourable, it would scarcely be a sufficient justification for adopting so hazardous a practice, in similar circumstances."

THE MISCELLANY.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AN ESSAY ON MISANTHROPY.

BY PERCIVAL STOCKDALE*.

I Am sure that I may, conscientiously, and I hope I may, without vanity, assert, that in my literary productions I have always been ardent and open in the cause of truth. To this conduct, as an author, I have invariably adhered, without any indulgence to the narrow passions and prejudices of mankind; and, as I know, by painful experience, with too little regard to my own private interest and emolument. Therefore, as I have been unfortunate, from the selfish and imitative part of the world, from the great majority of mankind, I expect no esteem. From *their* eyes, even the most *transcendent* merit is always concealed, by the impenetrable and baleful shade of adversity. Such is the obduracy of their hearts, and the confidence of their language, that they will give no credit to the unprotected and persecuted scholar, for being an honest and zealous advocate for useful and momentous truth.

But from the *noble-minded few*, from

the liberal and generous part of mankind, I should be ungrateful, I should be insensible, if I did not anticipate more quarter. Whatever my abilities are, *they* will rank them in the class they deserve. For my uniform opposition to superstition and despotism, they will give me the laurel of the good citizen; and if they cannot present me with the palm of prudence, they will applaud my sincerity.

I intend, in this little pamphlet, to offer to the public my impartial and dispassionate thoughts on Misanthropy; to endeavour to redeem the penetrating, experienced, and ingenuous judge of human nature, from that precipitate or artful obloquy which hath so often been thrown upon him: accurately to distinguish between acrimonious declamation and philosophical decision; which, in discussing the present subject, have been most perversely confounded by two very different sorts of men: by the worthless; who were naturally enemies to a theory which promoted

* In our Magazine for April last, p. 315, we gave an account of three poems by this ingenious and spirited writer. In that article we mentioned, with commendation, a Sermon on Self Knowledge, and an Essay on Misanthropy, and we are now happy that it is in our power to lay the latter composition before our readers, who, we doubt not, will receive entertainment from it.

noted the detection of their crimes; and by those weak people, who may thank nature for their innocence; and who, foolishly, so far affront and disgrace the cause of true benevolence, as to think it a violation of charity and Christianity to investigate, to prove, and firmly to maintain important truth.

There are two kinds of Misanthropy: the one is to be avoided, as our seducer to most odious and dangerous errors; as the foe to our dignity, and the base of our happiness. The other we ought carefully to study; and our prudent conduct through life (notwithstanding the taunts of the unthinking, and the expostulations of the good) should be the right and genuine effects of our diligent speculations. This latter Misanthropy will keep us calm and serene amid the tumults of life. It will arm us completely against the selfishness, malignity, and barbarity of mankind: we shall not be discomposed; for we shall not be disappointed. It will secure us esteem, respect, content, and satisfaction; and, however paradoxical the assertion may seem, it will tend to make us good Christians: it will even warm and dilate our hearts with the tenderest and most expanded humanity; and it will adorn our conduct with universal and active benevolence.

What, says the shrewd caviller, can this truly philosophical temper of mind; can these truly social and generous virtues flow from Misanthropy; from a professed hatred of mankind? This objection, I hope, will only contribute to the proper arrangement of this essay; for it brings me to an explanation of my term. The word Misanthropy, in its natural and simple meaning, undoubtedly signifies a hatred of mankind. But a word, in its primitive or habitual use; or when it is removed into a foreign, or later language, has often very different significations. Of the truth of this remark the word Misanthropy is a proof. There is an unhappy Misanthrope, who, from a naturally splenetic disposition, or from a long series of misfortunes and ill treatment, which hath chagrin-

ed, and soured his mind, rails at human nature, with a childish or doating petulance and clamour; who is insensible to the lustre and beauty of great and good characters; and rashly, or rather madly, pronounces the whole human species a race of monsters; necessarily including himself in the great and terrible number. And there is a Misanthrope, who is as acute and severe in his observations as he is gentle and placid in his conduct. He cannot but be convinced that the great majority of mankind are under the fatal dominion of vice. But while he is well acquainted with the general ravages of human nature, by the passions, and with the dreadful havoc which they make on our moral economy, he is not a heedless observer of their depredations on his own mind. Of whatever virtues he may be conscious that he is possessed, he is, at the same time, conscious that a noble pre-eminence in virtue is the inestimable attainment but of a few; that the common standard of human worth may be determined by too analogous criterion. Thus, however zealous he may be, with all the means that he can command, to discourage and reform our abuse of power, our intemperate indulgence in sensual pleasure, our forgetfulness of benefits received, and the other moral irregularities which men every day commit, he opposes these evil habits with a generous ardour, but not with a cynical rancour; for when too virulent an indignation against them is arising in his breast, he suppresses it, by a consciousness that he feels a frequent propensity to these vices himself; and by a minute, but most momentous and salutary recollection, that he has not been free from their perpetration. Thus the very little principle of self-love is transmuted, and expanded into the humanest sympathy with his fellow-creatures; into universal benevolence; the basest alloy of his nature is exalted and purified into gold, by the celestial alchemy of virtue.

While the history of the human race and his own accurate observations are continually confirming his Misanthro-

py,

are convincing him afresh that
 ind in the aggregate are extreme-
 icked, the same extensive and
 lete view of the human agents,
 of the objects that furround them,
 ly inspire him with an amiable
 ation and indulgence toward the
 as. He well knows that the ani-
 mations and that imagination make
 t of our frame as well as reason;
 that the former movers to action
 ie over us a stronger and more ar-
 ry sway than our ethereal faculty;
 our more distinct and certain,
 gentler and less peremptory guide.
 , he knows, will particularly be
 nhappy misconduct of mankind,
 age which even courts and re-
 s the elegant panders to vice; in
 e which is industrious with every
 y to inflame the senses; and
 h holds forth all the glowing co-
 , all the seducing and fascinating
 ties of the destructive arts, to the
 it and creative eye of fancy.
 pressed with the idea of the weak-
 of the human heart; of these pow-
 temptations to evil; and of the
 l woes which are almost the ne-
 ry and constant attendants on vice,
 in this nether state; he feels every
 tion of vehement and practical
 ed to mankind die within his breast.
 has not the least inclination, from
 onal and absolute resentment, to
 st any punishment on those mi-
 le and short-lived offenders against
 ie and their own happiness. On
 contrary, he is strongly inclined
 leviate their calamities by his good
 es; as far as those offices can be
 cised without any injury to the
 r and well-being of society. He
 ires, adores, and imitates the be-
 lent and equitable economy of the
 er of the universe, who causes his
 to rise on the evil and on the good,
 sends his rain on the just and on
 unjust.

But while he pursues these specula-
 tions, some consoling, some agreeable,
 and some noble images arise in his
 mind, to soften and to elevate this
 hard condition of mortality. He still
 reflects, with a philosophical pleasure,
 with a generous and modest triumph,
 that man, by his distinguishing faculty
 of reason, was formed in the likeness
 of his Maker; that to his neglect or
 abuse of reason are to be ascribed all
 his deviations from rectitude, and con-
 sequently all his misery; for as far as
 dignity of character is applicable to
 man, as far as morality of conduct can
 make a part of his description, hea-
 ven hath evidently assigned to his na-
 ture the very perfection, the glory of
 freedom. He is not born to move me-
 chanically; nor to appropriate the
 good; the fair, and the transcendent,
 with angelic facility of choice. This
 mysterious and wonderful creature,
 placed in the *mid-way 'twixt nothing
 and the Deity*, is destined to perform
 his heroic achievements with painful
 exertions; with agitations precarious
 to lasting serenity and self-enjoyment.
 He is destined, in the cause of private
 virtue and of public good, to confront
 and to subdue the most formidable dif-
 ficulties and dangers. Our uncontrol-
 led and independent philosopher, whose
 sentiments and decisions are happily
 tempered with gentleness and severity;
 who examines the human system with
 an acute and impartial eye; contem-
 plates, to his consolation and satisfac-
 tion, this respectable part of our frame
 and its energies; these excellences of
 man. He likewise considers that even
 very criminal characters have some
 amiable and generous qualities; that
 in every civilized community we are
 under an absolute necessity, either by
 heedless or deliberate action, of con-
 tributing to private and public weal,
 even by our follies, our passions, and
 our vices*; that notwithstanding all
 our

I do not mean, with the blundering impudence of a Mandeville, to encourage the immediate
 nission of vice, that good may be its consequence: I do not mean to be an advocate for the
 breaker, because he promotes the interest of the locksmith. I have only inserted, in my theory,
 incontrovertible, this obvious proposition; that by our ambition, by our vanity, by our envy;
 by that indigence, which is often the effect of our extravagance, we are impelled to laudable
 try and exertion; to a close prosecution of those employments that give independence and
 aution to the individual, and which are beneficial to mankind.

our indolence, all our rapacity, all our malice, all our obduracy, the conveniences and pleasures of life are many; and that various and immense good to the human species is diffused through the world (though pure and vigorous humanity in that world is one of its rarest phenomena) by the paternal, all-sufficient, and astonishing providence of God; by the golden chain depending from the throne of heaven, and combining all below and all above.

Our sage observer and reasoner further reflects, that from the number of his own select acquaintance there must be many worthy individuals in the world; many relatively to their absolute numerical amount; though few in comparison with the infinite number of the bad. He recollects the in-deprivable, the unspeakable enjoyment which results from good and generous conduct: he recollects the charming social pleasure which he often feels in associating with minds congenial with his own. He darts his prophetic view *beyond our visible, diurnal sphere*; and in predictive and oracular vision, he sees a blissful state, where the good shall be as happy as omnipotence can make them; where all physical and moral evil shall be annihilated forever; where our obliquities shall be changed into a rectitude, never deviating, eternally improving in its powers and felicity. While he surveys these objects he is animated, he is fired with a holy flame. He thanks his Creator, with humility and fervour, even for his sublunary existence; for raising him from nothing to a being which delights in virtue, and which anticipates immortality. We see, as yet, but a part of the august and stupendous fabric of the unerring and complete justice of the divine economy. The heights of the edifice are concealed from mortal eye by awful and impenetrable clouds. But in the symmetry and beauty of its base and elevation; of the hand of the greatest and best of beings we have the strongest hints, the most expressive signs, the most eloquent indications.

The true philosopher, the tenour of whose mind I have been endeavouring to describe, sees the forcible and ex-

tensive prevalence of vice; he feels its bad effects. He knows that an almost infinite majority of mankind are wicked and mischievous. Therefore, as far as he dislikes them, disliking their predominant property, he must undoubtedly be a species of misanthrope. From the theory which I have ascribed to him, it is certain, evident that compassion, rather than resentment, is a concomitant of Misanthropy; that he cannot entertain a vehement and hostile hatred to mankind. He hates them with no virulence than the word conveys, I say, I *hate* a guitar: I *hate* a glass apartment; I *hate* a flat country.

That erroneous benevolence which mistakes the meaning of scripture, which will not allow itself to be harshly of mankind, is an amiable charming weakness; and I should to treat it not only with tenderness but with esteem and respect. I shall however, beg leave to observe, as far as I have remarked the cultivated habits of the human mind, that a credulous good man, who possessed of this undistinguishing Misanthropy, is always more discontented and irritated on receiving injuries from the Misanthrope, whom I have ascribed, and whom I should be cautious to imitate. Nature, *spurned with a fork*, recoils, and assumes her dominion in the breast of the imaginary Christian. He is surprised and provoked at finding a man in him, whom his superstitious friends pronounced a man of honour. He is warmed, even to indignation, at the perfidy of his apparent friend; because he had not fortified his mind for the discovery of the deceit; because he had been previously industrious to deceive himself. But the experience collected, and serene Misanthrope receives a blow from no unexpected quarter. He knows that the most selfish, and the sordid passions dominate in mankind; and that every day tear asunder the most familiar ties of intimacy, of friendship, of obligation. Thus, he is ever prepared to meet the most unmerited treatment with regret, indeed, and with a

he regret and the sigh are rather a tribute to the universal cause of humanity, than to his own private wrong; and they are immediately softened and brightened with the graceful and significant smile of the unaffected and practical philosopher.

"Do not expect too much from mankind (says Helvetius) and you will neither be disappointed nor imprudent." And I can enforce, dignify, and ratify the authority of Helvetius, with the authority of a greater than Helvetius; because, with celebrated literature and genius his soul is inspired with the genuine and well-informed spirit of Christianity. This excellent author had, for the greater part of his life, suffered extreme difficulties, from cir-

cumstances most shamefully disproportioned to his merit; till a pension was at length given him, from timid and artful policy, not from pure and spontaneous generosity. When I was one day foolishly, because fruitlessly, complaining to him of the neglect and obscurity in which the liberal scholar, in which the ingenuous and ardent mind was doomed to languish; and of the golden down on which duplicity and dullness reposed; "I entreat you (replied he) as your friend, if you mean to go through life with resignation and ease, to form no sanguine hopes on the humanity and equity of mankind. For my part, I was never disappointed by any one but *myself*."

(To be continued.)

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ABDICATION OF VICTOR AMADEUS, KING OF SARDINIA, IN THE YEAR 1730, WITH HIS ATTEMPT TO RESUME THE CROWN IN 1731.

(Concluded from page 274.)

ON the 28th of September, 1731, about six o'clock in the afternoon, Amadeus, being then alone with his wife at Montcalier, dispatched a message to the Marquis del Borgo, with orders to attend him immediately. That minister, without entertaining the slightest suspicion of the business on account of which his presence was required, instantly obeyed the summons, as he had been wont to do on former occasions. Immediately on his entering the apartment, the King said to him, "Del Borgo, I have sent for you to sup with my wife and me, that you might endeavour, by your good humour, to remove a head-ach with which she is afflicted; and after supper I will impart to you an affair which will give you pleasure." The marquis, with the utmost respect, acknowledged the honour which his Majesty had done him, and took his seat at table. The King was in high spirits during the time of supper, and entertained the marquis with a flow of humour and gaiety. When supper was over, and the domestics retired, the King addressed Del Borgo in the following terms: "It

hath given me great pleasure to observe, that the King, my son, has retained in his service the same persons whom I had employed myself; since, without doubt, he could not have chosen any that were equal to you in fidelity, or in abilities, or in experience. I doubt not, at the same time, that you know sufficiently, that it was I who expressly charged my son to employ the same ministers, on whom I myself, during my reign, had fixed my choice; and I hope that, as well out of duty as out of gratitude, you are still firmly attached to him who has been the author of your fortunes." The marquis replied, that his Majesty might always rely on his obedience, as well as on the affection of all the ministers and officers of the King his son, in the same manner as if he were still their sovereign; and that, with regard to himself, he would, on all occasions, embrace every opportunity of demonstrating to him the most sincere and inviolable attachment.

The King then resuming that haughty and authoritative tone in which he had been wont to address his ministers,

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replied,

replied, "We are so fully convinced, Del Borgo, that you are entirely devoted to our service, that we have ever distinguished you above all our ministers by our particular regard; we have always selected you from amongst the rest, in order to entrust to you our most important affairs; and we have now made choice of you to be the depository of our most secret resolutions. It is now about a year since we have abdicated the throne in favour of our well-beloved son Charles Emmanuel, from the motives which we set forth at Rivole on the day of our abdication; to which it may be added, that we had also in our view to try how that prince would demean himself in the character of a sovereign, that we might, in our lifetime, assist him with our advice, and be able to leave you, after our decease, a prince worthy of filling our throne. And though we have been entirely satisfied with his administration, yet the interest of our state lays us under an indispensable obligation to resume the reins of government immediately, as we are now upon the eve of seeing very important revolutions in Italy, which might prove destructive to our son and to his subjects, were the administration then vested in a young prince, yet inexperienced in those wiles and mysteries of political art, which a sovereign, who would maintain his power, is under a necessity of employing. For these reasons, marquis, we command you to deliver up to us the act of our abdication; and then to signify our intentions to our son, and to his ministers, in order that we may be invested to-morrow, without delay, with the sovereignty; for such is our will and pleasure."

A declaration so unexpected threw the marquis into the utmost consternation; and he was at the greatest loss how to extricate himself from an affair of such delicacy and danger. For, on the one hand, had he given a positive refusal to this high-spirited and impetuous prince, who had never met with a refusal in his life, he ran the risque of throwing him into a transport of fury, to which he himself might have fallen a victim; and, on the other hand,

had the marquis yielded to his demands, he would have proclaimed himself a rebel against his just and lawful sovereign, and have incurred the penalty of high treason.

In this embarrassing situation, that artful minister, hoping to escape the storm which threatened him by an excuse full of submission and flattery, replied to the King, requesting of him, with the utmost humility, to reflect, that it was not in his power to restore the act of abdication, until he had first obtained permission of the King of Sardinia, to whom, as his Majesty knew, he had sworn fealty. The King, chafed and enraged, interrupted him in these words:—"Del Borgo, do you acknowledge any other sovereign than me? To whom did you first swear the oath of fealty? To me or to my son? Are you not a traitor, both ungrateful and disloyal towards the person who hath raised you to that eminence which you possess, and to whom you have this moment professed perpetual obedience? But I will easily find means to bring you back to your duty, should you fail to obey me instantly."

The marquis, in the utmost trepidation, proceeded in the following terms: "Sire, if you will do me the favour to listen to me a moment, you shall be convinced that I am not such a man as you imagine me to be. It is true, that, by your orders, I have entered into a new allegiance to the King your son; but, notwithstanding this, I have ever regarded you as my just and lawful sovereign; and in order to convince you, Sire, of my entire respect and obedience, I will bring you the act of abdication to-morrow morning, without mentioning the affair to any person whatsoever; and the only favour that I will request in return is, that you should justify my proceeding to the King your son." This answer pacified Amadeus, who, after having obliged the marquis to promise repeatedly that he would religiously keep his word, left him at liberty to retire.

The marquis had scarce departed, than this prince, reflecting on what had passed, began to repent of having discovered his intentions. He began to entertain

entertain a distrust of all his son's ministers; he was apprehensive that they would oppose his designs; and his mind was agitated by turns with the motions of ambition and of revenge. At one instant he flattered himself with the hopes of success from the docile and yielding dispositions of his son; at another, he was tortured by the most agonizing apprehensions, lest that prince, after having once tasted the pleasures of unbounded liberty and of absolute power, should refuse to submit again to the authority of a father so stern and rigid as himself, and so averse to the pursuits of pleasure. Such reflections sunk his spirit into the lowest despondency; nor did he know of any resource to which he could apply; but, tripped of his power, and abandoned by his friends, he saw himself devoted to the rigour of his fate. The marchioness, who had hitherto been wont to enliven his solitary hours, and to banish his cares by her gaiety and tender officiousness, now durst not open her lips, lest she might irritate his resentment, and draw on herself the effects of his displeasure. In this state of pensive melancholy, fetching deep sighs, and at times giving way to transports of outrageous fury, which discovered the agitations that he inwardly underwent, he walked about his chamber till midnight, when addressing himself to the marchioness abruptly, as if just awaking from a dismal dream, he exclaimed, "My resolution is formed—order my horse to be got ready for me without delay!" She obeyed, with much reluctance, unable to guess the motive of so sudden a resolution, and not daring to make any enquiry. He mounted his horse, attended by one valet-de-chambre, and presented himself at the gate of the citadel of Turin, demanding immediate admittance. One of the officers of the citadel immediately acquainted the Baron de St. Remis with the arrival of King Amadeus. The Baron was astonished, and could scarce be made to believe that he could visit him at so unreasonable an hour: he went himself, without delay, to examine into the truth; and actually found Amadeus on

the spot, extremely impatient to obtain admittance. The governor begged to be informed what was his pleasure with him. "Open the gate this instant (replied he) and I will satisfy you." The baron answered, that if he had any orders to give him, he might deliver them from the place in which he stood, or send them to him in writing, for that he could by no means open the gate at such an hour, without being wanting to his duty, which he was resolved should never be the case.

The King, after this repulse, returned to Montcalier, filled with confusion, with apprehensions, and with rage. He had expected that the baron would have received him into the citadel without scruple, because he owed the place which he then held to him good offices: and he had flattered himself with the hopes, that were he once admitted, he might be able, by means of the governor, to set himself at the head of the troops stationed in that place; and thus to compel his son to restore the crown, if he should not be disposed to surrender it voluntarily. But now all his schemes were frustrated, because he found nobody inclined to assist in promoting his designs. Overwhelmed by the keenest agony, he threw himself down on a couch, without saying a word to the marchioness, who was standing by, filled with distress, at observing the affliction which her husband endured, whilst she was ignorant of the immediate cause of his sufferings.

No sooner had the Marquis del Borgo got back to Turin, than he hastened to court, and, with the strongest marks of consternation, demanded an audience of the King. Upon this one of the ladies of the bedchamber instantly arose, and went to awake his Majesty, informing him, with much trepidation, that it was by the orders of the Marquis del Borgo, who was then expecting him in an antichamber, to confer with him concerning affairs of the highest moment. The King arose immediately, and entered his closet, after having given orders to admit nobody but the marquis only. He was then informed by that minister, that the King his father intended the next

day to resume the crown; and that he had commanded him to restore into his hands the act of abdication, and, at the same time, to announce his resolution to his Majesty and his ministers. The King immediately replied to the marquis, without any emotion, "That since he had ascended the throne by his father's command, and with the universal approbation of the people, he held it to be a duty which he owed them, to consult their sentiments before he resigned his sovereignty." And as the shortness of the time required decisive measures, he immediately commanded the attendance of the ministers of state, the Archbishop of Turin, the two first presidents, and the other general officers of the crown, in order to deliberate in full council on an affair of such delicacy and importance, on which depended the happiness and tranquillity of the realm. Those ministers having assembled with all possible dispatch, the King communicated to them the intentions of Amadeus, informing them at the same time, that, for his own part, in order to convince his father of his filial obedience, and of his entire resignation to his will, he was ready to surrender to him his crown; but that this was a step which he could not resolve to take without previously consulting their inclinations and opinions. Upon this all the members of that illustrious assembly arose, and after testifying their deep sense of the deference which his Majesty had paid to them by a low bow, the archbishop, in the name of the rest, spoke to the following effect: "That since his Majesty had permitted them to declare their sentiments upon the subject which was the occasion of their meeting at that time, it appeared to him, that Amadeus having, more than a year ago, voluntarily surrendered the crown in the most solemn manner that could be devised, and for the reasons set forth by himself, in his speech on that occasion (which was inserted in the act of abdication) it appeared to him, he said, that the King could not possibly have any just or reasonable motive at that time to resume the crown; since he must have been fully satisfied with his Majesty's

administration, which had been equally agreeable to his subjects, and calculated to promote the ease of King Amadeus, who enjoyed the submission and respect due to a sovereign, without being subjected to the troubles and cares which attend that exalted station: that, for these reasons, though that prince had so soon retracted what he had solemnly sworn to observe inviolably, he did not appear to be influenced by just and reasonable motives; and that he strongly suspected that he was instigated in this affair only by the boundless vanity of the marchioness his wife, who had often, since her marriage, betrayed an eager desire to be declared queen; that, as they had every reason to believe this to be the case, his Majesty was honour and duty bound to preserve his crown, and to prevent his subjects from falling a prey to the insatiable ambition of a mischievous woman: that he could not help admiring and applauding the dutiful submission which his Majesty professed to the will of his father; but that, in this instance, his obedience, instead of meriting applause, would become the object of censure, as it would prove ruinous to his own interests, and to those of his people: that the interest of the public should ever regulate the actions of a sovereign; and that he ought to reject, without scruple, every measure that tended to obstruct this general view."

All the other members of the council unanimously concurred with this prelate in opinion, and approved of the dutiful remonstrances which he had offered to his Majesty. As they were deliberating concerning those measures which it would be proper to embrace, in order to ward off the calamities which threatened the state, they were interrupted by a sudden knocking at the door of the hall in which they sat: the Marquis del Borgo, by his Majesty's command, went to examine what was the matter, and found that it was an officer dispatched from the citadel by the Baron de St. Remis, with a letter to the King, containing an account of the late step which Amadeus had taken there, in order to promote his designs. The King and all the council were so much alarmed

armed by this information, that they agreed, with one voice, on the necessity of immediately seizing the persons of King Amadeus, and of the marchioness his wife, in order to secure the tranquillity of his Majesty, and that of the state, which they threatened to disturb. The young King exclaimed repeatedly against this measure:—

What! make my father be seized! No (said he) it is impossible that I should ever consent to it." It was a long while before he could be prevailed upon to agree to this measure; and it was only in compliance with the pressing intreaties of his council that he was at length brought to give his consent. When he signed the order, his hand trembled so violently, that the secretary of state was obliged to guide his pen.

They committed the execution of this bold enterprize to the care of twenty officers of the most intrepid resolution, accompanied by a detachment of dragoons and infantry; and the Count de la Perouse, lieutenant-general of the forces, was charged with the office of seizing the King, with the assistance of a large detachment of troops entrusted to him for that purpose. These troops had been drawn out from Turin and the places adjacent; they sallied forth at the same instant from their stations, and, without knowing the place of their destination, marching in profound silence, without beat of drum or sound of trumpet, they appeared before the castle of Montcalier, the station appointed them; and it was immediately surrounded by dragoons. The Count de la Perouse, attended by the Chevalier de Solave, lieutenant-colonel of the guards, at the head of a detachment of grenadiers with mounted bayonets, ascended the staircase which led to the King's apartment; and the Marquis D'Ormea, secretary of state, who carried the order signed by King Charles, with another detachment of grenadiers, took possession of the back-stairs. De la Perouse, finding the door of the apartment locked, gave orders that it should be forced open; and there he seized a page, who being then in waiting, lay in the ante-chamber.

In the same manner he advanced forward, forcing all the doors till he reached the bed-chamber where the King lay, with the marchioness his wife. That lady, hearing the noise as it approached, arose suddenly; and having only time to throw a night-gown around her, she rushed towards the door. On seeing so many armed men advancing, she exclaimed, "Sire, we are betrayed!" They did not allow her time to say any more. Two officers immediately conducted her into an adjacent apartment, where they ordered her to dress; and they afterwards conveyed her to the castle of Ceva, in Piedmont.

Neither the cries of Madame de St. Sebastian, nor the noise which the officers made, had disturbed Amadeus, who still continued sunk in the profoundest sleep. The Chevalier de Solave took possession of the King's sword, which he observed lying upon the table, and M. de la Perouse advanced, and drew the curtain. The King, upon this, starting out of his sleep, demanded what was the matter? "I have an order from the King (said Perouse) to seize your person."—"And who is your King? (returned Amadeus.) I am your King and your master; nor ought you to acknowledge any other as such."—"Your Majesty has been my King (replied the count) but you are so no longer; and since you have thought proper to give us Charles for our sovereign, and to command us to obey him, I hope you will yourself be disposed to set us the example of loyalty."

The King was quite transported with rage; he menaced the officers, and refused to get out of his bed. He gave the Chevalier de Solave, who advanced too near him, a blow on the breast, and angrily commanded him to retire. As he obstinately refused to rise, the officers found themselves under a necessity of raising him, and dressing him by force. He declared that he wished to fill the throne again only for two hours, that he might have it in his power to hang the miscreants who had seduced his son; and among this number he reckoned the principal persons at court.

When

When he was dressed the officers surrounded him, and conducted him by the great staircase towards his chariot, which waited for him in the court. He appeared confounded when he saw the ante-chamber full of armed men; and the soldiers, who were as yet in the dark with regard to the business, were astonished when they found that it was their old King whom they were carrying a prisoner. "What! 'tis our King! (they whispered among themselves) what has he done? What are we about?" The Count de la Perouse, apprehensive of a mutiny, cried out to the soldiers, "By the King's authority I command silence, on pain of immediate death."

The King found in the court a regiment of dragoons which he had always distinguished above the rest of his troops. Their presence seemed greatly to affect him, and he made an attempt to address them particularly; they did not, however, allow him leisure for this, but hurried him precipitately into his chariot. The Count de la Perouse and the Chevalier de Solave begged his permission to take their seats by him; but he replied, that this was what he would by no means allow. Mounting, therefore, on horseback, they took their stations on each side of the chariot, which was at the same time surrounded by the troops; and in this manner the King was conducted to Rivole. I had omitted to observe, that when departing from Montcalier, he had demanded three things, his wife, his papers, and his snuff-box: of all these he obtained only the last. The garrison of the citadel was reinforced that night with two regiments, and that of Turin was considerably augmented.

Early in the morning the officers and dragoons that guarded Amadeus at Rivole were relieved by a body of 600 foot; and strict orders were given to the commanding officer to keep that prince always in sight. For after the refusal of the Baron de St. Remis to admit him into the citadel he had sunk into a kind of listless insensibility; his spirits having been exhausted by ruminating on the affront which he

thought had been offered to him on that occasion, and on the means of revenging it. But when he found himself seized by his own officers, and abandoned by all those who had hitherto professed the greatest respect and attachment to his person, he became outrageous and ungovernable. They were, therefore, under the necessity of confining him in a room, of securing the windows with iron bars, and of watching his actions narrowly, lest he should destroy himself, or commit any other outrage. When the King observed the glazier busy about the windows of his apartment, he demanded what he meant? "I mean (replied he) to furnish you with a double casement, lest you should catch cold during the winter."—"What! villain (said the King) do you imagine that I shall pass the whole winter here?"—"Ay, faith (replied the glazier) this and more."

He was served in his confinement with all the attention and respect due to his rank. The Chevalier de Solave, with two captains of the guards, had the charge of attending him; and he sometimes amused himself in playing with them at billiards. They had orders to treat him with every mark of respect; but never to return any answer to the complaints which he might be disposed to utter in their presence.

The council of state issued orders, on the same day, to arrest the confessor of that prince, together with near fifty persons of distinction, who had entered into the cabal with the Marchioness de Spigno, for the purpose of dethroning the reigning prince. An express was dispatched to the governor, to the intendant-general of Chambery, and to the Count de St. George, his brother, who was first president of that city, with orders for them to repair immediately to Turin, to receive new instructions. The Count de St. George, who was suspected to have engaged in the affair more deeply than the rest, he being a near relation of the Marchioness de Spigno, was sent to the citadel of Turin, to be privately examined. The Count de Cumiane, her brother, obtained his pardon, by discovering all the

he secrets with which his sister had entrusted him. What may be reckoned ingularly fortunate for King Charles in this affair is, that none of his subjects were found deficient in loyalty towards him; and that he was not laid under a necessity of tarnishing the glory of his reign by shedding the blood of any of his subjects. Madame de St. Sebastian sunk into the lowest dejection of spirits, and took no other sustenance than broth, which she herself prepared. After her disgrace, her son, then an

ensign in the guards, withdrew from court. The young King took notice of his absence, and very generously gave him to understand, that he might again appear at court, and continue in his employment; signifying to him, at the same time, that however guilty Madame de St. Sebastian had been, the consequences would not be extended to him; and assuring him that he himself would take the charge of his future fortune.

R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN Horace's Art of Poetry there is a passage which has not been explained with sufficient precision:

Syllaba longa brevi subiecta vocatur Iambus
Pes citus unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit
Nomen Iambies, cum senos redderet ictus,
Primus ad extremum similis sibi:

It is plain from this passage, that between the *Pes citus* and the name of the *Trimeter* or the *Senarius*, there is a connection, which the poet expresses by the word *unde*. In what that connection consisted I have often been unable to determine; but I am now persuaded that Horace meant to distinguish the regular *Senarius* from the *Scæzon* or *Choliambic*. Consistently with this explanation, he afterwards speaks of the admission of the *Spondee* into the second and fourth places, and by implication informs his readers that it was not admitted into the sixth. The meaning of Horace may be yet further illustrated by the following passage:

Liber in adversos hostes stringatur Iambius
Ceu celer, extremum ceu trahat ille pedem.

OVID.

Here the trimeter is called *Celer*, in opposition to the *scæzon*. The Epodes of Horace were published when he was thirty-four and thirty-five years old: the first book of his Odes in the three following years. In the Epodes he has written no *scæzon*; but his Iambics are *senarii*, and he thus alludes to them in the 16th Ode of Book I,

Me quoque pectoris
Tentavit in dulci juvenia

Fervor, et in celeres Iambos
Misit furentem.

I knew a learned man, who wished to read *Ius* and *sit* separately. The emendation was, I think, obscure, and quite unnecessary, for in the common reading there is no difficulty in understanding *jussit*, and no impropriety in it when understood.

I some time ago* sent you an interpretation of the word *contractus*, applied to a person in the seventh Epistle of the first book of Horace. Euripides, in the *Troades*, applies the correspondent Greek word to persons:

ὁ πολὺς οὐκ οὐ συσταλλομένων
Προγώνων. (Line 108.)

Musgrave, in an excellent note on the passage, supposes this custom of gathering up the *Chlamys* to have been practised *fastus vel decori causâ*, though the word is applied metaphorically to those who *tenui et contracta fortuna utuntur*. He conjectures, without presuming to determine, that Euripides had this custom in view, and in support of his conjecture he quotes Justin, Philostratus, Aristides, and Aristophanes. The last-mentioned writers use the very word *ευσταλαμένοι θοιματια*, Eccl. 99, Aristophanes. *συσταλλομένοι σχηματίζονται*. (De Syracu. tom. 2. p. 8. Aristides.)

The Persians, as it appears from Musgrave, gathered up their clothes from pride, and Horace to avoid the cold. But these different intentions

In doing the same thing cannot be thought to weaken my explanation; and the application of *ΕΥΡΕΤΕΡΟΝ*, by these Greek writers, to a person, elu-

cidates what I before attempted to justify by a passage from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,
P.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. REFLECTIONS ON THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

We take no note of time, but from its loss;

To give it then a tongue is wise in man. *Night Thoughts.*

ANOTHER year is ended, and I have got one year less to live, one year more to account for at the bar of the Almighty, and am one year nearer to an eternal world; what do these thoughts suggest to me? surely nothing less, nothing more seasonably, and nothing of greater importance, than the necessity, the absolute necessity, of *numbering my days, that I may apply my heart unto wisdom; of earnestly seeking to know the things which belong unto my peace, before they are for ever hid from my eyes.*

How few among the sons and daughters of mortality are mindful of their latter end! how few even of those who make a profession of religion are truly concerned to improve their time in preparing for their last great change! Well might the prophet say, *Who hath believed our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?*—Men live as if they never were to die, and too many die utterly regardless of the life which is to come; such is man's infatuation and stupidity, that he will not see, though it is daily before his eyes, that he is on the brink of eternity, and liable to drop into it every moment. Many are called off the stage of life suddenly and unexpectedly every revolving year; some in the bloom of youth, others just as they arrive to mature age. Melancholy accidents frequently terminate the lives of some, while dread diseases daily hasten the deaths of others. Alas! how many

have fallen the past year! how many began the year with as sanguine expectations of ending it as myself, ere the half of it was past were hurried into another world! As wherefore am I still spared? why is it I am still a probationer on earth? Why am I permitted to see the close of another year, while younger than myself are numbered with the silent dead, and gone to the house appointed for all living? Such these questions demand our most serious regard, and should be the subject of our constant meditation.

Dr. Young, in his *Night Thoughts*, very justly observes, time *is* existence—*used* is life; and then considering the importance and necessity of improving it aright, adds, Buy no moment but in purchase of its worth. And what its worth, ask death-beds, they can

Yes, fellow-mortal, whoever thou art, whether young or old, rich or poor, be assured time is precious: soon will be no more: death is at hand, and eternity awaits thee: an eternity of bliss or woe will ere long open on the whole human race, which shall be the everlasting portion of each of me, of all; then let it be our constant study and pursuit, according to the poet's admonition,

To make each year a critic on the past
And live each year as though it was our last.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.

Dec. 21, 1784.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. DESCRIPTION OF A FINE GENTLEMAN.

MR. EDITOR,

WHEN we are at a loss to describe any uncommon phenomenon, we commonly attempt to say

what it is not, and so give no name to a something, to which we can give no name. The physician is called

patient in a particular disorder—he knows not what to call it. It is not the gout—it is not the rheumatism—there are no symptoms of fever—as few of inflammation—*ergo*, it is an *inward complaint*, something *nervous*.

The *naturalist* finds a substance lying on the ground. It is not a stone, nor a stick; it is not an animal, nor an ore, it is not a plant, nor a root—at length, after looking over Linnaeus' arrangements, and finding it to be like nothing there, it is a *lusus nature*.—To apply this to the *Fine Gentleman* :—

A *Fine Gentleman* is not an *handsome* gentleman, for if nature had been bounteous in *person*, his whole life is a struggle to deform the beauties of nature, and substitute the fashions of art.

A *Fine Gentleman* is not a *learned* gentleman, for looking into books would spoil his eyes, and a knowledge of elegant writing unfit him for polite conversation.

A *Fine Gentleman* is not an *ignorant* gentleman, for he knows the name of every article of fashionable apparel, and can with extraordinary precision, mark the distinctions of *Carmelite*, *Emperor's eye*, *Vestris blue*, *Feu de l'Opera*, &c. &c. and other niceties, which knowledge requires to be something more than merely learned in the primary colours.

A *Fine Gentleman* is not a *pious* gentleman, for to him nothing can be so insupportable as seriousness. The sight of a parson operates upon him, as the smell of a rotten cheese upon the nerves of a fine lady.

A *Fine Gentleman* is not a *rational* creature, for he avoids nothing so much as *thinking*.

A *Fine Gentleman* is not an *industrious* man, for his whole life is spent in idleness, and at the end of it, it is impossible for him to recollect one hour in which he was well employed.

A *Fine Gentleman* is not an *idle* gentleman, for from morning to night he is in a perpetual motion from one place of amusement to the other—from the breakfast to the gaming-table—from the gaming-table to the coffee-house—

from the coffee-house to the Park—from the Park to dinner and the bottle—from the bottle to tea—from tea to the play—from the play to supper—from supper to the bagnio—from the bagnio to the street—from the street to the round-house—from the round-house to the justice—from the justice home again—*Da Capo*.

The *Fine Gentleman* is not an *ingenious* gentleman, for during a long existence he is never once able to discover the real purpose for which he was sent into the world, endued with a head, teeth, tongue, eyes, hands, feet, &c. &c.

The *Fine Gentleman* is not a *dull* gentleman, for he often is the author and original adviser of an additional curl, a whisker, the cut of the coat, the width of the breeches, and other equally meritorious proofs of an inventive genius.

The *Fine Gentleman* is not an *honourable* gentleman, because he discharges no debts lawfully contracted, and unlawfully contracts no debts which he does not pay.

The *Fine Gentleman* is a *dishonourable* gentleman, for no man can call him rogue without being called to an account for it, although the proof be as clear as the blade of his sword.

Since the *Fine Gentleman* is not so many contradictory characters, to what class of mortals must we consign him? He is, in fact, an animal *sui generis*, of his own engendering; there is nothing like him on earth. Nature has no share whatever in his composition. Men are sometimes born fools, geniuses, dunces, deformed, &c. but no man is by nature a *Fine Gentleman*. It is to the taylor and hair-dresser we are to look for the creation of this strange animal. In ancient times, perhaps, some attempts may have been made to construct a *Fine Gentleman*, but that perfection to which the machine is now brought is the work of many centuries. Before the flood we are sure there were none; wicked as the world then was, we believe not one *Fine Gentleman* was drowned at the flood; indeed, had there been any then on earth, Noah must have mistaken them for a species of monkey,

and put a couple of them into the Ark. After the flood, even when the Egyptians were a great and flourishing people, I do not find any mention of Fine Gentlemen; nor when the Romans conquered them do their historians give any account of Fine Gentlemen.

It is not easy to trace the different steps by which we have mounted to perfection in the construction of a Fine Gentleman, and perhaps some countries may contend for the honour of having first excelled in making them. For my part, if the matter rested with me, I would most willingly yield to the supremacy of France in this respect; but as we now scorn to be outdone by that country in any point, I find that the numerous fraternity of Fine Gentlemen would sooner give up Gibraltar than one of their side curls.

Be the controversy concerning their origin decided in what manner it may, we have the creatures now among us, and they appear in the army, the law, the church; but most of all in the army, as no abilities are required; less in the church, where something of abilities is looked for, and least of all at the bar, for there nothing but abilities can do. Any man may read prayers, and steal sermons; and any man may go through the exercise of the fusée and spontoon, but it is not every man who can combat the difficulties of a criminal case, or civil plea.

So much for the question, *Where do fine gentlemen come from?* Now for the question, *Whither do they go?*

In the first place, I must premise, that I have always believed, do now firmly believe, and will to my last believe, that after death every man goes *je ne sais où*. Farther I mean not at present to extend this doctrine—and if any imagine that this creature MAN, “noble in reason, infinite in faculty, exprefs and admirable in form and moving, in action like an angel, in apprehension like a god, the beauty of the world, the paragon of animals,” I say, if any are of opinion, that this was created to last only for fifty or sixty years, and then sink into irrecoverable nothing, let such read no

farther. Others, who think what may proceed.

Now, it is my opinion, that nothing can be more difficult than ascertain the place appointed for Fine Gentlemen. It cannot be heaven, for their thoughts turn not that way; it is so long since I read *Queer Visions of Hell*, that I have forgot whether he observed any Fine Gentlemen in it. He informs us, indeed, that the devil had his back broken carrying tailors to hell, which makes me think, that if tailors went to the children of their manufacture, they undoubtedly go with them. *Ne Eacus, and Rhadamanthus*, must have been greatly puzzled in finding a Fine Gentleman in their reign, and have let him escape punishment for want of a precedent. Perhaps may be a sort of middle state for Fine Gentlemen—but wherever they be, I am afraid it is not much to their mind.

The late Lord Chesterfield has the making of many a Fine Gentleman. With him, clean teeth, and nails pared, were greater accomplishments than a pure heart and an enlightened understanding; and he who adopts a lordship's refined sentiments of civility and dress must turn out an ant coxcomb, if he escape being a prig-gate.

The last circumstance I shall mention concerning Fine Gentlemen—that besides the tailor and hair-dresser, buckle and boot-maker, &c. there is another prevalent cause, I mean looking-glasses.

To the first contriver of a looking-glass Vanity may build a statue. With me it is a question whether it have not done more hurt than good. Jack Foppington's windows are so arranged, that I am frequently condemned to see him at his toilet. He takes the looking-glass—grins eastward—grins westward—grins southward—grins northward—then places the glass horizontally, then obliquely—then that way, and then another, until he has viewed his grinders in every possible light—which being done, he proceeds with the same minuteness to the

ment of every part of his dress, dreadth part of an inch higher than the other.
I dare say would never forgive myself, if one side curl was the hun-
HOMO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

N ingenious Oxonian, who signs himself S. in a former number, favoured your readers with an account of the state of the dead, as it is described by Homer*. He ought, however, to have acknowledged his obligations to Dr. Jortin, as he has derived great assistance from one of his dissertations. In addition to his remarks, it may be observed†, that the difference between notions of the Pagans and Hebrews respecting a future state was this: the former adopted some fabulous traditions of the state of separate souls in Hades, while the latter, who had likewise no express revelation concerning it, formed their opinions by what they could collect from their historical and sacred books, from man's nature, from the reflections of the Deity, and from the apparent inequalities of Providence. From Homer also it appears, that men might entertain the doctrine of the soul's separate existence, and of a future state, without a just notion of the distribution of rewards and punishments, or at least with rational and equitable notions of a power perfectly wise, and perfectly good. It may be deduced from Homer's works likewise, that he supposed the soul immortal, though he does not say so in direct terms. It is a doctrine which seems manifestly to form a part of his system.

Maximus Tyrius, Porphyrius, and Jerom tell us that Pythagoras was the first assertor of the soul's immortality. "Pythagoras, the Samian, says the first of these writers, in his sixteenth dissertation, was the first among the Greeks who dared to advance, that his body would die, but that his soul, flying abroad, would remain untouched by death, and not subject to the decays of age; for he said, that he had existence before he came into this world." In Homer, then, the observant reader may trace the important doctrines of a supreme God, a Providence, a free agency in man, supposed to be consistent with fate, a destiny or prescience, a difference between moral good and evil, as well as inferior Gods, or angels, as they are called in the Jewish and Christian system, some favourable to men, others malevolent. Above all may be observed the immortality of the soul. But the pleasure which we feel in this observation must be considerably diminished, when we find these notions so deplorably corrupted, that their influence must have been very weak, either to deter mankind from the perpetration of crimes, or to stimulate them to acts of virtue.
T.
Cantabrigiæ, Decemb. 6to die.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON THE JEALOUSY SHEWN BY THE MAHOMEDANS TO EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS.

EUROPEAN travellers in general complain of the ill treatment they meet with in all the countries of the Orient, but particularly when they are visiting the ruins of ancient cities: the jealousy shewn by the Mahomedans on these occasions is always imputed to religious prejudices, or the want of urbanity, but I shall beg leave to account for it in another manner. It is generally believed by them that all Europeans are deeply versed in the abstract

* Lond. Mag. for October, p. 274. † See Jortin.

abstruse and occult sciences, which makes them consider us in the same light as the vulgar and ignorant in Europe consider our fortune-tellers or conjurors, that is, with a kind of admiration mixed with fear and detestation. Added to this prejudice, they are also thoroughly persuaded, from the stories they daily hear repeated out of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, that there are many subterraneous palaces in their country, full of pearls and diamonds, in search of which they suppose the Europeans are come to Egypt: we always acknowledge that we are looking after curiosities, which serves to confirm them in their error; for as they have not the most distant idea of what we mean by curiosities, they naturally conclude we are looking for the pearls and diamonds supposed to be concealed in those same palaces; which opinion also is strongly corroborated by the zeal and anxiety shewn by our antiquarians in their researches.

As the mean heat of a country is said to be nearly ascertained by the mean heat of the springs; so are the genius and character of a nation discovered by perusing their favourite books; for which reason every traveller into Egypt ought by all means to peruse these Arabian Nights Entertainments before he sets out on his journey. They contain much curious and useful information. They are by many people erroneously supposed to be a spurious production, and are, therefore, slighted in a manner they do not deserve. They were written by an Arabian, and are universally read and admired throughout Asia by all ranks of men, both old and young: considered,

therefore, as an original work, descriptive, as they are, of the manners and customs of the East in general, and also of the genius and character of the Arabians in particular, they must be thought to merit the attention of the curious; nor are they entirely destitute of merit in other respects, although the extravagance of some of the stories is carried too far, yet, on the whole, one cannot help admiring the fancy and invention of the author, striking out such a variety of pleasing incidents: pleasing they may surely be called, and who would envy them his feelings, who is above being pleased with them; but before any person decides upon the merit of these books he should be eye-witness of the effect they produce on those who understand them. The Arabians in the desert sit round a fire, listening to these stories with such attention and pleasure, as totally to forget the fatigue and hardship with which they are assailed before they were entirely overcome. They are indeed in the estimation all over Asia that the adventures of Don Quixote are in Spain, and what man of any genius or taste would think of making the tour of that country, without previously reading the works of Cervantes.

This commendation will undoubtedly be better received by the reader when he knows that it has the sanction of the celebrated and ingenious Beattie, who has bestowed large praise on the Arabian Nights Entertainments in his last work.

Dec. 8, 1784.

L

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A DISCOURSE ON THE INSTITUTION OF A SOCIETY FOR ENQUIRING INTO THE HISTORY, CIVIL AND NATURAL, THE ANTIQUITIES, ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE OF ASIA. DELIVERED AT CALCUTTA, JAN. 15, 1784, BY THE PRESIDENT, SIR WILLIAM JONES.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I was at sea last August, on my voyage to this country, which I had long and ardently desired to visit, I found one evening, on in-

specting the observations of the stars, that India lay before us, and Persia to our left, whilst a breeze from Arabia blew nearly on our stern. A situ-

o pleasing in itself, and to me so new, could not fail to awaken a train of reflections in a mind, which had early been accustomed to contemplate with delight the eventful histories and agreeable fictions of this Eastern World. It gave me inexpressible pleasure to find myself in the midst of so noble an amphitheatre, almost encircled by the best regions of Asia, which has ever been esteemed the nurse of sciences, the inventress of delightful and useful arts, the scene of glorious actions, fertile in the productions of human genius, abounding in natural wonders, and infinitely diversified in the forms of religion and government, in the laws, manners, customs, and languages, as well as in the features and complexions of men. I could not help remarking, how important and extensive a field was yet unexplored, and how many solid advantages unimproved; and when I considered with pain, that in this fluctuating, imperfect, and limited condition of life such enquiries and improvements could only be made by the united efforts of many, who are not easily brought, without some pressing inducement or strong impulse, to converge in a common point—I consoled myself with a hope founded on opinions, which it might have the appearance of flattery to mention, that if in any country or community such an union could be effected, it was among my countrymen in Bengal; with some of whom I already had, and with most was desirous of having, the pleasure of being intimately acquainted.

You have realized that hope, Gentlemen, and even anticipated a declaration of my wishes, by your alacrity in laying the foundation of a society for enquiring into the history and antiquities, the natural productions, arts, sciences, and literature of Asia. I may confidently foretell, that an institution so likely to afford entertainment and convey knowledge to mankind will advance to maturity by slow yet certain degrees; as the Royal Society, which at first was only a meeting of a few literary friends at Oxford, rose gradually to that splendid

zenith, at which a Halley was their secretary, and a Newton their president.

Although it is my humble opinion that, in order to ensure our success and permanence, we must keep a middle course between a languid remissness and an over-zealous activity—and that the tree, which you have auspiciously planted, will produce fairest blossoms and more exquisite fruit, if it be not at first exposed to too great a glare of sunshine—yet I take the liberty of submitting to your consideration a few general ideas on the plan of our Society; assuring you that, whether you reject or approve them, your correction will give me both pleasure and instruction, as your flattering attentions have already conferred on me the highest honour.

It is your design, I conceive, to take an ample space for your learned investigations, bounding them only by the geographical limits of Asia; so that, considering Hindostan as a center, and turning your eyes in idea to the north, you have on your right many important kingdoms in the eastern peninsula—the ancient and wonderful empire of China, with all her Tartarian dependencies; and that of Japan, with the cluster of precious islands, in which many singular curiosities have too long been concealed. Before you lies that prodigious chain of mountains, which formerly, perhaps, were a barrier against the violence of the sea; and beyond them, the very interesting country of Tibet, and the vast regions of Tartary, from which, as from the Trojan horse of the poets, have issued so many consummate warriors, whose domain has extended at least from the banks of the Hissus to the mouths of the Ganges. On your left are the beautiful and celebrated provinces of Iran or Persia; the unmeasured, and perhaps unmeasurable, deserts of Arabia; and the once flourishing kingdom of Yemen, with the pleasant isles that the Arabs have subdued or colonized: and farther westward, the Asiatic dominions of the Turkish sultans, whose Moon seems approaching rapidly to

its wane.—By this great circumference the field of your useful researches will be inclosed: but since Egypt had unquestionably an old connection with this country, if not with China—since the language and literature of the Abyssinians bear a manifest affinity to those of Asia—since the Arabian arms prevailed along the African coast of the Mediterranean, and even erected a powerful dynasty on the continent of Europe—you may not be displeased occasionally to follow the streams of Asiatic learning a little beyond its natural boundary: and if it be necessary or convenient that a short name or epithet be given to our Society, in order to distinguish it in the world, that of Asiatic appears both classical and proper, whether we consider the place or the object of the institution; and preferable to Oriental, which is in truth a word merely relative, and though commonly used in Europe, conveys no very distinct idea.

If now it be asked, What are the intended objects of our enquiries within these spacious limits? we answer, **MAN** and **NATURE**—whatever is performed by the one, or produced by the other. Human knowledge has been elegantly analysed according to the three great faculties of the mind, Memory, Reason, and Imagination; which we constantly find employed in arranging and retaining, comparing and distinguishing, combining and diversifying the ideas which we receive through our senses, or acquire by reflection: hence the three main branches of learning are, History, Science, and Art. The first comprehends either an account of natural productions, or the genuine records of empires and states: the second embraces the whole circle of pure and mixed mathematics, together with ethics and law, as far as they depend on the reasoning faculty: and the third includes all the beauties of imagery, and the charms of invention, displayed in modulated language, or represented by colour, figure, or sound.

Agreeably to this analysis, you will investigate whatever is rare in the stupendous fabric of nature—will correct

the geography of Asia by new observations and discoveries—will trace the annals and even traditions of those nations, who, from time to time, have peopled or desolated it—and will bring to light their various forms of government, with their institutions civil and religious; you will examine their improvements and methods in arithmetic and geometry—in trigonometry, mensuration, mechanics, optics, astronomy, and general physics; their systems of morality, grammar, rhetoric, and dialectic; their skill in surgery and medicine; and their advancements, whatever it may be, in anatomy and chemistry. To this you will add researches into their agriculture, manufactures, trade; and, whilst you enquire with pleasure into their mathematics, architecture, painting, and poetry, will not neglect those inferior arts, in which the comforts and even elegance of social life are supplied or improved. You may observe that I have omitted their language, the diversity and difficulty of which are a sad obstacle to the progress of useful knowledge. In I have ever considered languages as mere instruments of real learning, and think them improperly confounded with learning itself; the attainment of them is, however, indispensably necessary; and if to the Persian, Armenian, Turkish, and Arabic could be added, not only the Sanscrit, the treasures of which we may now hope to see unlocked—but even the Chinese, Tartarian, Japanese, and the various insular dialects, an immense mine would then be open, in which we might labour with equal delight and advantage.

Having submitted to you these imperfect thoughts on the limits and objects of our future Society, I request your permission to add a few hints on the conduct of it in its present immature state.

Lucian begins one of his satirical pieces against historians, with declaring that the only true proposition in his work was, that it should contain nothing true: and perhaps it may be advisable at first, in order to prevent any difference of sentiment on particu-

ular points not immediately before us, to establish but one rule, namely, To have no rules at all. This only I mean: that, in the infancy of any Society, there ought to be no confinement, no trouble, no expence, no unnecessary formality. Let us, if you please, for the present, have weekly evening meetings in this Hall, for the purpose of hearing original papers read, on such subjects as fall within the circle of our enquiries. Let all curious and learned men be invited to send their tracts to our secretary, for which they ought immediately to receive our thanks; and if, towards the end of each year, we should be supplied with a sufficiency of valuable materials to fill a volume, let us present our Asiatic Miscellany to the literary world, who have derived so much pleasure and information from the agreeable work of Kempfer, than which we can scarce propose a better model, that they will accept with eagerness any fresh entertainment of the same kind. You will not, perhaps, be disposed to admit mere translations of considerable length, except of such unpublished essays or treatises as may be transmitted to us by native authors: but whether you will enroll as members any number of learned natives, you will hereafter decide, with many other questions as they happen to arise; and you will think, I presume, that all questions should be decided on a ballot, by a

majority of two thirds, and that nine members should be requisite to constitute a board for such decisions. These points, however, and all others, I submit entirely, Gentlemen, to your determination; having neither wish nor pretension to claim any more than my single right of suffrage. One thing only, as essential to your dignity, I recommend with earnestness: on no account to admit a new member, who has not expressed a voluntary desire to become so; and, in that case, you will not require, I suppose, any other qualification, than a love of knowledge, and a zeal for the promotion of it.

Your institution, I am persuaded, will ripen of itself, and your meetings will be amply supplied with interesting and amusing papers, as soon as the object of your enquiries shall be generally known. There are (it may not be delicate to name them) but there are many, from whose important studies I cannot but conceive high expectations: and, as far as mere labour will avail, I sincerely promise, that if in my allotted sphere of jurisprudence, or in any intellectual excursion that I may have leisure to make, I should be so fortunate as to collect by accident either fruits or flowers which may seem valuable or pleasing, I shall offer my humble *Næar* to your Society, with as much respectful zeal as to the greatest potentate on earth.

ROYAL SOCIETY INTELLIGENCE.

THE meetings of the Royal Society commenced at the usual time; and on the 30th of November the election of a president and council took place. It was expected that those who had so warmly opposed Sir Joseph Banks would on this occasion have exerted themselves in preventing his election. He was, however, chosen unanimously, so that we hope all animosities are done away; for after those gentlemen have joined their brother members in the choice of a president, we trust they will let him remain in the chair unmolested. Previous to the

day of election, the following card was sent by Sir Joseph Banks to his friends:—"The President of the Royal Society requests your attendance at the ensuing anniversary election on the 30th of November, if convenient; for, though he does not doubt of the same decided support from the Society that he has already experienced, he cannot be sure what advantage may be taken, should his friends inadvertently be absent."

Every thing went on smoothly, however, at the meeting, and the following noblemen and gentlemen were

elected

elected of the council for the year ensuing:

- Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. President.
 Thomas Astle, Esq.
 *Alexander Aubert, Esq.
 Charles Blagden, M. D. secretary.
 *Henry Cavendish, Esq.
 Alexander Garden, M. D.
 *John Hunter, Esq.
 *Richard Kirwan, Esq.
 *Charles Viscount Mahon.
 Constantine Lord Mulgrave, V. P.

- Sir William Musgrave, Bart. V. P.
 Henry Viscount Palmerston.
 *Rev. Richard Price, D. D.
 Joseph Planta, Esq. secretary.
 *Major-General William Roy.
 George Earl Spencer.
 *Mr. John Smeaton.
 William Watson, M. D. V. P.
 Samuel Wegg, Esq. treasurer, V.
 *Mr. William Wales.
 *The Rev. Francis Wollaston, LL.D.
 Those with * are the new members.

P O E T R Y.

On Miss SEWARD'S LOUISA.

IMPROMPTU.

By Mr. HAYLEY.

TWO names, the pride of English song,
 Divided sway possess;
 Two lovely rivals, they have long
 Rul'd every gentle breast.

Where is the heart that EMMA's pair
 Has not with pity fill'd?
 At ELOISA's fiery strain
 What bosom has not thrill'd?

To match these soul-subduing names,
 Behold a third appears!

With all their force LOUISA claims
 Our praise, our love, our tears.

O Sensibility! sweet power!
 To thee, thou friend of earth!
 And genius, thy bright paramour,
 These sisters owe their birth.

Immortal as their parents, those
 Shall foil base Envy's arms,
 And, like the Sister Graces, please
 By their congenial charms.

Like them, this triple group shall reign,
 As archetypes of art,
 And to the end of time maintain
 The homage of the heart.

Kirtbam, May 15.

The CONQUEST of the AIR; or, Mr. LUNARDI'S ASCENT from the ARTILLERY-GROUND, September 15, 1784.

WHEN, from the Grecian shore, the natives
 view'd
 The foaming billows first by man subdu'd;
 Around the shore astonish'd myriads wait,
 And anxious watch th' undaunted hero's fate:
 Thus, brave LUNARDI dar'd a space unknown;
 And fame bestows him an immortal crown;
 Applauding multitudes beheld him where
 He rode, triumphant, thro' the yielding air.

Genius of Æther, from thy crystal seat,
 With welcome smiles, the guest enchanted greet;
 Around him see the warmest sun beams play,
 And seras unseen protect his devious way:

No rising storm obtrud' his glorious flight,
 Nor clouds deceitful e'er delude his sight;
 And thus his name shall future ages bear,
 "The first bold trav'ller thro' the BA TISIA L"

Neglected science raises now her head,
 And arts successful in her footsteps tread:
 The mind, superior to these low abodes,
 Mounts with the flame, and seeks its kinder
 While Albion's isles shall ever sacred be,
 (Since air receives its laws as well as sea)
 Still shall his glory be unrivall'd here,
 The dauntless conqueror of the realms of air.

On the death of the Rev. David Williams, the worthy minister of a dissenting congregation in the parishes of Gantill and Eglwysilan, a county of Glamorgan.

VAIN are our tears, and fruitless all our
 Cold in his grave the rev'rend pastor
 Mute is that tongue, whence heav'n's truths
 In trine flow'd:
 Still is that heart, where goodness ever glows
 His hand no more the pious parent extends
 With ardent grasp to welcome his lov'd
 But, ah! forever from our sight convey'd
 With mould'ring dust his lifeless corpse lies
 Near fourscore years a godly race he ran,
 Just servant of his Lord, true friend to man
 With steady step through Virtue's paths he ran
 Nor e'er by secret thought offended God.
 His piety and faith thus fully prov'd
 His Saviour saw; and now from earth remov'd
 'Midst Saints he sits in happy realms above
 And chaunts his Maker's praise in songs of love.

ANACREONTIC.

WHAT care I for countless treasure!
 Avarice's sordid pleasure!
 Sire of rapine and of war;
 Parent of corroding care;
 Love and friendship's ceaseless foe;
 Source of every ill below!
 Let the miser count his golden
 Crown me, nymphs, with laughing
 And let the miser count his golden

or with you in yonder grove,
And the sportive God of love,
And the muse for ever gay,
'll enjoy the summer day.

JUVENIS.

THE MUSE RECALLED,

AN ODE,

Occasioned by the nuptials of Lord Viscount Althorp and Miss Lavinia Bingham, eldest daughter of Charles Lord Lucan, March 6th, 1781.

By Sir WILLIAM JONES.

RETURN, celestial Muse,
By whose bright fingers o'er my infant head,
All'd with immortal symphony, were spread
Fresh bays and flow'rets of a thousand hues;
Return! thy golden lyre,
Chorded with sunny rays of temper'd fire,
Which in *Attrea's* fane I fondly hung,
Bold I reclaim: but ah! sweet maid,
Bereft of thy propitious aid
My voice is tuneless, and my harp unstrung.
In vain I call—What charm, what potent spell
Shall kindle into life the long-unwaken'd shell?

Haste! the well-wrought basket* bring,
Which two sister Graces wove,
When the third, whose praise I sing,
Blushing fought the bridal grove,
Where the slow-descending sun
Gilt the bow'rs of *Wimbledon*.
In the vase mysterious fling
Pinks and roses gemm'd with dew,
Flow'rs of ev'ry varied hue,
Daughters fair of early spring,
Laughing sweet with sapphire eyes,
Or with Iris' mingled dyes:
Then around the basket go,
Gripping light with silent pace,
While, with solemn voice and slow
Thrice pronouncing, thrice I trace
On the silken texture bright,
Character'd in beamy light,
Names of more than mortal pow'r,
Sweetest influence to diffuse;
Names, that from her shadiest bow'r
Draw the soft reluctant muse.

First, I with living gems enchase
The name of her, whom, for this festive day,
With zone and mantle elegantly gay
The Graces have adorn'd, herself a Grace,
Molesworth—hark! a swelling note
Seems on *Zephyr's* wing to float,
Or has vain hope my flatter'd sense beguil'd?
Next her, who braided many a flow'r,
To deck her sister's nuptial bow'r,
Bingham, with gentle heart, and aspect mild:
LOND. MAG. Dec. 1784.

* Miss Louisa Bingham, and Miss Frances Molesworth, her cousin, decked a basket with ribbands and flowers, to hold the nuptial presents.

† Lady Henrietta Spencer, second daughter of John Earl Spencer, and wife of the Lord Viscount Duncannon, eldest son of the Earl of Beborough.

‡ Lady Georgiana, eldest daughter of Earl Spencer, and wife of William Cavendish, fifth Duke of Devonshire.

§ Lady Althorp has an extraordinary talent for drawing historic subjects, and expressing the actions in the most simple manner.

The charm prevails—I hear, I hear
Strains nearer yet, and yet more near.
Still, ye nymphs and youths, advance,
Sprinkle still the balmy show'r,
Mingle still the mazy dance.
Two names of unresisted pow'r,
Behold, in radiant characters I write:
O rise! O leave thy secret shrine,
For they, who all thy nymphal train outhine,
Duncannon† heav'nly Muse, and Devonshire‡
invite.

Saw ye not yon myrtle wave?
Heard ye not a warbled strain?
Yes! the harp which *Clio* gave,
Shall his ancient sound regain.
One dearer name remains. Prepare, prepare!
She comes—how swift th' impatient air
Drinks the rising accent sweet!
Soon the charm shall be complete.
Return, and wake the silent string;
Return, sweet Muse, for *Althorp* bids me sing.
'Tis she—and, as she smiles, the breathing lyre
Leaps from his silken bands, and darts ethereal fire,

“Bright son of ev'ning, lucid star,
Auspicious rise thy soften'd beam,
Admir'd ere *Cynthia's* pearly car
O'er heav'n's pure azure spreads her gleam:
Thou saw'st the blooming pair,
Like thee serenely fair,
By love united and the nuptial vow;
Thou fcest the mirthful train
Dance to th' unlabour'd strain,
Seest bound with myrtle ev'ry youthful brow.
Shine forth, ye silver eyes of night,
And gaze on virtues crown'd with treasures of
delight.

“And thou, the golden-tress'd child of morn,
Whene'er thy all-inspiring heat
Bids bursting rose-buds hill and mead adorn,
See them with ev'ry gift that Jove bestows,
With ev'ry joy replete,
Save, when they melt at sight of human woes.
Flow smoothly, circling hours,
And o'er their heads unbleaded pleasure pour;
Nor let your fleeting round
Their mortal transports bound,
But fill their cup of bliss, eternal pow'rs,
Till time himself shall cease, and suns shall blaze
no more.

“Each morn reclin'd on many a rose,
Lavinia's§ pencil shall disclose
New forms of dignity and grace,
Th' expressive air, th' impassion'd face,
The curl'd smile, the bubbling tear,
The bloom of hope, the snow of fear,
To some poetic tale fresh beauty give,
And bid the starting tablet rise and live;

3 O

Or

Or with swift fingers shall she touch the strings,
And in the magic boom of harmony
Notes of such wondrous texture weave.
As lifts the soul on seraph wings,
Which, as they soar above the Jasper sky,
Below themselves unknown and worlds unnumber'd
leave.

"While thou, by litt'ning crouds approv'd,
Lov'd by the Muse and by the poet lov'd,
Albion, should'st emulate the fame
Of Roman patriots and th' Athenian name;
Shouldst charm with full persuasive eloquence,
With all thy mother's grace, and all thy father's
sense,

Th' applauding senate; whilst, above thy head,
Exulting Liberty should smile,
Then bidding dragon-born Contention cease,
Should join the dance with meek-eyed Peace,
And, by thy voice impell'd, should spread
An universal joy around her cherish'd isle,

"But ah! thy public virtues, youth, are vain
In this voluptuous, this abandon'd age,

When Albion's sons with frantic rage,
In crimes alone and recreant baseness bold,
Freedom and Concord, with their weeping train,
Repudiate; slaves of vice! and slaves of gold!

They, on their stately pinions sailing
Through the crystal fields of air,
Mourn their efforts unavailing,
Lost persuasions, fruitless care.

Truth, Justice, Reason, Valour, with them fly
To seek a purer soil, a more congenial sky.

"Beyond the vast Atlantick deep
A dome by viewless genii shall be rais'd,
The walls of adamant compact and steep,
The portals with sky-tinctur'd gems emblaz'd:
There on a lofty throne shall Virtue stand;
To her the youth of Delaware shall kneel;
And, when her smiles rain plenty o'er the land,
Bow, tyrants, 'bow beneath th' avenging steel!
Commerce with fleets shall mock the waves,
And Arts, that flourish not with slaves,
Dancing with ev'ry Grace and ev'ry Muse,
Shall bid the vallies laugh and heav'nly beams
diffuse."

She ceases; and a strange delight

Still vibrates on my ravish'd ear:

What floods of glory drown my sight!

What scenes I view! What sounds I hear!

This for my friend—but, gentle nymphs, no more

Dare I with spells divine the Muse recall:

Thou, fatal harp, thy transient rapture o'er,

Calm, I replace thee on the sacred wall.

Ah! see how lifeless hangs the lyre,

Not lightning now, but glittering wire!

Me to the brawling bar and wrangles high

Bright-hair'd Sabrina calls and rosy-boop'd Wye.

ELEGY on a young woman who was found
murdered in St. George's Fields, and carried
to a neighbouring house to be owned.

(Supposed to be written by Miss Y——.)

UNHAPPY daughter of distress and woe,
Whate'er thy sorrows, and whate'er thou
art—

To thee the tear of charity shall flow,
Warm from the pure fountain of the heart.

Perhaps, though now neglected and alone,
A parent once forgot to thee would cling,
The idol of a father's heart alone,

Or the lov'd darling of a mother's eye.

For thee, perhaps, they watch'd, and toil'd, and
pray'd,

On thy sweet innocence with transport true,
And well they thought their tenderest care
To hear the artless music of thy tongue.

When dawning reason shed her rays;
And all thy excellence became reveal'd;
How did they see thy opening virtues shine!
How hear thy praise to transport all combine!

For who, alas! can tell thy secret worth?
What soft, angelic graces might appear!

The bosom, laid defenceless on the cure,
Might once be grateful, generous, and true.

The tongue, that knew no friend to bid thee
Might once the noblest sentiments express;
The wretched head, that unsupported fell,
Might once be turn'd to stories of distress.

Some base deceiver, practis'd to betray,
Might win thy easy faith, destroy thy life.

Then cast thee, like a loathsome weed,
The sport of fortune, and the child of sin.

Poor wanderer! perhaps thou couldst not see
One generous hand the slender gift to give.

Insatiate avarice the soul confin'd,
Or timid prudence disbeliev'd thy pain.

Whate'er thy lot has been, unhappy maid,
From sin, at least, and sorrow, thou art

Thy debt to virtue it has fully paid,
And wounded pity pays her debt to thee.

On the much lamented death of Dr. SAMUEL
JOHNSON.

AS the fond mother, o'er the fallow
Of her lov'd son lets fall a lucky seed,
So Learning sighs around her joyous seed,
And Genius mourns, attended by the Muse,
E'en great Apollo tunes his muffled lyre
To strains of woe, and joins the weeping choir.
Britons attend, and while each heavy sigh
Feels England's loss, and feeling heart
Be it his task to rear her drooping age,
To millions yet unborn transmit her fame
page!

Lincoln's Inn Fields.

PROLOGUE

To the new comedy called THE FORTUNE
A DAX.

Written by Mr. HOLCROFT.
Spoken by Mr. DAVIES.

TO-NIGHT, a child of chance is brought
Who could be neither barr'd, nor
Nay, so alert was said to be the drum.
'Twas well affirm'd he was not to be
But hence dispatch'd, back'd by Apollo
A messenger has kidnapp'd this poetic
Poetic fugitive, has hither dragg'd him
And safely here arriv'd, has

plead before this Court his whole amenance;
 here, should you sentence him to public penance,
 h, sad reverse! how would he sigh and fret,
 and sigh for Paris and his sweet *Soubrette*!
 There twice ten thousand tongues are proud to
 greet him, [him;
 and wing'd Applause on tip-toe stands to meet
 /here the grim guard, in nightly rapture, stands,
 and grounds his musquet to get at his hands;
 'here the retentive pit, all prone to adore him,
 repeat his *bon mots* half a bar before him;
 'hile every *Bel-Espoir*, at every hit;
 rouses fifty-fold more conscious of his wit.
 If *far fetch'd and dear bought* give trifles worth,
 are you'll applaud our *FIOREO*'s second birth.
 ought of his present merit must we say;
 ear but in mind our day's a *SPANISH* day.
 'toid, in warmer climes, urg'd by the grape,
 kills not each petty violence a rape!
But FIOREO himself is illegitimate *)
 Sanction'd by you, how'er, this little blot,
 once in fashion, will be soon forgot;
 hat signature which each kind hand bestows
 all make him well receiv'd where'er he goes!
 Here Mr. Halcroft, who spoke the Prologue
 the first three nights, introduced the following
 thus :—
 Fain would I speak a word of what I feel;
 ly bosom hopes and fears; but I appeal—
 of to your justice—that I dread to meet—
 ut to the clement heart! that gracious seat,
 /here melting mercy sits enthron'd, sedate,
 urning her eye from errors mild in state,
 idding this maxim in her mem'ry live,
 IS HUMAN TO OFFEND; 'tis GOD-LIKE TO
 FORGIVE!

PROLOGUE

To the Tragedy of the CARMELITE.

Written by the AUTHOR,
 And spoken by Mr. PALMER.

OLD Drury's dock prepar'd a launch this
 night,
 few from the keel—(fain speed The Carmelite!)
 'true British-built, and from the tragic slip;
 he mounts great guns—tho' not a first-rate ship;
 a gallant knight commands, of ancient fame
 and Norman blood, Saint Valori his name;
 to his main-top the Christian cross he bears,
 rom Holy-land he comes, and Pagan wars:
 wenty long years his lady mourns him dead,
 and bathes with faithful tears a widow'd bed;
 ur scene presents him shipwreck'd on her coast—
 to sign, we hope, our venture will be lost.
 Yet, bold the bard, to mount ambition's wave,
 and launch his wit upon a watery grave;
 harp critic rocks beneath him lie in wait,
 and envious quicksands bar the Muse's strait;
 /ild o'er his head Detraction's billows break,
 ouble chills his heart, and Terror pales his cheek:
 lungry and faint, what cordials can he bring
 rom the cold nymph of the Pierian spring?
 hat stores collect from bare Parnassus' head,
 /here blooms no vineyard, where no beebes are
 fed?
 and great Apollo's laurels, which impart
 ame to his head, are fatal to his heart.

Yet on he toils, and eager bends his eyes,
 Where Fame's bright temple glitters to the skies.
 Ah! Sirs, 'tis easy work to sit on shore
 And tutor him who tugs the labouring oar:
 Whilst he amidst the surging ocean steers,
 Now here, now there, as fashion's current veers
 Rouse, rouse for his protection, you, who sit
 Rang'd in deep phalanx, arbiters of wit!
 And you, aloft there, keep your beacon bright,
 Oh! make your Eddy-Rone shew forth its light:
 So shall our bark steer to its friendly blaze,
 And anchor in the haven of your praise.

EPILOGUE,

By the AUTHOR.

Spoken by Mrs. SIDONS.

LADIES; we now have shewn a faithful wife,
 And trust our scene prevails to real life:
 We hope that nuptial truth's your reigning passion,
 If not—why let the stage begin the fashion:
 'Tis our's to paint you innocent and true;
 To be what we describe depends on you.
 Two tragic masters grac'd th' Athenian stage,
 One sketch'd with candour, t'other dash'd w' rage:
 Old Sophocles' dames were heavenly creatures,
 His rival drew them all in fussy features,
 Both err'd, perhaps.—The milder urg'd this plea,
 "I paint my women as they ought to be."
 The angry bard, relentless to the fair,
 Sternly replied, "I paint mine as they are."
 Our author (pardon if he bring his name
 Too near to thesc of an immortal fame)
 At humble distance takes the milder plan;
 Let's proud to be a Poet than a Man:
 Scorns first to forge, and then enforce a crime,
 Or polish libels into truth by rhyme.
 If you have faults, alas! he bids me say,
 O, that his wish could charm them all away!
 For if no cure but caustics can be found,
 He will not make a sore to heal a wound;
 If you have faults, they're faults he won't discover,
 To your own sex he begs to bind you over.
 So many ladies now there are who write,
 You'll hear of all your zips some winter's night.
 Since Pegasus has learn'd the jadish trick
 To bear a side-saddle, you'll find him kick.
 But let no satyrist touch my lips with gall,
 Lips from no more but grateful words shall fall.
 Can I forget?—But I must here be dumb,
 So vast my debt, I cannot count the sum,
 Words would but fail me, and I claim no art,
 I boast no eloquence—but of the heart.

STANCES MORALES, PAR M. DE PITE,

LA grande route de la vie
 Se partage en quatre relais;
 Quoique plantee en noir cipres
 Nuit et jour elle est fort suivie.
 En vertu des arrêts du sort,
 C'est dans une ample diligence;
 Que le temps coche de la mort,
 Y voiture l'humaine engeance.
 Pour ce voyage vous jugez,
 Que l'homme part des qu'il est jeune;
 Et l'usage veut qu'il deçoigne,
 A l'hôtel des préjugés.

A midi Venus le supplie,
De diner chez elle en passant;
Bien que l'hôteſſe ſoit jolie,
Il la querelle en la quittant.
Pour diſſiper ſa reverie,
Quand la journée eſt aux trois quarts
Il fait hat a l'hôtellerie
De la ſcience, et des beaux arts.
Il y voit des jaloux ſans nombre,
Qui ſe mettant tous a crier;
Lui diſputent d'un regard ſombre,
Deux ou trois feuilles de haurier.

Contre une aſſi futile troupe,
Ema d'une juſte pitié;
Il remonte, et le ſoir il ſoupe
A l'auberge de l'amitié.
Mais a cette paſſible table,
Comme il alloit ſe divertir,
Le poſſillon impitoyable
Le force encore a repartir.
C'en eſt fait! ſon ame ſuccombe
Au ſouvenir de tant de maux;
Il arrive; et c'eſt une tombe
Qui lui ſert de lit de repos.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE XCV.

A View of the Britiſh Empire; more eſpecially Scotland: With ſome Propoſals for the Improvement of that Country, the Extension of its Fiſheries, and the Benefit of the People. 8vo. 3s. Walter and Sewell.

MR. KNOX, to whom the public is indebted for this work, has, from a very laudable principle of curioſity, travelled ſeveral times over great part of the Highlands of Scotland, ſeen the wretched ſituation of the inhabitants, heard their complaints, and, by comparing their various accounts with each other, and with his own obſervations, has been enabled to give the outlines of a plan whereby ſome inconveniencies might be removed, others mitigated, the country improved, the fiſheries and nurſery for ſeamen greatly extended. His work contains much uſeful information upon a great variety of ſubjects, and the legiſlature, we doubt not, will pay that attention to it which it ſo well deſerves.

"It is my wiſh (ſays he) to propoſe a plan, adapted in all its parts to the natural ſtate of the country, the genius, qualifications, and relative ſituation of the inhabitants; practicable, expedient, and within the abilities of government."

In his introduction, he gives a ſketch of Britiſh politics, from the Revolution to the year 1784, including the origin and progreſs of the national debt; diſmemberment and rapid fall of the empire; a review of the colonies and ſettlements which ſtill compoſe a part of the Britiſh empire, with an eſtimate of the exports and imports to and from England—the exports to and from the revolted colonies—the relative ſituation of Great-Britain and France, inclimate,

ſoil, extent of territory, commerce, revenue, &c. and concludes with recommending INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT in order to open new ſources of ſtrength and revenue, and enable the mother country to retain its ſettlements, and protect its commerce.

He concludes his introduction in the following manner:—"It is ever to be regretted that government did not regulate the loans, or the greateſt part of the on temporary annuities, which it might have done at a trifling difference in the expence. If, inſtead of 10,000,000l. the intereſt of the preſent debt, and of which eight parts are to be perpetual, government had funded a tenth part only in perpetuity, the expence would ſcarcely have been felt by the nation in general, while a million paid annually to the open creditors of the public would have fully answered all the purpoſes of individual conveniency. Such would have been the happy ſtate of our finances at the preſent time, and ſo the burthens tranſmitted to poſterity had miniſters been ſeriouſly inclined to keep the public debts within moderate bounds. Nor is it yet too late to ſhift theſe enormous burthens into a train of redemption, within a given time, providing that our preſent rulers ſhall be ſo diſpoſed. If they wiſh to gain the full confidence of the nation, to ſetter our commerce and manufactures to check emigration, and to ſupport

many-headed monster, war, at a distance, by being always prepared for it; if they are emulous of honest, well-earned fame, and desirous to transmit their names to posterity, as the saviours of their country, they will listen to the voice of reason, and the calls of common justice towards an injured community, who have been wantonly and grievously loaded, beyond any example in the annals of mankind.

"The further resources still in reserve for national purposes may be thus stated.

"Savings in the army and ordnance establishments, in consequence of the loss of America, and the very expensive, though useless island of Minorca.

"Ditto, in bounties on American produce, and other disbursements in those states, the whole supposed to be half a million annually.

"Ditto, in collecting the excise, customs, and duties, being at present from 6 to 15 per cent. on the gross amount, but which may be reduced to less than one half that expence, so soon as the complicated mass of revenue shall be simplified or consolidated, and smuggling suppressed.

"Ditto, by abolishing the bounty on the exportation of corn, supposed to cost the nation 140,000l. annually, upon an average of years, without answering any other purpose than the encouragement of frauds, it being alleged that many cargoes thus shipped upon a bounty are, soon after, brought

back, relanded, and shipped upon a second bounty.

"Sale of the royal forests, crown lands, and other unproductive claims, which would also open a new field to agriculture, population, and the consumption of home manufactures.

"Some of these savings are now in actual progression, and the accumulated amount of the whole will ultimately exceed 2,000,000l. annually.

"In the mean time, however, additional taxes must be levied, to raise the public revenue to a par, or level, with the unavoidable disbursements, as before stated; and, as persons of all denominations have something to say on these subjects, the following observations are submitted, among other schemes of the day, to the consideration of the reader.

"The objects of revenue may be classed under three general heads;

"1. *The lauded property*; on which, owing to late improvements, and the rapid growth of towns, the tax is levied at present very unequally.

"2. *Trade and commerce*; or duties and excises on exports and imports, manufactures, and the necessaries of life. Objects that ought to be the last in consideration, and always touched with the greatest delicacy; but which, on the contrary, have been taxed and re-taxed to an alarming degree; tending to sap the foundations of commerce, the great prop on which all other sources of revenue chiefly depend.

"3. *Luxuries*,

* A bounty upon the exportation of corn in a manufacturing country is so far impolitic, as it affords a pretence for raising the rents of lands at the expence of that class of people who are least able to bear it; and at the same time, it gives our rivals in trade a decided advantage at foreign markets. It hath been argued, in support of the bounty, that cheap provisions is the source of idleness, and disorderly habits, amongst persons who are restless through the impatience of money in their pockets. Admitting this to be the case with a portion of the mechanics, labourers, and other working people throughout the kingdom, shall the wives and children of these thoughtless men be rendered still more wretched, through the want of that necessary article, bread, thus artificially enhanced beyond its natural value, and beyond the abilities even of the most industrious mother to purchase a sufficient quantity for her unhappy offspring? Or, because the kingdom may contain 50 or 60,000 disorderly persons, shall the whole body of the sober, the domestic, and the industrious manufacturers, artists, and labourers, with their families, amounting to some millions, to be thus deprived of the gifts which Heaven hath so bountifully provided for them.

It hath been further argued, that, as wages are higher in England than in any other country, the working people can bear a proportionable rise in the price of provisions; but it should be considered, that human nature is subject to accidents, to lingering sickness, and to death; that even the most diligent are sometimes out of employ, from stagnation of business; and that when the work, from whatever cause, is at a stand, the supplies of a whole family are instantly cut off. Debts, or the precarious dependence upon friends or neighbours, look them in the face, and the loss of one week throws them back many weeks. It ought also to be considered, that as taxes, and all the necessaries of life, have risen, and are rising, far beyond any example in other countries, the article of bread should, in policy and humanity, be permitted to reach the cottage, and the garret, at such prices as a frugal nature alone, shall, from year to year, stamp upon it.

" 3. *Luxuries, superfluities, and amusements*, seem, therefore, the most eligible objects of taxation, and which will be more or less productive, in proportion as commerce shall be exempted. From these channels all the deficiencies of revenue may be amply supplied, and at an easy expence in collecting; without oppressing any class of people; without cramping the national exertions; or driving the industrious manufacturers and their families to the new world. The articles which seem to be the most productive, though the least burthensome, are,

| | Annually. |
|--|-----------|
| Gentlemen's carriages having | |
| 4 wheels and 2 horses | £. 10 0 0 |
| 4 ditto | 25 0 0 |
| 6 ditto | 50 0 0 |
| Chaises or whisks having | |
| 2 wheels | 5 0 0 |
| Saddle horses kept for pleasure | 1 0 0 |
| Qualifications for shooting | 5 0 0 |
| Every pack of hounds | 25 0 0 |
| Dogs, of a certain description | 1 0 0 |
| Every house-keeper or master of a family, for permission that hair powder may be used in such family, if tenting a house under 50l. and to be charged proportionably upon higher rents | 0 5 0 |
| A similar tax to be levied and proportioned upon house-keepers who permit cat- | |

playing within their respective houses

Every person who wears cambrics, lawns, or lace, of foreign manufacture

— ditto who wears muslins and cottons of whatever quality or denomination, being the manufacture of the East-Indies

" These taxes, if duly enforced, are calculated to raise near 2,000,000l.; a sum which, with savings, and the extinction of temporary annuities, would effect the following essential purposes, viz.

" Make good all the deficiencies of revenue, arising from whatever cause.

" Enable government to reduce the national debt, by means of an accumulating fund, upon compound interest, during a given number of years. And, thirdly, enable government to appropriate a specific sum annually to objects of national improvement; which, besides giving encouragement to industry, and employment to the industrious, would promote the circulation of specie throughout the kingdom, increase the demand for various articles of inland manufacture, keep the people at home; and, finally, produce, in their operation, an annual equivalent equal to the whole amount of the original expence, if not, in many instances, exceeding it.

" So

* Dr. Price, and other gentlemen conversant in numerical calculations, have given several striking examples of the progressive effects of accumulating interest, providing that both principal and interest shall be permitted to operate, without alienating any part thereof, as was originally proposed by the projectors of the sinking fund in 1716.

Money (says the Doctor) bearing compound interest increases at first slowly. But, the rate of interest being continually accelerated, it becomes in some time so rapid as to mock all the powers of the imagination. One penny, put out at our Saviour's birth to 5 per cent. compound interest, would, before this time, have increased to a greater sum than would be contained in a hundred and fifty millions of carubs, all solid gold. But if put out on simple interest, it would, in the same time, but amounted to no more than seven shillings and four-pence halfpenny.

Respecting the present national debt, the Doctor says, that " a million borrowed annually for twenty years will pay off, in this time, 55 millions 3 per cent. stock, if discharged at 60l. in three years for every 100l. stock; and in forty years more, without any further aid from loans, 333 millions (that is 338 millions in all) would be paid off. The addition of nineteen years to this period would pay off a thousand millions."

" One million yearly applied to discharge our debt would (says Baron Maseres) raise in fifty years, at 75 per cent. 317 millions."

Such is the hope yet remaining for this island, after the long train of political errors which characterize the age. It must, therefore, afford every friend of his country, and of posterity, very considerable satisfaction, when he contemplates, that by a slight requisition on a few articles of luxury only, our incumbrances may be discharged, and all taxes on manufactures, and the necessities of life, abolished. By this happy turn in our affairs, we shall, consequently, go to foreign markets with better goods, and at lower prices; nor will there be, under such circumstances, the smallest tendency to ransack the globe, in quest of remote settlements.

“ So soon as the great concerns of the nation shall be put into this happy train, Britannia may be considered as out of danger; and in a hopeful way; especially so, if we, instead of stimulating the jealousy, and irritating the passions of mankind, enjoy our superlative advantages in humble gratitude to the Author of those gifts, and with moderation and humanity towards mankind, of whatever country or complexion.

“ This rule of conduct will allay the jealousies, dissipate the resentments, and secure the friendship of an offended world. It will accelerate commercial intercourse, give permanency to old channels of trade, and open new ones, whereof there yet remains an unbounded field, especially with France, and the northern part of our island; countries, of which we have in many respects lost the benefit, by labouring to crush the one, and by cramping the exertions of the other.

“ Such is the arduous work allotted for those who are, or shall be, entrusted with the management of public affairs. They have to undo the mistakes of almost a century, and to lead the nation into that direction which nature, experience, and the circumstances of the times point out as the proper line of action.

“ The embarrassments to be encountered, and the difficulties to be surmounted, in restoring a fallen empire, present a noble field for the exercise of Roman patriotism; that species of virtue which elevates the mind, supercedes all selfish or frivolous considerations, and perseveres, with enthusiastic zeal, in whatever is great, useful, and benevolent. It is pleasing to observe, that as our former system was falla-

cious in its principles, and ruinous in its operation to ourselves, and to mankind, the measures reserved for the present day will produce the most salutary, healing, and beneficial effects, wherever our influence extends. That plan of action, which is calculated to bestow not imaginary, but real glory, to this exhausted country, will, at the same time, give peace, security, and comfort to a tenth part of the human race*.”

Mr. Knox now proceeds to give an account of the ancient and present state of Scotland, particularly the Lowlands, and makes some proposals for a more liberal system of politics relative to Scotland, with conjectural estimates of the beneficial consequences which might be derived from it to the whole island. He then gives a view of the Highlands of Scotland, the manners of the Highlanders in former times, their present character, their qualifications for the arts of civil life, as well as those of war, the produce of the Highlands by sea and land, &c. But for what he says on these subjects, on inland navigation, fisheries, &c. we must refer our readers to the work itself, which well deserves the serious attention of all those who have the good of their country at heart.

Mr. Knox has likewise published a commercial map of Scotland, on a sheet of large atlas paper (price 3s. coloured) wherein the numerous islands and lakes which compose the great theatre of the fisheries are distinctly represented, and their names annexed, also the proposed canals: the whole interspersed with remarks relative to the natural, political, and commercial state of that kingdom, and the three main divisions of its islands.

.ART. XCVI. *Memoirs of the Life of Voltaire; written by himself. Translated from the French.* 8vo. Robinson.

THESE memoirs have every appearance of being genuine. The style, the language, the thoughts, the descriptions, all seem to proclaim Voltaire

* The world is supposed to contain 953 millions of people; of which number, 25 millions are under the sovereignty of the King of Great-Britain; but, in estimating the whole collective body of mankind who are more or less under the influence of the British councils, or affected by them, we must include the greatest part of the Mogul empire. The trust which Heaven hath reposed in the members of the British senate is, therefore, a matter of the greatest importance, and most serious concern: they are the stewards of nations and people, in every quarter of the globe; bound, by every possible tie, to diffuse universal justice, and effectually to redress the grievances of those who cannot, or who dare not, lodge their complaints personally, where alone the supreme power is vested.

taire as their author. But while the world is amused with this posthumous life, what must be the feelings of the King of Prussia, if it has reached Berlin? and there will not long be wanting some *good-natured friend* or other to convey it thither: how must he excrete the man whom he pressed to his bosom as his friend, and cherished as his companion?

Our readers have already seen Voltaire's characters of the late and present Prussian monarchs, the latter of whom may be stiled the hero of this volume. After describing his negotiations with Louis XV. and his acquaintance with Stanislaus of Poland, he describes his situation and adventures in his last visit to the court of Frederic:

"It was my destiny to run from King to King, although I loved liberty even to idolatry. The King of Prussia, whom I had frequently given to understand I would never quit Madame du Chatelet for him, would absolutely entrap me, now he was rid of his rival. He enjoyed at that time a peace, which he had purchased with victory; and his leisure hours were always devoted to making verses, or writing the history of his country and campaigns. He was well convinced, that in reality his verse and prose too were superior to my verse and prose, as to their effence; though, as to the form, he thought there was a certain something, a turn, that I, in quality of academician, might give to his writings; and there was no kind of flattery, no seduction, he did not employ to engage me to come.

"Who might resist a monarch, a hero, a poet, a musician, a philosopher, who pretended too to love me, and whom I thought I also loved. I set out once more for Potsdam, in the month of June, 1750. Astolpus did not meet a kinder reception in the palace of Alcina. To be lodged in the same apartments that Marshal Saxe had occupied; to have the royal cooks at my command, when I chose to dine alone; and the royal coachmen, when I had an inclination to ride, were trifling favours.

"Our suppers were very agreeable. I know not if I am deceived, but I think we had a deal of wit. The King was witty, and gave occasion to wit in others; and what is still more extraordinary, I never found myself so much at my ease. I worked two hours a day with his Majesty, corrected his works, and never failed highly to praise whatever was worthy of praise, although I rejected the dross. I gave him details of all that was necessary in rhetoric and criticism, for his use; he profited by my advice, and his genius assisted him more effectually than my lessons.

"I had no court to make, no visits to pay, no duty to fulfil; I led the life of liberty, and

had no conception of any thing more than my then situation. My Frederic, who saw my brain was already a little disordered, redoubled the potions, that I might be more inebriated. The last seduction was a letter writ, and sent from his apartments to mine. A mistress could not have written more tenderly, he laboured in his epistle to dissipate the ice which his rank and character had infused; it contained these remarkable words:

"How is it possible I should bring uneasiness on the man I esteem, who has saved his country, and all that humanity holds dear to me. I respect you as my master, and as you as my friend. What slavery, what misfortune, what change can be feared, in a place where you are esteemed as much as in your country, and with a friend who has a good heart. I respected the friendship that caused you to Madame du Chatelet, but after this I am one of your oldest friends. I give you promise you shall be happy here as long as I live."

"Here is a letter, such as few of the jesters write: it was the finishing glass to complete my drunkenness." His worthy pretences were still stronger than his written ones. I was accustomed to very singular demonstrations of tenderness to younger favourites than I; forgetting for a moment I was not of this age, and had not a fine hand, he seized it, and printed a kiss; I took him, returned him, and signed myself his slave.

"It was necessary I should get out from the King of France to belong to another: the King of Prussia took charge of me, and writ to ask me of Louis. I imagined they were shocked at Versailles, a gentleman in ordinary of the chamber, the most useless beings of a court, should be a useless chamberlain at Berlin. They granted me full permission, but were highly surprised I did not pardon me. I greatly displeased the King of France without pleasing the King of Prussia, who laughed at me in the bottom of his heart.

"Behold me then with a silver key at my gold hanging at my button-hole, a cross round my neck, and twenty thousand livres, or hundred guineas a-year. Maupertuis followed me, and yet I did not perceive the occasion.

"At that time there was a physician at Berlin, one La Mettrie, who was the most irreligious declared Atheist of all the physical part of Europe. He was a gay, pleasant, thoughtless fellow, who knew the theory of physics as well as the best of his brethren, but without tradition the worst practitioner upon earth, which reason he had left the professors ridiculed the whole faculty of Paris, and even written many personalities against individuals, which they could not pardon; and he obtained a decree against him, by which a ward was offered for his apprehension.

"La Mettrie had, in consequence, fled to Berlin, where he amused himself with his gaiety, and likewise by writing and printing all that can be imagined most impudent manners; his books pleased the King, and made him not his physician, but his friend."

"One day, after the lecture, La Mettrie, who spoke whatever came uppermost, told his Majesty there were persons exceedingly jealous of my favour and fortune.—'Be quiet awhile (said Frederic) we squeeze the orange, and throw it away when we have swallowed the juice.'—La Mettrie did not forget to repeat to me this fine apophthegm, worthy Dionysius of Syracuse. From that time I determined to take all possible care of the orange-peel. I had about twelve thousand guineas to place out at interest; but was determined it should not be in the territories of my Alcina. I found an advantageous opportunity of lending them upon the estates which the Duke of Wurtemberg possessed in France.

"The King, who opened all my letters, did not doubt of my intention to quit his court. The furor of rhyming, however, still possessing him, as it did Dionysius, I was obliged continually to port, and again revise his History of Brandenburg, and all the rest of his works.

"La Mettrie died, from having eaten a pastry stuffed with truffes, after a very hearty dinner, at the table of Lord Tyrconnel, envoy from France. It was pretended he had been confessed before his death. The King was exceedingly vexed at this, and took care to be exactly informed concerning the truth of the assertion; they assured him it was an atrocious calumny, for La Mettrie had died as he lived, abjuring God and physicians. His Majesty was convinced, and immediately composed his funeral oration, which was read, in his name, at a public sitting of the Academy, by Darget, his Secretary. He settled five-and-twenty pounds a-year likewise upon a girl of the town, whom La Mettrie had brought from Paris, where he had left his wife and children.

"Maupertuis, who knew the anecdote of the orange-peel, took an opportunity to spread a report, that I had said the place of King's Atheist was vacant. This calumny did not succeed; but he afterwards added, I had also said the King's poetry was bad; and this answered his purpose.

"From this time forward I found the King's suppers were no longer so merry; I had fewer verses to correct, and my disgrace was complete.

"Algarotti, Darget, and a Frenchman, whose name was Chafol, one of the King's best officers, left him all at once. I was preparing to do the same, but I wished, before I went, to enjoy the pleasure of laughing at a book Maupertuis had just printed. It was the best of opportunities, for never had any thing appeared so ridiculous or absurd. The good man seriously proposed to travel directly to the two Poles; to dissect the heads of giants, and discover the nature of the soul by the texture of the brain; to build a city, and make the inhabitants all speak Latin; to sink a pit to the center of the earth; to cure the tick, by plastering them over with gum-resin; and, finally, to prophesy, by enthusiastically inflating the fancy.

"The King laughed, I laughed, every body laughed at his book; but there was a scene acting at that time of a far more serious nature, concerning I know not what mathematical nonsense that Maupertuis wanted to establish as di-

coveries. A more learned mathematician, Koenig, librarian to the Princess of Orange at the Hague, showed him his mistake, and that Leibnitz, who had before-time examined that old idea, had demonstrated its falsity in several of his letters, copies of which he sent Maupertuis.

"Maupertuis, president of the Academy at Berlin, enraged that an associate and a stranger should prove his blunders, took care, first to persuade the King, that Koenig, being settled in Holland, was of course his enemy; and next, that he had said many disrespectful things of his Majesty's verbe and prose to the Princess of Orange.

"This precaution taken, he suborned some few poor pensioners of the Academy, his dependents, had Koenig condemned as a forger, and his name erased from the number of academicians. Here, however, he was anticipated; for Koenig sent back his patent-academician's dignity to Berlin.

"All the men of letters in Europe were as full of indignation at the manoeuvres of Maupertuis as they were weary of his book, and he obtained the contempt and hatred even of those who did not understand the dispute. They were obliged to content themselves at Berlin with a mere shrug of the shoulders; for the King having taken a part in this unfortunate affair, no person durst speak. I was the only one who spoke out. Koenig was my friend, and I had at once the satisfaction to defend the liberty of the learned, the cause of a friend, and of mortifying an enemy, who was as much the enemy of modesty as of me.

"I had no intention to stay at Berlin; I had always preferred liberty to every thing; few men of letters have a proper sense of it; most of them are poor; poverty enervates, and even philosophers, at court, become as truly slaves as the first officer of the crown. I felt how displeasing my free spirit must be to a King more absolute than the Grand Turk. It was a pleasant monarch, in the recesses of his palace, we must confess: he protected Maupertuis, and laughed at him more than any one. He writ against him, and sent his manuscript to my chamber by one Marvitz, a minister of his secret pleasures; he turned to ridicule the pit to the center of the earth, the method of cure with plaster of gum-resin; the voyage to the South-Pole, the Latin city, and the cowardice of the Academy, in having suffered the tyranny exercised upon poor Koenig. But his motto was, *No clamour when I don't cry*; and he had every thing burned that had been written upon the controversy, except his own work.

"I sent him back his order, his chamberlain's key, and his pension; he then did every thing in his power to make me stay, and I every thing in my power to depart. He again gave me his cross and his key, and would have me to sup with him; I, therefore, once more supped like Democles, after which I parted, with a promise to return, but with a firm design never to see him more.

"Thus there were four of us who had escaped in a short time, Chafol, Darget, Algarotti, and I; in fact, there was no such thing as staying.

It is well known how much must be borne from kings, but Frederic was too free in the abuse of his prerogative. All society has its laws, except the society of the lion and the lamb. Frederic continually failed in the first of these laws; which is, to say nothing disobliging of any of the company. He often used to ask his chamberlain Polnitz, if he would not willingly change his religion a fifth time, and offer to pay a hundred crowns down for his conversion. 'Good God, my dear Polnitz (he would say) I have forgot the name of that person at the Hague, whom you cheated by selling him base for pure silver; let me beg of you to assist my memory a little.' He treated poor d'Argens in much the same way; and yet these two victims remained. Polnitz, having wasted his fortune, was obliged to swallow serpents for bread, and had no other food; and d'Argens had no property in the world, but his Jewish Letters, and his wife, called Cochois, a bad provincial actress, and so ugly, she could get no employment at any trade, though she practised several. As for Maupertuis, who had been silly enough to pluck out his money at Berlin, and not thinking a hundred pistoles better in a free country than

a thousand in a despotic one, he had no choice but to wear the fetters which himself had forged."

By some passages in these memoirs, it appears that they were addressed by Voltaire to a lady. They are divided into four parts; but do not contain any account of his earlier life. They begin with the year 1733, when his acquaintance with the Marchioness de Châtelet commenced, and conclude on the 1st of January, 1760. They consist of detached accounts of several interesting situations, in which Voltaire was placed, during this period, and will be read with pleasure by those who admire Voltaire's style, or are desirous of becoming acquainted with the characters of the late and present King of Prussia.

ART. XCVII. *The Diary of the late George Bubb Dodington, Baron of Melcombe Regis: From March 8, 1748-9, to February 6, 1761. With an Appendix, containing some curious and interesting Papers, which are either referred to, or alluded to, in the Diary. Now first published from his Lordship's original Manuscripts. By Henry Penruddocke Wyndham. 8vo. 6s. Boards. Wilkie. 1784.*

THE editor's account of the manner in which these curious memoirs came into his hands is as follows:

"Mr. Thomas Wyndham, who died in the year 1777, left, among many other kind remembrances, a clause in his will, in the following words:—"I give to Henry Penruddocke Wyndham all my books, and all the late Lord Melcombe's political papers, letters, and poems, requesting of him not to print or publish any of them, but those that are proper to be made public, and such only as may, in some degree, do honour to his memory."

The Diary begins in this manner:

"In the beginning of this year [1749] I was grievously afflicted with the first fit of the gout, which, with a fall that strained one leg and wounded the other, confined me to my chamber near three months.

"During my illness, several kind expressions from the Prince towards me were reported to me; and on the 8th of March, his Royal Highness ordered the Earl of Middlesex, his master of the horse, to send Mr. Ralph (whom

he had often talked to about me) with a message from his Royal Highness, to offer me the full return of his favour, and to put the principal direction of his affairs into my hands.

"I told Mr. Ralph that I desired the two following days to consider of it; and that he should have my answer at twelve o'clock, on Saturday the 11th instant."

"March 11. This day, in the morning, I wrote to Mr. Pelham, desiring him, as I was not able to go out, to wait upon the King, and in my name humbly to resign into his Majesty's hands my office of treasurer of the navy."

"The same day I gave Mr. Ralph my answer in writing to the Prince's gracious message, to be delivered to the Earl of Middlesex, taking his honour that he would lay it before his Royal Highness, which Mr. Ralph performed, as did also his lordship."

"The same morning, I received a very civil letter from Mr. Pelham, testifying his concern and surprise at my resolution, and desiring that he might see me, before he delivered my message."

message to the King, and acquainting me, that he would come to me on Monday the 13th in the morning, before he went to court, being then just going into the country.

" March 13th. This day, early in the morning, Mr. Pelham made me a long visit with much civility: he seemed to wish much that this affair might go no farther. I told him, that I saw the country in so dangerous a condition, and found myself so incapable to contribute to its relief, and so unwelcome to attempt it, that I thought it became me any longer to receive great emoluments from a country, whose service I could not; and, if I could, I should not be suffered to promote: so I begged him to execute my commission to the King, and then we parted.

" He came to me again, about eleven o'clock, to let me know that the King accepted my resignation very graciously, but expected that I would continue to act till he could fix upon a proper successor. I did so, and was continued in the office till the 3d of May.

" The Prince was extremely kind to me; and often admitted me to the honour of supping with him and the princess. But on Saturday the 16th of July, going to Carlton-house, to make my compliments before I went to Eastbury, he ordered me to sup with him, and invited me to spend the day with him at Kew, on the following Tuesday, being the 18th, wanting, he was pleased to say, to talk to me about business.

" July 18. This day I arrived at Kew about eleven o'clock. The prince received me most kindly, and told me he desired me to come into his service upon any terms, and by any title I pleased: that he meant to put the principal direction of his affairs into my hands; and what he could not do for me in his present situation must be made up to me in futurity. All this in a manner so noble and frank, and with expressions so full of affection and regard, that I ought not to remember them but as a debt, and to perpetuate my gratitude. This passed before me."

" After dinner, he took me into a private room, and of himself began to say, that he thought I might as well be called treasurer of the chambers as any other name: that the Earl of Scarborough, his treasurer, might take it ill, if I stood upon the establishment with higher appointments than he did: that his Royal Highness's destination was, that I should have 2000l. per annum. That he thought it best to put me upon the establishment at the highest salary only, and that he would pay me the rest himself. I humbly desired that I might stand upon the establishment without any salary, and that I would take what he now designed for me when he should be king, but nothing before. He said, that it became me to make him that offer, but it did not become him to accept it consistent with his reputation; and therefore it must be in present. He then immediately added, that we must settle what was to happen in reversion, and said, that he thought a peerage, with the management of the House of Lords, and the seals of secretary of state for the southern province; would be a proper station for me, if I approved of it. Perceiving me to be under much confusion at this unexpected offer, and at a loss how to express myself, he stopped me, and then said, I now promise you, on the word and honour of a prince, that, as soon as I come to the crown, I will give you a peerage, and the seals of the southern province. Upon my endeavouring to thank him, he repeated the same words, and added (putting back his chair) and I give you leave to kiss my hand upon it now, by way of acceptance."

This extract from Lord Melcombe's Diary shews the manner in which it is written, and it is also curious for the matter. It shews how easily the noble personage could break his engagements with one party, and enter into new ones with another; it shews the heir-apparent to the crown prostituting his dignity, by promising the reversion of the secretaryship of state after his father's death to a person who had once deserted him. The account of the

the Prince of Wales's funeral, described by those whom his bounty fed, conveys no very high notions of the gratitude and affection of courtiers and politicians. After the Prince's death, Lord M. attaches himself to the royal widow; whose character, as may be collected from these anecdotes, is that of a woman of good sense and just observation. She remarked to him, that the young people of quality, in her time, were so ill educated, and so vicious, that she was afraid to have them near her children; and that she should be even more in fear for her daughters than for her sons, if they were private persons; for the behaviour of the women was indecent, low, and much *against their own interest*, by making themselves so very cheap!

Lord M. seems to have possessed much of the confidence of the Princess, after the death of her husband, and she often talked with him, as well about her own affairs as about those of the public. He soon, however, courted Mr. Pelham, in opposition to his royal mistress; and after the death of that statesman he turned himself over to the Duke of Newcastle; between whom and Lord M. a very curious conversation passes, which is told at large, in an Appendix to the Diary; and which we suppose is a good specimen of many that have since taken place between the minister and his opponents.

While his lordship is playing this very honourable part, his spleen breaks out against his poor electors of Bridgewater in the following terms:

"1754, April 14th, 15th, 16th. Spent in the infamous and disagreeable compliance with the low habits of *venal wretches*."

Yet, at the commencement of the present reign, his lordship quits his friend the Duke of Newcastle, and goes over to Lord Bute. The following passage is a very extraordinary one:

"Sept. 2. Mr. Pitt called on me, and acquainted me that he had seen the ministers, and that he was to see the Duke of Newcastle at his own desire, at seven this evening. He began

upon the subsidies: that the King he knew of for 8000 men, as a warrant for the levee money was come to his office: that he would support a naval war to the utmost, but, by means, a continental one: the King could not support both: it was to carry us up to seven millions the next year, and would go on increasing—'twas bankruptcy. Regard should be had to Hanover, no doubt, but conditionally: we should never lay down our arms without procuring satisfaction for any damage they should receive on our account; but we could not find money to defend it by subsidies, and, if we could, that was not the way to defend it. An open country was not to be defended against a neighbour who had 150,000 men, and an enemy that had 150,000 more to beat them. In short, he urged many strong ingenious, and solid reasons for making a stand against them, and giving no subsidies at all: that the King's honour would be pressed, &c. and therefore, if the Duke of Newcastle would be contented with this Hanover subsidy for this once only, and engaged *with proper security*, never to offer it during the whole course of the war, and receive it as a compensation to the King for this once, never to be renewed or attempted again, but to be looked upon as putting a final stop to continental subsidies; then—then it would not be right, yet he might not absolutely reject it, but might take other gentlemen's opinion about it. But for the Russian subsidy of 120,000 per annum, and 500,000 per annum when he took the number of men to pay, which treaty he heard was signed, if not ratified, he could never come into it upon any account—'twas better to speak plain; there was no end of these things; it was deceiving and ruining ourselves, and leading Hanover into a snare; for if 70,000 men would not be sufficient, we must take more, till they were sufficient, &c. would ruin us, or we must give them up at last, when we had drawn a sword upon them: that the Duke of Newcastle had made a person write to him (Pitt) to say, that the Duke was for

that he was obliged to go into Sussex the next day; but that the chancellor did not go to Wimple till Wednesday, and he should be obliged to Mr. Pitt, if he would call upon the chancellor, which he did. The chancellor told him, that he hoped he would assist them cordially in their business; that the King had, indeed, taken prejudices which were disagreeable, and that steps had been taken to remove them, before he went to Hanover: that they had been the subject of correspondence since: that they had not all the success they could wish, *as yet*, but they hoped they would: that the King was very fond of Lord Holdernesse and Sir Thomas Robinson; but if any accident should happen, it might probably be brought about, in case he would assist them cordially, that they might procure the seals for him, which he so much desired. When the chancellor had finished, Mr. Pitt replied, that he must begin with his last words—the seals, which he so much desired—of whom?—He did not remember that he had ever applied to his lordship for them: he was sure, he never had to the Duke of Newcastle; and did assure the chancellor, that if they could prevail upon his Majesty to give them to him, under his present dislike, all the use he would make of them would be, to lay them at his Majesty's feet: that, if the King liked it, and thought it necessary to his service, and till his ministers desired it, he never would accept the seals: that he knew the king had lately said, that he had introduced himself into office: that the chancellor knew how much he was misinformed, and if he should ask for any favour, it would be, that they could inform his Majesty better: the chancellor had said a great deal, but he desired his lordship to let him know, what he was expected to assist in, and what was the work? Why, replied the chancellor, to carry on the war, as no doubt of his concurrence in carrying on the war, as it was a national war; and he thought that red ought to be had to Hanover, if it could be attacked upon our account—

The chancellor stopped him short, and said, he was extremely pleased that they agreed in their principles, and that both thought Hanover *should be defended*. Mr. Pitt desired his lordship to observe the words he had used, “that regard was to be had to Hanover,” and then said all he had said to me before, as to our inability to defend it, and the impropriety of the defence by subsidy. The chancellor said, that he understood that the Commons, the last session, had tacitly allowed that Hanover must be defended: that, in consequence of that acquiescence, there was a subsidiary treaty for 8000 Hessians in the usual form, and also a treaty for a body of Russians.

“But where Mr. Pitt laid the greatest stress was on what the chancellor in reasoning had said; to be sure *those things* (meaning subsidies) *should have their bounds; and that he was afraid they would not be very popular; and* when he was enforcing the necessity of putting a total stop to them, and leaving Hanover to the system and constitution of the empire, the chancellor seemed to acquiesce in the reason, but told him, he must be sensible that talking in that manner would not make way with the King. Mr. Pitt still persisted in not giving into the subsidy, and the chancellor desired him to see the Duke of Newcastle, and to talk it over with him. Mr. Pitt said, that if the duke sent to desire to speak with him he would wait on his grace, and not otherwise.”

Of court artifices, this section gives no bad account:

“1760, Nov. 29. Lord Bute came to me by appointment, and stayed a great while. I pressed him much to take the secretary's office, and provide otherwise for Lord Holdernesse—he hesitated for some time, and then said, if that was the only difficulty, it could be easily removed, for Lord Holdernesse was ready, at his desire, to quarrel with his fellow-ministers (on account of the slights and ill usage which he daily experienced) and go to the King, and throw up in seeming anger, and then he (Bute) might come in, without

without seeming to displace any body. —I own the expedient did not please me."

The public are much obliged to the editor of these memoirs, who, by his observations, appears to be a man of virtue and good sense, for publishing this Diary of a political man (as he is called); that is, of a man who acts *with* or *against* government, as may best suit his purpose; a man (according to the excellent motto to the book) who does *tout pour la trippe*, and

pays no attention to the welfare of his country.

The memoirs are very *canon* themselves, as they contain many particulars* that could only be known by persons in the situation of the man who wrote them; they are written in a clear, easy style, without ornament, and must prove highly interesting to those who are desirous of knowing something of the intrigues of the period they describe.

ART. XCVIII. *Peru, a Poem. In Six Cantos. By Helen Maria Williams.* 4to. 4s. fowled. Cadell. 1784.

REVIEWERS may be considered as a kind of circumnavigators on the ocean of letters. The perils they undergo, and the difficulties they must contend with, are many and perplexing. Frequently are they driven upon inhospitable shores, where the natives are as malignant as the soil is barren. But as in most pursuits of life a diversity of fortune prevails, so it is in theirs. Among the various regions to which their voyage of discovery conducts them, though these are some doomed to perpetual sterility, or involved in impenetrable fogs, others are clothed in unfading beauty and inexhaustible fertility. It is not to be wondered at, if, when arriving at regions like these, they are sometimes willing to stay longer than the nature of their engagements may admit. Their conduct, however, is not without an excuse: the rest and refreshment they thus occasionally meet with enables them to bear up against the mortifications they must encounter in less favourable climes, and to continue the remainder of their voyage with spirit and alacrity. This consideration must be their apology for the stay they intend making where they now are. Indeed, the richness and beauty of the scenery before them are too captivating to be passed by inattentively even by the most careless observer. They are, in short, just going to land in "*Peru*," a newly discovered country in the poetical he-

misphere; a country which, from glimpse they have had of it, promises them every gratification. Their progress will, no doubt, confirm the ideas with which a first view impressed them. But enough of this; let us now enter on the business of this article.—The present poem is a production of the same department to which the public is indebted for the legendary tale; entitled *Es and Eltruda*. The author, judiciously confining herself to the leading most pathetic incidents in the history of the fall of the Peruvian empire, has not attempted to give a full narrative of all the interesting circumstances which lead to that memorable event.

The poem commences with a general description of the country, and character of its inhabitants. After painting the external beauties of the favoured region, which, perhaps, boasts the prodigality of nature in preference to any other portion of the globe, the ingenious author exhibits its moral portrait, previous to its invasion by the Spaniards, in colours once glowing and just. The following intellectual groups will convey an idea of the spirit and delicacy of the pencil:

"Nor less for thee, blest region, favour'd soil
The virtues rose, unsullied, and sublime.
There, tender Charity, with ardent warmth
Spread her wide mantle o'er the shivering wretch
Chear'd with the festal song her lib'ral table
While in the lap of Age the poor'd the poor
Slept

* Among other topics, we here meet with some very curious anecdotes relative to the important question, then much agitated, concerning the education of his present Majesty.

implicitly in each low vale was found,
 'he meek nymph smil'd, with reeds and rushes
 crown'd:

and Innocence, in light, transparent vest,
 mild radiant! the gentle region blest;
 a her soft smile beam'd love, and artless grace,
 and glow'd celestial beauty in her face:
 bright as her snowy vesture sweeps the ground
 fresh flow'rets spring, and shed their odours
 round:

as from her lip enchanting accents part,
 'he sweet tones thrill thro' each responsive heart,
 and o'er the verdant lawns that bloom around
 soft echoes waft each undulating sound;
 'hile Poesy's bright sun diffus'd its ray
 'er the young empire's mild, unfolding day;
 'de the warm virtues grace her pictur'd scene,
 and quest in Love's gay robe, their charms serene,
 'he Seraph forms inspir'd Affection's flame,
 'hile Admiration pour'd his loud acclaim."

In the same expressive style has she
 etched out the consequences that
 owed from the plunder of Peru:

When borne from lost Peruvia's weeping land
 'e guilty treasures beam'd on Europe's strand,
 'press'd her burden'd plains the sordid ore,
 'ch gentle virtue fled the tainted shore;
 'ghing, each mental charm forsook the place,
 'ch sweet affection, and each moral grace;
 'highted Love foresaw the deep'ning gloom,
 'id wa'nd in liquid air his downy plume;
 'ill'd by the sullen scene, he wings his flight,
 'hile heaps of treasur'd ore entomb delight."

The first appearance of Pizarro is in
 e second canto, which concludes
 ith the murder of Ataliba, and AL-
 'a's consequent madness. In the
 xt, the savage fanaticism of Valverde,
 Spanish priest, and the benevolence of
 e amiable Las Casas, are admirably
 scribed. The fourth canto is oc-
 pied by Almagro's expedition to
 illi, and the events that took place
 Cuzco during his absence, in con-
 sequence of which he was compelled to
 urn.

The fifth canto is in a great measure
 sodical, though not, indeed, uncon-
 cted with the principal story. It
 rains the loves of Zamor and Aciloe.

in this sweet scene, where Virtue's radiance
 shin'd,
 d Zamor own'd the richest gifts of mind;
 'o'er his tuneful breast the heav'nly muse
 d, from her sacred springs, their richest dews:
 loves to breathe her hallow'd flame where art
 never veil'd the soul, or warp'd the heart;
 ere Fancy glows with all her native fire,
 ' Passion lives on the exulting lyre!
 ure, in terror rob'd, or beauty dress'd,
 id thrill'd dearenchantment Zamor's breast:
 low'd the languid sigh the zephyr pours,
 low'd the weeping rill that fed the flow'rs;

But more the hollow sound the wild winds form,
 When black upon the billow hangs the storm!
 The rolling torrent dashing down the steep,
 Its white foam trembling on the darken'd deep—
 And oft' on Andes' height, with eager gaze,
 He view'd the sinking sun's reflected rays
 Glow like unnumber'd stars, that seem to rest
 Sublimed, upon his ice-encircled breast.—
 Oft his wild warblings charm'd the festal hour,
 Rose in the vale, and languish'd in the bower;
 The heart's responsive tones he well could move,
 Whose song was nature, and whose theme was love.

"For now, with passion warm, his feeling breast
 The fair Aciloe's tender charms confess:
 Yet lovelier still her soul's soft graces shine,
 And round his heart their mild endearments twine,
 Ah! stay, ye roseate hours of young delight!—
 Linger, ye moments, in your rapid flight—
 For sure, if aught on earth can bliss impart,
 Can shed the genuine joy that soothes the heart,
 'Tis felt when early Passion's pure controul
 Unfolds the first affections of the soul,
 Bids her soft sympathies the bosom move,
 And wakes the mild emotions dear to love.

"The gentle tribe Aciloe's fire obey'd,
 Who still in wisdom, and in mercy sway'd.
 Far from his breast the radiant dreams were fled,
 That o'er the morn of life enchantment shed:
 Yet oft as Mem'ry's faithful touch renews
 Its varied scene, in all her vivid hues,
 As rose the pictur'd landscape on his sight,
 'Twas gild'd o'er by Virtue's vestal light:
 On Passion's rose, that sweeter fragrance shed,
 Mild Innocence reclin'd her lily head;
 Clear shone th' unruffled mirror in his breast,
 And Life was joy serene, and Death was rest!
 Tho' bright the early Spring's enchanting dawn,
 When first her soft hues tinge th' empurpled lawn;
 When sweet as rosy grace, and fair as light,
 She swells the panting heart with dear delight;
 Yet not unlovely is the milder ray
 That meekly beams o'er Autumn's temper'd day,
 Dear to the pensive soul the moaning breeze
 That wanders mid the grove, and bares the trees,
 While soft the deepening shadows roll, till light
 Sinks in the veil of Winter's closing night.

"Now the charm'd lovers deck their future years
 In forms of joy, then weep delicious tears—
 Expressive on the glowing cheek they hung,
 And spoke the fine emotions whence they sprung—
 'Twas Truth's warm energy, Love's sweet controul,
 'Twas all that Virtue whispers to the soul—
 When, lo! Iberia's ruthless sons advance,
 Roll the stern eye, and shake the beamy lance."

In the conflict which immediately
 succeeds, Alphonso, who has the com-
 mand of the Spanish troops, is victo-
 rious. Aciloe hears that Zamor is
 slain, and her father, the cacique, taken
 prisoner. Going to supplicate his
 release, Alphonso, smitten with her
 beauty, conceives a violent passion for
 her.

"In vain th' enamour'd youth essay'd each art
 To calm her sorrows, and to soothe her heart;
 While, in the range of thought, her tender breast
 Could find no hope on which its griefs might rest.

While

While her soft soul, whom Zamor's image fills,
Shrinks from the author of its pressing ills.
At length, to madness itung by fix'd disdain,
The victor gives to rage the hery reins;
And bids her sorrows flow from that fond source
Where strong affection feels their keenest force;
Whose breast, when most it suffers, only heeds
The sharper pang by which another bleeds:
For now his cruel mandate doom'd her fire,
Stretch'd on the bed of torture, to expire—
Bound on the rack, unmov'd the victim lies
Stifling in agony weak Nature's sighs—
But, ah! what form of language can impart
The frantic grief that wrung Aciloe's heart,
When to the height of hopeless sorrow wrought,
The faltering spirit feels a pang of thought
Which, never painted in the hues of speech,
Lives at the soul, and mocks expression's reach!
At length the trembling cry'd, 'The conflict's
o'er—

My heart—my breaking heart! can bear no more—
Yet spare that hoary form—my vows receive,
And, oh! in mercy, bid my father live—
"Wilt thou be mine?" th' enamour'd chief re-
plies.

• Yes, cruel! see—*i.e.* dies, my father dies!
Save—save my father!—'Dear, angelic maid
(The charm'd Alphonso cry'd) be swift obey'd:
Unbind his chains—Ah! calm each anxious pain,
Aciloe's voice no more shall plead in vain;
Plac'd near his child, the aged sire shall share
Our joys, still cherish'd by thy tender care!—
• No more (the cry'd) will Fate that bliss allow;
Before my lips shall breathe the nuptial vow
Some faithful guide shall lead his aged feet
To distant scenes, that yield a safe retreat,
Where some soft heart, some gentle hand will shed
The drops of comfort on his hoary head:
My Zamor! if thy spirit trembles near,
Pardon!—the ceas'd—Earth drank her silent tear.

"Now night descends, and steeps each weary
breast,

Save sad Aciloe's, in the balms of rest.
Her aged father's beauteous dwelling stood
Near the cool shelter of a waving wood;
But now the gales that bend its foliage die,
Soft on the silver'd turf its shadows lie,
While, slowly wand'ring o'er the scene below,
The gazing moon look'd pale as silent woe;
The sacred shade, amid whose fragrant bowers
Zamor oft sooth'd with song the evening hours,
Pour'd to the lunar orb his magic lay,
More mild, more pensive than her quiv'ring ray:
That shade with trembling step y mourner sought;
And thus she breath'd her tender, plaintive thought,
"Ah! where, dear object of these piercing pains,
Where rests thy murder'd form, thy lov'd remains?
On what sad spot, my Zamor, flow'd the wound
That purpled with thy streaming blood y ground?—
Oh! had Aciloe in that hour been nigh!
Hadst thou but fix'd on me thy closing eye,
Told, with faint voice, 'twas Death's worst pang
to part,

And dropp'd thy last, cold tear upon my heart;
A milder pang would wait this shiv'ring breath,
That in the grave alone shall seek its rest—
Soon as some friendly hand in mercy leads
My aged sire to Chili's blooming meads,

Horror, and death, shall seal the nuptial;
The heart you lov'd, that heart, is br'd no more—
She ceas'd, when dimly thro' a flood of tears
She sees, her Zamor's form, his voice she hears—
"Tis he! (she cried) he moves upon the pale—
His trembling sigh is sad, his look is pale—
I faint!—his arms receive her sinking frame—
He calls his love by every tender name; /
He stays her fleeting spirit: *his arms*
Warms her cold cheek—his tears her cheeks
dew—

"Thy Zamor lives! (he cried) as on the ground
I senseless lay, some child of pity bound
My bleeding wounds, and bore me from y place—
But thou art lost, and I have liv'd in vain—
"Forgive (she cried, in accents of despair)
Zamor, forgive thy wrongs; and, oh! tell me
The look of mild reproach that fills thy eyes,
The tear that wets thy cheek—I mean to die
To pour the ling'ring drops, that, chill'd by
Scarcely warm my shiv'ring heart, and tame
Could I behold my aged sire endure
The pains his wretched child had power to see
Still stretch'd in death that hoary form lie
His grey locks trembling, as he gaz'd on me—
My Zamor, soft!—breathe not so loud a sigh—
Some lightning foe may pityless deny
This parting hour—hark! sure some step lies
Zamor again is lost—for now 'tis near—
She paus'd, when sudden from y sheltering
A venerable form before them stood."

This form proves to be Las Casa, accompanied Almagro for the benevolent purpose of tempering his fever. His having fallen sick, and been behind, accounts for his accidental appearance here. He then undertakes their cause with Alphonso.

To add any commendations of this masterly poem, after the liberal extracts that have been given of it, would be unnecessary. If there be any thing to which we would object (and what is there that has nothing to be objected to?) it is the soliloquy of Alphonso, who is driven to distraction by the murder of her husband Antonio. The poetess has, we think, extended it to too great a length; had it been more compressed, its effect might possibly have been more forcible. In the structure of her verse we observe she frequently introduces the Trochee:

But more the hollow sound the wild *whisper*
Is white foam trembling on the darken'd sea

Occasionally introduced, it is without its beauty: a too liberality of it is all we would have guard against.

A E R O S T A T I C S.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BRENTFORD, NOV. 22, 1784.

ON Saturday last was launched from the church-yard in this place a balloon of great magnitude, filled with inflammable air, under the direction of Mons. Raphine, an ingenious foreigner, and Mr. Cousins, an English gentleman of great scientific knowledge. The gas was not produced, as usual, from *vitriolic acid*, *sink*, &c. but from less expensive materials substituted in their stead, which promises to be an important discovery in the history of Air-Balloons.

"This *aerostatic globe* was launched at twenty-seven minutes past twelve o'clock; suspended from it with cords was a small gallery, in which was Mons. Raphine, with a few mathematical in-

struments, sand bags, &c. It rose slowly to the height of about 200 feet, and then descended; but, on throwing out a few sand bags, it again ascended majestically into the atmosphere, in an oblique direction, to the height of three quarters of a mile, when it proceeded with great velocity over Twickenham, Kingston, &c. At half past one, the gas being much expended, Mons. Raphine descended near Dorking, Surrey (about twenty-one miles from hence) where, being somewhat fatigued and sick with his aerial voyage, he slept that night, and returned to Brentford the next morning."

Nov. 30. ON this day Mr. Blanchard made his second experiment in England. This voyage is the fifth which has been undertaken by this spirited adventurer. At half past two, he ascended from the Rhedarium, in Park-lane, amidst the acclamations of a numerous assembly, whom the firing of guns had collected. He was attended by an American gentleman, whose name was Jefferies, who displayed an ensign, called in the naval world a *Jack*, in one of the quarters of which *thirteen stars*, the symbol of America, appeared. Mr. Blanchard carried an English ensign; and with these appendages himself and companion saluted the spectators, on the first ascent of the *aërial vessel*. Their course was uncommonly rapid, nearly in the direction of the wind, which blew nearly W. N. W. and their object was to proceed to Dover. Mr. Blanchard discovered such command over the machine, that, though he miscarried in his project, the lateness of the hour at which he arose, and the little period of

day-light which remained, were alone to be considered as the obstacles of his success.

Some little time before the vessel was at its intended elevation, two sand bags were thrown out, by which means it was evidently lightened; as it instantly towered, and also appeared quickened in its horizontal progress. At periods the vessel was so regulated, as to appear stationary; this we conceive Mr. Blanchard effected, to give a proof of his skill. The direction he took further demonstrated his ability; as he held a course over Westminster, crossed the Thames near Whitehall, passed over the Borough, and was at the same time seen from every part of the city. The day was somewhat hazy; but, as the atmosphere was serene at the height at which the vessel steered, the motion of the sails and oars were distinctly to be observed. This voyage was not a very distant one, for he alighted about three miles from Dartford.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE.

DRURY-LANE, Dec. 2.

THE new tragedy of the CARMELITE, written by Mr. Cumberland, was brought forward at this theatre. LOND. MAG. Dec. 1784.

The characters are as follow:

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| The Carmelite | Mr. Smith. |
| Montgomery | Mr. Kemble. |
| Hildebrand | Mr. Palmer. |

3 Q

Digitized by G De Courcy

De Courcy

Giffard

Lady St. Valerie

Mr. Aickin.

Mr. Packer.

Mrs. Siddons.

Lady St. Valerie, in the belief that she has lost her husband by the hand of Hildebrand, who murdered him in the Holy Land, retires to a castle on the sea coast of the Isle of Wight, where she passes her days in solitude. The scene with which the play opens relates to an event which happens twenty years after her husband's supposed death, when Hildebrand, and the Carmelite, who proves to be the Lord St. Valerie in disguise, are cast away near her residence. Her doors are open to them, on account of their calamity; but else, we are told, no strangers are ever permitted to pass her gates.—This succour is procured them through the interposition of Montgomery. Hildebrand is struck with horror, on being told the roof which receives him is that of Lady St. Valerie; this discovery, together with the wounds occasioned by his being dashed on the rocks, tend to exhaust the remaining sources of life, and he appears unable to support himself:—The Carmelite soothes him, and tells him long repentance and absolution have expiated the crime. Lady St. Valerie comes forward in a mourning habit to receive the Carmelite and Hildebrand. The Carmelite tells her he knew her lord well; that he was his dearest friend. During this interview, he observes that Montgomery appears in her confidence; and, on her retiring, questions Giffard, one of her servants, concerning him. He is answered, that Montgomery was originally her page; but that he is aspiring, and too much a favourite. The Carmelite, from this, conceives a distrust of her constancy.

In the succeeding scene, Lady St. Valerie informs Montgomery that he is her son; that she protracted the discovery to a time when she might be sensible of his many virtues, and when he might be of years to step forward as the avenger of his father's death; in her maternal fondness, she calls him, among other appellations, *husband*; which being observed by Giffard, he makes report of it to the Carmelite.

At this period *De Courcy*, a knight in King Henry's train, arrives at Lady St. Valerie's castle, to inform her that the King is ready to summon Hildebrand (who is supposed to be there in Normandy) to give combat to any knight as may be ready to enter the lists in revenge of her deceased husband. He meets the Carmelite, who disposes himself to be the Lord St. Valerie's friend. He tells him, that the wounds he had received from Hildebrand did not prove fatal; that he was covered, but being afterwards taken up by a pirate, he remained in captivity to that period: he tells him also of his apprehensions of his lady's fate. On this ground, De Courcy endeavours to dissuade Lady St. Valerie from suffering Montgomery to enter the lists, when his birth and condition by means entitle him to that honour. Lady St. Valerie becomes indignant at his scruples, but declines satisfaction in respect to Montgomery. Soon after this interview Hildebrand throws himself at the feet of Lady St. Valerie, and tells her that he, whom she has rescued from death, is the murderer of her husband. Montgomery at this time enters; Lady St. Valerie points to Hildebrand, as the ruffian who slew her father; Montgomery draws his sword but is stopped by Lady St. Valerie on account of his adversary being unarmed. Hildebrand addresses them, says he has but little time to live, and requests that they may have Christian ceremonies. At this time the Carmelite appears, and makes his death easy, discovers himself to be the Lord St. Valerie. Hildebrand looks up, begs forgiveness for the crime he had intended, and dies. At this crisis Montgomery enters, and, in speaking of Hildebrand's guilt, is answered by the Carmelite, that he is innocent of Lord St. Valerie's death. De Courcy addressing himself freely to Montgomery, he replies in spirit; whereupon De Courcy throws down his gauntlet; but the Carmelite seizing it, prevents consequences. At the same time, taking his departure, leaves a bracelet of pearls with Montgomery, to be delivered to Lady St. Valerie. Here the fourth act ends.

d the beginning of the fifth discovers Lady St. Valerie at devotion in her chapel: Montgomery addresses her, delivers the bracelet; learning it was her gift to his father, is anxious to find the Carmelite, that he may trace out how it came by it. In this situation, the Carmelite, De Courcy, and Giffard appear; Lady St. Valerie soon after comes forward, and the *denouement* is soon effected, to the general tranquillity of the parties.

Such is the outline of the fable; the situations are productive of the highest dramatic effect, and are beautiful throughout. Under this description may be considered the Carmelite's first interview with his lady; the revealing of Montgomery's birth; the discovery Hildebrand makes of his being the murderer of Lord St. Valerie; the comfort Hildebrand receives, in finding St. Valerie still lives; and many others, equally productive of effect.

The language is elegant; and many images, strongly poetical and just, are diffused through the piece; but we must censure the author for several commonplace phrases, which may be called *cue plagiarisms*!

The performance of Mrs. Siddons was above panegyric; the tears which fell at her call are the noblest tributes of praise! Mr. Smith, in the Carmelite, shined in an excellent file. Why will Mr. Kemble restrain himself by critical refinements? Why does he not give the passions fuller scope? He is beyond compare the most graceful actor upon the stage; but he must get rid of his reserve, and assume greater animation, before he can be the best. We must, however, acknowledge that he comes forth with new advantages whenever he appears.

The dress of Mrs. Siddons was raven grey silk, trimmed with black crape, and appeared well calculated to express dignity and sorrow. The other characters were habited with propriety.

The scenes consisted of a view of the

sea in a storm; a Gothic hall in Lady St. Valerie's castle; and her chapel, with painted windows; each of which has great merit.

The prologue was spoken by Mr. Palmer, and was preparatory to the subject of the tragedy. The epilogue was spoken most forcibly by Mrs. Siddons, and contained many sprightly points. The whole performance was received with uncommon applause.

Dec. 23. Last night, a new comedy, called *THE NATURAL SON*, was performed for the first time at this theatre.

The fable and incidents of this comedy are so like those of Fielding's celebrated *Tom Jones*, that our readers will have a better idea of it by that intimation than by any account we can give them.

The characters are not so well drawn, arranged, and grouped, as in the novel. The principal personage does not occasion sufficient anxiety and interest; and his character is not so finely and naturally blended as that of Fielding's wonderful Foundling.

The sentiments and dialogue have considerable merit; and they have also considerable defects. Uncommon expressions; artful flashes of wit; pointed similes forcibly introduced, and an evident anxiety to produce epigrammatic turns, disfigure, instead of embellishing, a comedy. It has been often and justly observed, that it is with literary compositions as it is with women, where a certain simplicity, and even plainness, of manner and of dress, is more captivating than the glare of paint, and the studied ornaments of dress; which may dazzle the eye, but never reach the affections.

The play is the production of Mr. Cumberland; to whom the theatre is certainly much indebted; and whose efforts we have been ever inclined to commend.

It was performed in the best manner by the comic strength of the theatre; but it was not well received.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Dec. 14. *THE FOLLIES OF A DAY*, a comedy, from Beaumarchais' famous

piece, by Mr. Holcroft, was represented at this theatre. The original

has kept all Paris in a state of perpetual hilarity ever since its first appearance, and has been performed near fourscore nights.—The characters and fable are as follow:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Count Almaviva | <i>Mr. Lewis.</i> |
| Don Guzman | <i>Mr. Quick.</i> |
| Doctor Bartholo | <i>Mr. Wilson.</i> |
| Antonio | <i>Mr. Edwin.</i> |
| Basil | <i>Mr. Wenitzer.</i> |
| Figero | <i>Mr. Holcroft.</i> |
| Hannibal (the page) | <i>Mrs. Martyr.</i> |
| Doublefee | <i>Mr. Thompson.</i> |
| Bounce | <i>Mr. Stevens.</i> |
| Cryer | <i>Mr. Bates.</i> |
| Courier | <i>Mr. Jones.</i> |
| Countess | <i>Mrs. Bates.</i> |
| Agnes | <i>Miss Wenitzer.</i> |
| Marcelina | <i>Mrs. Webb.</i> |
| And Susan | <i>Miss Younge.</i> |

F A B L E.

Figero, who had been Count Almaviva's chief instrument in stealing the Countess from her guardian, Doctor Bartholo, is appointed one of the Count's principal domestics; in this service he becomes enamoured of Susan, the Countess's maid, a woman of principle at bottom, but with a strong tincture of the coquet in her disposition: she favours his addresses; the day is fixed, and the business of the piece commences with preparations for their nuptials. The violence of the Count's passion for his lady being much abated by three years possession, he gives a loose to his natural turn for gallantry, and ranges after the females of every description. In these pursuits, Basil, the music-master, is his prime agent, though entertained in the castle under colour of instructing the family to play. Susan seems to be the Count's favourite object, and to obtain her consent to gratify his desires the endeavours of Basil are chiefly directed. The youth and person of Hannibal recommending him to the favour of all the women servants, the Count, in his amorous pursuits, finds himself circumvented in almost every instance, and resolves to get rid of him, by giving him a commission in his regiment. Hannibal, deep in grief for leaving a situation in which he found himself so happy, makes a confession to Susan of

a passion he has conceived for the Countess; this Susan reports to her lady, and she, half inclined to be frail, principally through resentment for the Count's neglect of her, desires to see the page, under pretence of reproving him for his libertine conduct, and presumptuous love, but with a secret wish to encourage him in it. Their interview, the only *tête-à-tête* she ever had with him, is interrupted by the unexpected coming of the Count; the page is concealed, and the Count, alarmed at some suspicious circumstances, which confirm a jealousy he had for some time felt, from an anonymous letter he had received, resolves to satisfy his doubts, by searching all the most secret apartments, and goes off for instruments to force the doors, which the Countess refused to open, taking her with him. During their absence, Susan effects the page's escape through a window into the garden, and secretes herself in his hiding-place. The Count, on his return, finding nobody but Susan (who contrives to acquaint the Countess of her dexterity) full of contrition for his supposed misconception, is imploring pardon, when all his suspicions are revived by the entrance of Antonio, his drunken gardener, who had seen Hannibal jump from the window, and comes to complain of the injury done to his flowers—from this embarrassment they are relieved by Figero, who declares that it was he Antonio had seen; and assigns for a reason, his perfect knowledge of the Count's impetuosity of temper, and fear of his rage, in case he had found any man in his lady's apartment after the anonymous billet he had received, and which Figero now avows himself the author of.

Marcelina, who had formerly lived servant to Doctor Bartholo, being removed to the Count's family, had, in the course of time, lent Figero several large sums of money, for which she, still having a colt's tooth, obliged him to give her a conditional acknowledgement to repay her upon a certain day, or to marry her; he, finding himself unable to perform the former, and unwilling to perform the latter, the mat-

er is brought on to be heard in a court, which the Count, as lord paramount in his district, appoints to be held in his great hall, before Don Guzman, a mere cypher in office, labouring under the infirmity of stammering so continually as to render almost every thing he says unintelligible. The Count suspecting that Figero and Susan play into each other's hands, and are really practising upon him, resolves to stretch his influence to the uttermost, and prevent their union, by deciding in favour of Marcelina's claim upon Figero; with this decision Guzman, who is too stupid to have a will of his own, accords, and judgement is accordingly pronounced. To this decision Figero peremptorily refuses to submit, and Susan, enabled by the bounty of the Countess, offers to discharge the pecuniary obligation; this brings on an explanation, which proves Figero the natural son of Doctor Bartholo, by Marcelina. Marcelina of course relinquishes her claim; Bartholo is prevailed upon to acknowledge his son, agrees to marry Marcelina, and all the contending parties are reconciled.

The way to matrimony seeming now perfectly smooth, Figero and Susan plot to lead the amorous Count into a fool's paradise, by a pretended assignation, which is never intended to be kept; but the Countess coming to knowledge of this plot, determines to personate Susan, and by that means get incontrovertible proofs of the Count's infidelity, keeping the whole of this new scheme from Figero, lest his intriguing spirit should suggest some further plan, which might interfere with her's. He, getting a very imperfect information of this intention, fancying his credulity is wrought upon, and that his bride elect means to play him false, therefore resolves to watch them close.

Agnes, enamoured of the page, the page of her; the Countess to expose the Count, he to his supposed assign-

nation with Susan; Susan and Marcelina to assist their lady, and Figero to watch his wife that is to be, accompanied by Bartholo, Basil, &c. all come into the garden, where a variety of perplexing incidents take place. Figero is at length convinced of the purity of his wife's intentions; the Countess is gratified in the humility of the Count; he is reconciled to the seeming improprieties of her conduct; Bartholo and Marcelina are united; the page is confirmed in his appointment; Susan is rewarded by a present the Countess, as her representative, had received from the Count, and the piece concludes with a resolution to proceed to celebrate the happy marriage of Figero and Susan, and some pointed reflections upon the Follies of the Day.

Such is the fable of the *Follies of a Day*, which was in the hands of the translator ~~three weeks~~ only, before he presented it to the manager, and, in the words of Mr. Lewis, who gave it out for the succeeding evening, "was read, studied, and performed, in the course of a fortnight," which circumstance he urged "in apology for the want of an epilogue, and in excuse for such defects as might be observed in the course of the performance." The dispatch with which the comedy has been brought forward may account for its not appearing in so perfect a state as a future performance may render it.

This composition is light; the incidents are numerous, and well contrived; but those situations on which the *denouement* principally depends exceed the verge of probability too much for English *comedy*, but which the licence of the French theatre may warrant. The dialogue is neat, and the spirit of the original well preserved. If the effect of some of the points is diminished, it is in a trifling degree; and such a failure as is a certain attendant on *translation*. The piece was throughout well received, and was given out with general applause.

REFLECTION.

AMBITIOUS men who meet with quite desperate, or sink into a state of disappointments either become indolence and insensibility.

Extract from Mr. Erskine's Speech in Defence of the Rev. William Davies Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, who was tried for a Libel, August 6th, at Shrewsbury, before Judge Buller and a Special Jury.

(Continued from page 318.)

GENTLEMEN, I come now to a point very material for your consideration; namely, that even if this innocent paper were admitted to be a libel, the publication would not be criminal, if you, the jury, saw reason to believe that it was not published by the Dean with a criminal intention. It is true, that if a paper containing seditious and libellous matter be published, the publisher is *prima facie* guilty of sedition, the bad intention being a legal inference from the act of publishing: but it is equally true, that he may rebut that inference, by shewing that he published it innocently. This was declared by Lord Mansfield, in the case of the King and Woodfall; where his lordship said, that the fact of publication would in that instance have constituted guilt, if the paper was a libel; because the defendant had given no evidence to the jury to repel the legal inference of guilt, as arising from the publication; but he said, at the same time, that such legal inference was to be repelled by proof, in the following words:—"There may be cases, where the fact of the publication even of a libel may be justified or excused as lawful or innocent; for no fact which is not criminal, even though the paper be a libel, can amount to a publication of which a defendant ought to be found guilty."

Here, Mr. Erskine entered into a detail of the Dean's conduct with regard to the pamphlet, to shew that his motives in publishing it were innocent. He stated to the jury, that the pamphlet was written by Sir William Jones, that it was delivered by the Dean, at the desire of the Flintshire committee, of which he was a member, to a Mr. Jones, to be translated into Welsh, that on its being represented by certain persons as likely to do mischief if circulated among the ignorant multitude, the Dean put a stop to the intended publication in the Welsh tongue, on his own authority; but that, on finding himself accused by Mr. Fitzmaurice at the public meetings of the county of having had a design to publish a pamphlet containing treasonable and seditious doctrines, he directed a few English copies to be published, as the best vindication of the groundless calumny that had been cast upon him. Mr. Erskine having explained this, and the points to which he meant to call evidence, came next to touch on the particular province of the jury on this occasion. Here, he said, he found himself under the necessity of dissenting from the opinion of Lord Mansfield, and proceeded as follows:

Gentlemen, the opinion I allude to is, that *libel or no libel* is a question of law for the judge, your jurisdiction being confined to the fact of publication. And if this was all that was meant by the position, though I could never admit it to be consonant with reason or law, it would not affect me in the present instance, since ad that

it would amount to would be, that my lord, and not you, would deliver that opinion which would guide the present verdict. But what I am afraid of upon this occasion is, that neither of you are to give it; for so my friend has expressly put it. "My lord (says he) will probably not give you his opinion whether it be a libel or not, because, as he will tell you, it is a question open upon the record; and that if Mr. Erskine thinks the publication innocent, he may move to arrest the judgement." Now, this is just the most artful and the most mortal snare that can be given to justice, and to my innocent client. All I wish is his lordship's judgement, to guide your's in determining whether the pamphlet be or be not a libel; because, knowing the scope of his understanding and professional ability, I have a moral certainty that his opinion would be favourable. If, therefore, libel or no libel be a question of law, as is asserted by Mr. Bearcroft, I call for his lordship's judgement upon that question, according to the regular course of all trials where the law and the fact are blended; in all which cases the notorious office of the judge is to instruct the consciences of the jury to draw a correct legal conclusion from the facts in evidence before them. A jury are no more bound to return a special verdict in cases of libel, than upon other trials criminal and civil where law is mixed with fact; but are to find generally upon both, receiving, as they constantly do receive in every court at Westminster, the opinion of the judge both on the evidence and the law.

Say the contrary who will, I assert this to be the genuine, unreppealed constitution of England; and, therefore, if the learned judge shall tell you that this pamphlet is in the abstract a libel; though I shall not agree that you are therefore bound to find the defendant guilty unless you think so likewise, yet I shall certainly think that it ought to have very great weight with you, and that you should not rashly, and without great consideration, go against it. But if you are only to find the fact of publishing, which is not even disputed; and the judge is to tell you that the matter being on the record, he shall shut himself up in silence, and give no opinion at all as to the libellous and seditious tendency of the paper, and yet shall nevertheless expect you to affix the epithet of guilty to the publication of a thing, the guilt of which you are forced and he refuses, to examine; miserable indeed is the condition into which we are fallen! For if you, following such directions, bring in a verdict of guilty, without finding the publication a libel, or the publisher seditious; and I afterwards, in mitigation of punishment, apply to that humanity and mercy which is never deaf when it can be addressed consistently with the law; I shall be told by the judges, "You are charged."

jur, by the verdict: we cannot hear you say your client was mistaken, but not guilty; for had that been the opinion of the jury, they had a jurisdiction to acquit him.

Such is the way in which the liberties of Englishmen are, by this new doctrine, to be shuffed about from jury to court, without having any solid foundation to rest on. I call this the effect of new doctrines, because I do not find them supported by that current of ancient precedents which constitutes English law.

We all know, that by the immemorial usage of this country, no man in a criminal case could ever be compelled to plead a special plea; for although our ancestors settled an accurate boundary between law and fact, obliging the party defendant who could not deny the latter to shew his justification to the court; yet a man accused of a crime had always a right to throw himself by a general plea upon the justice of his peers; and on such general issue, his evidence to the jury might be ever as broad and general as if he had pleaded a special justification. The reason of this distinction is obvious.

The rights of property depend upon various intricate rules, which require much learning to adjust, and much precision to give them stability; but crimes consist wholly in intention; and of that which passes in the breast of an Englishman as the motives of his actions none but an English jury shall judge. It is therefore impossible, in most criminal cases, to separate law from fact; and consequently, whether a writing be or be not a libel never can be an abstract legal question for judges. And this position is proved by the immemorial practice of courts, the forms of which are founded in legal reason: for that very libel over which it seems you are not to entertain any jurisdiction is always read, and often delivered to you out of court for your consideration.

The administration of criminal justice in the hands of the people is the basis of all freedom. While that remains there can be no tyranny, because the people will not execute tyrannical laws on themselves. Whenever it is lost, liberty must fall along with it, because the sword of justice falls into the hands of men, who, however independent, have no common interest with the mass of the people. Our whole history is therefore chequered with the struggle of our ancestors to maintain this important privilege, which in cases of libel has been too often a shameful and disgraceful subject of controversy. For the ancient government of this country not being founded, like the modern, upon that knowledge which the people have of its excellence; but supported by ancient superstitions, and the loss of power, it is no wonder that it saw the seeds of its destruction in a free press. Printing, therefore, upon the revival of letters, when the lights of philosophy led to the detection of these prescriptive usurpations, was considered as a matter of state, and subjected to the control of licencers appointed by the crown: and although our ancestors had stipulated by Magna Charta that no freeman should be judged but by his peers, the courts of Star Chamber and High Commission, consisting of privy counsellors, erected during pleasure, opposed themselves to

that freedom of conscience and civil opinion, which even then were laying the foundations of the Revolution. Whoever wrote on the principles of government was pilloried in the Star Chamber, and whoever exposed the errors of a false religion was prosecuted by the Commission Court.

But no power can supersede the privileges of men in society, when once the lights of science have arisen amongst them. The prerogatives which former princes exercised with safety, and even with popularity, were not to be tolerated in the days of the first Charles, and our ancestors insisted that these arbitrary tribunals should be abolished. Why did they insist upon that abolition? Was it that the question of libel, which was their principal jurisdiction, should be determined only by the judges at Westminster?—In the present times, even such a reform, though very defective, might be consistent with reason, because the judges are now free, honourable, independent, and sagacious men; but in those days they were wretches; libels upon all judicature; and instead of admiring the wisdom of our ancestors, if that had been their policy, I should have held them up to the scoff of posterity; since, in the times when these unconstitutional tribunals were supplanted, the courts of Westminster-Hall were filled with judges equally the tools of power as those in the Star Chamber; and the whole policy of the change consisted in that principle, which was then never disputed, viz. That the judges at Westminster in criminal cases were but a part of the court, and could only administer justice through the medium of a jury.

When the people, by the aid of an upright parliament, had thus succeeded in reviving the constitutional trial by the country, the next course taken by the ministers of the crown was to pollute what they could not destroy: sheriffs devoted to power were appointed, and corrupt juries packed, to sacrifice the rights of the fellow-citizens, under the mask of a popular trial. This was practised by Charles the Second; and was made one of the charges against King James, for which he was expelled the kingdom. When juries could not be found to their minds, judges were daring enough to brow-beat juries, and to dictate to them what they called the law; and in Charles the Second's time an attempt was made, which, if it had proved successful, would have been decisive.

In the year 1670, Penn and Mead, two Quakers, being indicted for *sedition* preaching to a multitude *unlawfully* assembled in Gracechurch-street, were tried before the recorder of London, who told the jury that they had nothing to do but to find whether the defendants had preached or not; for that, as to whether the matter or the intention of their preaching were seditious, these were questions of law, and not of fact, which they were to keep to at their peril. The jury, after some debate, found Penn guilty of speaking to people in Gracechurch-street; and on the recorder's telling them that they meant, no doubt, that he was speaking to a *tumult* of people there, he was informed by the foreman, that they allowed of no such words in their finding, but adhered to their former ver-

dict. The recorder refused to receive it, and desired them to withdraw, on which they again retired, and brought in a general verdict of acquittal; which the court considering as a contempt, set a fine of forty marks upon each of them, and to lie in prison till paid. Edward Bushel, one of the jurors (to whom we are almost as much indebted as to Mr. Hampden, who brought the case of ship-money before the court of Exchequer) refused to pay his fine, and, being imprisoned in consequence of the refusal, sued out his writ of Habeas Corpus, which, with the cause of his commitment (*viz. his refusing to find according to the direction of the court in matter of law*) was returned by the sheriffs of London to the court of Common Pleas; when Lord Chief Justice Vaughan, to his immortal honour, addressed himself thus:—"We must take off this veil and colour of words, which make a shew of being something, but are in fact nothing. If the meaning of these words, *Finding against the direction of the court in matter of law*, be, that if the judge, having heard the evidence given in court (for he knows no other) shall tell the jury upon this evidence, that the law is for the crown, and they, under the pain of fine and imprisonment, are to find accordingly, every man sees that the jury is but a troublesome delay, great charge, and of no use in determining right and wrong; and therefore the trials by them may be better abolished than continued; which were a strange and new-founded conclusion, after a trial so celebrated for many hundreds of years in this kingdom." He then applied this sound doctrine with double force to criminal cases, and discharged the upright juror from his illegal commitment.

This determination of the right of jurors to find a general verdict was never afterwards questioned by succeeding judges; not even in the great case of the seven bishops, on which the dispensing power and the personal fate of King James himself in a great measure depended. These conscientious prelates were imprisoned in the Tower, and prosecuted by information for having petitioned King James the Second to be excused from reading in their churches the declaration of indulgence which he had published contrary to law. The trial was had at the bar of the court of King's-Bench, when the Attorney-General of that day told the jury, that they had nothing to do but with the bare fact of publication, and said he should therefore make no answer to the arguments of the bishop's counsel, as to whether the petition was or was not a libel. But Chief Justice Wright interrupted him, and said, "Yes, Mr. Attorney, I will tell you what they offer, which it will lie upon you to answer: they would have you shew the jury how this petition has disturbed the government, or diminished the King's authority." So say I. I would have Mr. Bearcroft shew you, gentlemen, how this dialogue has disturbed the King's government, excited disloyalty and disaffection to his person, and stirred up disorders within these kingdoms.

In the case of the bishops, Mr. Justice Powell followed the Chief Justice, saying to the jury, "I have given my opinion, *but the whole matter is before you, gentlemen, and you will judge*

of it." Nor was it withdrawn from their judgment; for although the majority of the court were of opinion that it was a libel, and had it publicly declared themselves from the bench, yet, by the unanimous judgement of all the judges, after the court's own opinion had been pronounced by way of charge to the jury, the petition itself, which contained no innuendoes, be filled up as facts, was delivered into their hands, to be carried out of court, for their deliberation. The jury accordingly withdrew from the bar, carrying the libel with them. The decision was in favour of freedom, the three reverend fathers were acquitted; and they acquitted in direct opposition to the judgement of the court, yet it never occurred, even to these arbitrary men who presided in it, to cast on them a censure or a frown.

I ought not to leave the subject of these principles, which in the libels of a few years were imputed to the noble earl of whom I formerly spoke, without acknowledging that Lord Mansfield was neither the original author of them, nor the copier of them from these sources: it is my duty to say, that Lord Chief Justice Lee, in the case of the King and Owen, had recently laid down the same principle before him. But then both of these judges always conducted themselves on trials of fact as the learned judge conducts himself on trials of law, considering the jury as open to all the suggestions of the defendant's council. The practice, therefore, of these great judges is a sufficient answer to their opinions; for if it be the law of the land, that the jury may not decide on a question of libel, the same law ought to extend to authority to prevent their being told by any that they may.

There is indeed no end of the absurdities which such a doctrine involves; for, suppose this prosecutor, instead of indicting my friend for publishing this dialogue, had indicted him for publishing the Bible, beginning at the first book of Genesis, and ending at the Revelation, without the addition of a transgression of a single letter, and without an endeavour to point a libellous application, only put in at the beginning of the indictment, that he published it with a blasphemous intention; the trial for such a publication, Mr. Bearcroft would gravely say, "Gentlemen of the jury, you must certainly find by your verdict, that the defendant is guilty of this indictment, for publishing the Bible with the intention charged by it. To be sure, every body will laugh when they hear it, and the court will do him no possible harm; for the court of King's-Bench will determine that it is not a libel, so he will be discharged from the consequences of the verdict."

Gentlemen, I defy the most ingenious living to make a distinction between this and the present; and in this way you are to sport with your oaths, by pronouncing your reverend friend to be a criminal, without determining yourselves, or hearing a defence, or even an insinuation, from the judge, that any crime has been committed. But let your verdict be no punishment, if your judgment on it was afterwards annulled. I shall

I thought the Dean so lost to sensibility as to let it no punishment, he should find another angel to defend him. But I know his nature better. I know that, conscious as he is of his own purity, he would leave this court, hanging down his head in sorrow, if he was held out by your verdict a seditious subject, and a disturber of the peace of his country; and that he would let the arrest of judgement, which would follow the term upon his formal appearance in a court as a criminal, to be a cruel insult upon his innocence, rather than a triumph over the just prosecutors of his pretended guilt. Let me, therefore, conclude with reminding you, gentlemen, that if you find the defendant guilty, not believing that the thing published is libel, or that the intention of the publisher is seditious, your verdict and your opinion

will be at variance, and it will then lie between God and your own consciences to reconcile the contradiction.

As the friend of my client, and the friend of my country, I shall feel much sorrow, and you yourselves will probably hereafter regret it, when the season of reparation is fled. But why should I indulge such unpleasant apprehensions, when in reality I fear nothing? I know it is impossible for English gentlemen, sitting in the place you do, to pronounce this to be a seditious paper; much less, upon the bare fact of publication, explained by the prefixed advertisement, and the defendant's general character and deportment, to give credit to that seditious purpose which is necessary to convert the publication even of a libel itself into a crime.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.

CAME on to be argued, in the court of King's-Bench, the return to the writ of mandamus brought by Mr. Wooldridge, to be restored to the office of alderman; which was strongly argued by Mr. Garrow, on the part of Mr. Wooldridge, and by Mr. Gibbs on the part of the City of London; when the court were of opinion, that if a man, either by his own act, or by any other means, was brought into a situation which rendered him incapable of performing the duties of his office, it was fit and proper that another person should be appointed in his stead. That it appeared by the return, that Mr. Wooldridge's imprisonment totally incapacitated him from discharging the several duties required of him as an alderman of London; and that the cases cited by Mr. Gibbs at that point were very strong indeed.

Mr. Garrow wanting a further argument, the court granted the same, expressing an earnest desire that the whole law respecting corporations should be rendered as certain as possible. It, therefore, stands over till next Term.

SATURDAY, 27.

This morning, Christopher Atkinson, Esq. corn-factor, was brought up to the court of King's-Bench to receive judgement, when Judge Willes addressed him in substance as follows:

"I am to inform you; that, besides the fence of fraud, there is added the very great crime of wilful and corrupt perjury, to prove the depravity of your mind, and these on the best and most ample conviction of facts are made evident to us, and to your country. You have set up a defence by affidavits since your trial; but that defence is only an aggravation of your guilt; it is a subterfuge to do away with. You are not only the corn-factor, but the corn-seller. You acted in both capacities. You sold your own corn, and had a profit on the less; this made you a seller. You bought the corn, and had a profit on the buying: this made you a factor. But your oath to the commissioners states, that you had only a certain profit on the commission of buying. The strongest evi-

ence has proved the falsity of this oath; and on that evidence you have been most justly found guilty of both the fraud and the falsehood. Your large connexions, and extensive engagements, gave you a great power in regulating the price at market, and your acting in a double capacity made that power most dangerous to the community at a very critical period of public affairs. How you exercised your discretion is plain: for the proof of your deceiving the commissioners, and wronging your country, was so palpable to the one, that the board dismissed you; and so clear to the other, that the jury found you guilty. You contracted for 6d. per pound profit. You swore that you had no more; but you perjured yourself flagrantly and knowingly. You have no plea of excuse that the money paid to you was paid to you on account; because your charges were regularly adjusted, and the specifick sums allowed to each article discharged in full by the checks for the exact totals. No balance bill, as you would insinuate, did, or could exist, under such circumstances; and therefore the court considers your plea on that point, as well as your being your own factor, a subterfuge, calculated for use at any time.

"I shall not endeavour to aggravate your crime, for, if you have feeling, it must sufficiently pain you in your present situation.—There remains nothing more for me to say, but the disagreeable necessity of pronouncing the sentence of the law; which is,

"That you, Christopher Atkinson, be committed for one whole year to the prison of this court: that once during that time you stand upon the pillory, near the Corn-market, for the space of one hour, between the hours of twelve and two of the clock: that you pay a fine of two thousand pounds: and that you remain in prison untill such fine is paid."

Mr. Atkinson has applied for a writ of error against the judgement of the court.

Same day was determined, on a writ of error, in the Exchequer Chamber, at Westminster, the long contested question between the ward of bridge and the proprietors of the London-bridge waterworks, as to their rateability to the assessment

made towards the damages occasioned by the riots in 1780, when, after a solemn argument, the judges were unanimously of opinion the proprietors were rateable, and accordingly reversed the judgement obtained by them in the court of King's-Bench.

This night's gazette contains his Majesty's proclamation, that the parliament, which now stands prorogued to the 2d of December, be on that day further prorogued to the 25th of January next, then to be held for the despatch of divers weighty and important affairs.—Likewise his Majesty's order in council, that the liberty of entering into bond for the payment, as well of the duty commonly called the Old Subsidy, as of all the further duties due upon tobacco imported directly from the territories of the United States of America into the several ports mentioned in the orders of the 30th of July last, shall, in all respects, be extended to tobacco imported into and exported from the port of Lancaster.

TUESDAY, 30,

The Royal Society held their anniversary meeting, at their apartments in Somerset-Place, in the Strand, when the president, Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. in the name of the society, presented Sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal to Dr. Edward Waring, for his paper "on the summation of series, whose general term (Z) is a determinate function of the distance from the first term of the series."—The president, on this occasion, delivered a short and elegant speech on the subjects contained in Dr. Waring's paper.

The society afterwards proceeded to the choice of the council and officers for the ensuing year, when, on examining the ballot, it appeared that the following gentlemen were elected of the council:

Of the old council:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. | Henry Visc. Palmerston, |
| Thomas Aitke, Esq. | Joseph Planta, Esq. |
| Charles Blagden, M.D. | Geo. John Earl Spenser, |
| Alex. Garden, M.D. | William Watson, M.D. |
| Con. J. Lord Mulgrave, | Samuel Wegg, Esq. |
| Sir W. Mulgrave, Bart. | |

Of the new council:

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alexander Aubert, Esq. | Rev. R. Price, LL.D. |
| Henry Cavendish, Esq. | Major Gen. W. Roy, |
| John Hunter, Esq. | Mr. John Smeaton, |
| Richard Kirwan, Esq. | Mr. William Wales, |
| Charles Visc. Mahon, | Rev F. Wollaston, LL.B. |

The officers were: Sir Joseph Banks, president; Charles Blagden, M.D. Joseph Planta, Esq. secretaries; Samuel Wegg, Esq. treasurer.

SUNDAY, Dec. 5,

A violent storm arose at sea, with heavy rain, from S. S. E. which continued with short intermission for several days, and did great damage to the shipping along the east coast of the kingdom, from Yarmouth, northward to Aberdeen. Many vessels foundered at sea, and about 150 were driven ashore or wrecked within sight of the land. On shore, the gale was attended with a heavy fall of snow, which rendered the roads for several days impassable.

FRIDAY, 10,

Being the anniversary of the institution of the Royal Academy, a general assembly of the academicians was held at the Royal Academy,

Somerset-Place, when the following medals were declared and given, viz. A gold medal to Mr. Thomas Proctor, for the best landscape picture in oil-colours, the subject of which taken from Shakspeare's Tempest. A gold medal to Mr. Charles Rossi, for the best copy of a bas-relief, the subject of which was Vol. conducting Helen to Paris. A gold medal to Mr. George Hatfield, for the best design in architecture, the subject of which was an elevation, and sections of a national prison calculated to keep the prisoners in safety, to prevent mutiny, and to afford them such amusement as may be necessary for the preservation of their health. Four silver medals for drawings of academy figures were given to Mr. H. Simpson, Mr. John Ramberg, Mr. Alexander Moss, and Mr. Charles Hodges. Two silver medals for models of academy figures were given to Mr. John Alefounder and Mr. Charles Howard. A silver medal for a drawing in architecture, in the west-front, with the spire, of St. Mark in the Fields, done from actual measures, was given to Mr. John Board.

After the medals were given, the president delivered a discourse to the students.

The assembly then proceeded to elect officers for the year ensuing, when Sir John Reynolds was elected president.

Council.

J. B. Cipriani, Esq.
J. S. Copley, Esq.
Rev. Mr. Wm. Peters,
Benjamin West, Esq.
John Bacon, Esq.
Sir William Chambers,
Richard Colway, Esq.
Paul Sanby, Esq.

Vision.

John Bacon, Esq.
Edward Bury, Esq.
Charles Cressall,
J. S. Copley, Esq.
Benjamin West,
James Barry, Esq.
J. Bap. Cipriani,
P. J. De Louvois,
Esq.

Jer. Meyer, Esq.

Same day, at the Old-Bailey, Capt. L. Mackenzie, late commander of his Majesty's ship at Moree, on the coast of Africa, was convicted of the wilful murder of Kenneth Murray Mackenzie, a private soldier in the 1st regt. by fastening him to the mouth of a loaded cannon, and ordering it to be fired, by which means the man was blown to pieces.

By the evidence for the prosecution, it appeared that Mackenzie, the private, who was related to the domestick of a noble lord on the head of administration, by whom he was three times reprieved from capital punishment, was sent from England with other convicts, who, to the number of seventeen, were with five volunteers, the whole garrison of the fort. That the deceased was first as sent under the command of Capt. Mackenzie, who deserted twice, and was reduced to the fort. He was then made a prisoner at large, but deserted a third time.—The captain sent a party in search of him, after a most severe combat of 1500 lashes inflicted upon the fortification suffered the deceased to pass—the prison thinking the deceased was secreted by the deserter fired two guns into one of their sentries which had the desired effect, in making him bring back the deserter. When the deserter surrendered, the captain ordered him to be shot to a gun—one or two of the men killed.

mediation; the prisoner threatened to blow out *their* brains, and held a pistol to them; then gave the signal, and the gun was fired, which scattered the deceased's body into pieces.

Upon cross-examination, it appeared that the deceased, three days before his execution, had sent his clothes to the Dutch fort, and betrayed a disposition to desert.

Some witnesses were called on behalf of the prisoner, to justify the act from necessity, and in defence of the fort, which was intended to be given up by the deceased and his confederates, who had meditated to murder the captain; but it was insisted on by the counsel for the crown, that the captain should have sent the deceased to Cape-Comfort, and called a court-martial. On the other hand, it was allowed that there were no officers to compose a court-martial. Then it was contended, he should have been confined, and sent to England. To this it was replied, that at Moore there was not a place of safety, but at Cape-Comfort there was.

Judge Willes, in his charge, observed, that the case rested on two questions: First, Was the prisoner justified by martial law? Secondly, Was it an act of necessity?—Most clearly it was indefensible by martial law? The prisoner would not hear the man, but without any form of law put him to death. If the Jury, therefore, found him guilty, he deserved a severe condemnation. As to the other point, the jury would maturely consider it. Accordingly, they withdrew for above two hours, and then brought in their verdict *Guilty*, with a recommendation. Sentence of death was immediately pronounced by the recorder, but, in consequence of the recommendation of the jury, Judge Willes respited the prisoner for a week, to lay his case before his Majesty, since which he has been further respited till the 7th of January next.

SATURDAY, 12.

This day, at eleven o'clock, came on before Lord Chief Baron Skynner, and a special jury, at Guildhall, the new trial directed by the Court of Exchequer, in an action of damages, brought by Capt. Sutton, of the *His*, against Commodore Johnstone, for maliciously and unjustly superseding the captain in his command of the *His* man of war, at Port Praya, on the 22d of April, 1781.* The trial lasted till Sunday, at two o'clock, when the jury gave a verdict for Captain Sutton, of six thousand pounds damages. There was a greater number of witnesses examined than perhaps ever on any former trial. Among these the evidence of Admiral Edwards was remarkable, and bids fair to revive a subject almost forgotten. He was asked by the counsel for Commodore Johnstone, whether he knew of any officer who had disobeyed the admiral's signal? He answered *Yes*. He was desired to give the instance. He said that he had himself, with five other officers, disobeyed a signal, and in doing so he was of opinion he had done nothing contrary to his duty as a good officer. The signal was to join, with a view to engage the enemy; but as his ship was disabled, and unfit for a fresh engagement, he thought it prudent not to risk the loss of a whole fleet, by taking disabled ships into action.

This evidence was given by the admiral with great firmness, and evinced that he was of opinion that inferior officers were not in *all* cases left without a discretionary power.

MONDAY, 13.

This day came on to be tried before Lord Mansfield, and a special jury of London, an action brought by Miss Anne Smith, the daughter of a reputable tradesman at Oxford, against Mr. Adye, son of a clothier in Gloucestershire, for breach of promise of marriage.—The acquaintance between the parties commenced when the defendant was a student at Oxford; and he continued a correspondence, with many promises of marriage, during five years, when he became acquainted with a Miss Vines, whom he married. The disappointment affected the young lady (whose character appeared to be irreproachable) so violently, that her life was despaired of for several months. This fact was proved by Dr. Parsons of Oxford. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, in 400*l.* damages, with costs.

TUESDAY, 16.

The following daring attempt at a robbery was made at Mr. Rice's house, at Tooting. About five o'clock, two of a gang rang the bell of the outer gate, but the footman suspecting their appearance, refused to open it; they then swore they would force the gate, which induced the footman to run into the house, and call the coachman, who, with a bricklayer's labourer, came out to his assistance. The coachman was armed with a blunderbuss, which he attempted to fire, but it unfortunately flashed in the pan, upon which the villains instantly attacked him with their cutlasses, and wounded him in a shocking manner; and at the same time another of the gang discharged a pistol at the bricklayer, and lodged two balls in his head. As the gang was now increased to seven, the footman made the best of his way into the house, and gave his master the alarm in time to enable him to lock himself in. He then got over a garden wall, and alarmed the town of Tooting, which he did so expeditiously, that the villains decamped over the common, with no booty but the coachman's blunderbuss.

MONDAY, 20.

The remains of Dr. Samuel Johnson were interred in Westminster-Abbey. The procession, consisting of a hearse and six with the corpse, and twelve mourning coaches and four, set out from Bolt-court, Fleet-street, a few minutes after twelve o'clock, followed by several gentlemen's carriages. At one the corpse arrived at the Abbey, where it was met by Dr. Taylor, who read the funeral service, and several prebendaries, and conducted to the poets corner, where it was laid close to the remains of the late David Garrick, Esq. The pall was supported by gentlemen of the literary club, of which Dr. Johnson was one of the founders; viz. Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Charles Bunbury, Edmund Burke, William Wyndham, Stephen Langton, and George Colman, Esqrs.

The following are the names of the principal persons who attended at this solemnity, viz. Sir

Joshua Reynolds, Sir John Hawkins, and Dr. Scott, executors.

Four gentlemen of the Literary Club, viz. George Steevens, Edmond Malone, Richard Burke, Esqrs. and Dr. Burney.

Rev. Dr. Farmer, master of Emanuel College, in Cambridge; Gen. Paoli, Dr. Brockletby, Dr. Wright, Rev. Mr. Stubbs, Rev. Mr. Strahan, Mr. Cruikshank, Mr. Steward, Mr. Hool, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Du Moulin, Mr. Sastre, Mr. Burney, &c. &c.

TUESDAY, 21,

The session ended at the Old-Bailey, when 32 convicts received judgement of death; 43 were sentenced to be transported; 12 to be kept to hard labour in the house of correction, several of whom to be whipped; 31 whipped and discharged; four whipped on the keys; two to be imprisoned in Newgate, and 28 discharged by proclamation.

From the last part of the sessions-paper of the last mayoralty it appears—that in the mayoralty of Sir William Plomer, in 1782, were tryed 688 Nathaniel Newnham, Esq. 1783, - - 818 Robert Peckham, Esq. 1784, - - 1037 Capital convicts in 1782, - 98 Ditto - - - 1783, - 170* Ditto - - - 1784, - 149

* In the 170 this year were comprehended a number of returned transports.

WEDNESDAY, 29,

The following malefactors were executed before Newgate: Richard Dodd, Henry Moor, James, alias Joseph Treble, and George Hands, for robberies; George Owen for publishing an order to deliver goods; William Ryan, for administering to a will under an assumed name and character; and William Coombs, for being found at large before the expiration of the term for which he had been transported.

SCOTLAND.

THE commutation tax does not seem to be much relished in Scotland. On the 27th of last month, the commissioners of supply for the county of Edinburgh determined two appeals in favour of the subject, which will go a great way to render the tax unproductive, at least for the present year. The first was in the case of a house belonging to Lord Adam Gordon, which had been inhabited for several years back only by servants, to air the rooms and take care of the furniture, and they had been removed to an out-house before the commencement of the act. The commissioners were unanimously of opinion that the house was not chargeable. The second was on a house inhabited by a *factor*, or collector of rents, to the Duke of Buccleugh. On this case it was argued, that as the inhabitant paid no rent for his house it was the property of the Duke, who was already charged for two houses, and therefore not liable for a third. The plea was held good by the commissioners, and will exempt almost every collector of rents in Scotland. In the former case, it was even contended that the new duty is not chargeable on any house in Scotland, because it is only leviable, by the statute, upon houses already charged

at three shillings; whereas, no house in Scotland is charged above one shilling.

The committee of citizens of Edinburgh applied to the Duke of Richmond to support a petition to parliament for altering the present mode of electing their representatives. The Duke has returned the following answer to the secretary:

"SIR,

Whitehall

"I received your letter, inclosing the resolutions of the citizens of Edinburgh, requesting my assistance in support of their petition to parliament for altering the present mode of electing their representatives.

"I trust, Sir, that the part I have taken in support of every measure that tends to recover the whole nation the right of every individual to have a voice in electing the representatives who is to make laws by which he is bound to be a sufficient pledge, that I should support a plan for extending the right of suffrage beyond present narrow limits.

"The citizens of Edinburgh may, therefore, be assured, that I shall always be ready to assist the reform they propose; and I am happy to see that they are taking those steps which will prove that they are in earnest in their attempts to recover their rights. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"RICHMOND, LENNOX, AND ARBUTHNOT
Thomas M^rGruger, Esq.

EAST-INDIES

THE report concerning the fate of General Matthews, mentioned in our last issue, is too well confirmed. Circumstances are connected, but there is no disagreement with respect to the fact. General Matthews was entirely destroyed, and, as is generally believed, by the field officers, most of the captains, and of the subalterns, shared the same fate. Those who were cut off by poison, many officers as privates, perished miserably in the course of a long march up the Myittha river, loaded with irons, destitute of every comfort, of every necessity. The survivors were further reduced by a long and rigorous winter.

On the 22d of this month a letter from Hattings was read at the India-House, which involved a prodigious quantity of money in speculation. We say speculation, for the late and eager prognostications of the government are by no means to be reckoned upon as facts. At present, want of room will permit to state only one incident, which Mr. Hattings himself considers as of the first importance. It is contained in a postscript, dated the 11th of April. The heir apparent to the throne of Delhi, who is at least thirty-six years of age, has been removed from that court. The country was consequently every where alarmed, and the passions of the royal youth might not escape. The Duke had reached Lucknow, where Mr. Hattings was to the same effect. But, before any measure of this kind could be executed, very different mandates had been issued from the Supreme Court at Delhi, that the Duke should not be received with all the honours due to him.

rank. The Nabob of Lucknow being apprised of this circumstance, all possible preparations were made, and the prince was met about sixteen miles distant from town by whatever was necessary to treat the son of the Great Mogul with the honours which became his sovereignty. The Nabob and Mr. Hastings did homage to him on their knees. He was in need at distress for almost every necessary of life. The procession Mr. Hastings would not be one, notwithstanding, yielded him his house, on account of its contiguity to the court. It was not seen what the object of the royal visit was: assistance and friendship of the English, to the Emperor from the forlorn wretches who round and control him. The situation of the Imperial sufferer was painted in the most moving and pathetic colours; and every argument used with the governor-general, to make Company a party in the cause. The prince was not above real want. Generous efforts were made to relieve him; but he scorned them all, while his father continued in the wretched state which he had represented him. The pretence of a pecuniary nature tendered to him he most nestly begged might be remitted to Delhi. He would not share in any luxury whatever, while his royal father remained in his present distressful condition. Mr. Hastings's advice to him was nearly to this effect:—He consoled the young prince on the hardships of his exile, but said, at the same time, that he could not give him a limited commission; that he could not give any hopes from what the Company might be disposed to do in his favour; that the country to which they belonged had but scarce breathed from a state of war, and would not plunge itself into a similar situation, if possible. He advised him, however, to be as early as possible in securing the chiefs of the Mahratta tribes, and to do his utmost in getting them on his side. One expression seemed to insinuate that his warlike people had already embraced the cause, and would be against him.

These are a few of the particulars of which is extraordinary letter consisted.

BIRTHS.

Sept. THE Hereditary Princess of Baden, a son.—28. The lady of Sir John Wisden, Bart. a son and heir.—*Oct.* 11. The lady of Hugh Bolcawen, Esq. a son.—14. The prince of Asturias, a prince.—16. The Right Hon. Lady Deerhurst, a son.—26. Lady of Sir John Taylor, Bart. a daughter.—*Nov.* 22. Lady Galloway, a daughter.—*Dec.* 7. Lady of the Hon. John Byng, a son.

MARRIAGES.

7. THE Rev. Dr. Foley, rector of Oldswinford, to Miss Elisabeth Harris.—5. The Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Stogurley, to Miss Drake.—*Nov.* 2. The Rev. Mr. Estlin, of Bristol, to Miss Bishop.—5. Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Bart. of Parlington-hall, in Yorkshire, to Lady Turner, relict of the late Sir Charles Turner.—12. The Rev. Thomas Cox, of St. Mary-la-bonne, to Miss Anne Austin.—16.

The Earl of Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, to Lady Horatia Waldegrave, second daughter of the Duchess of Gloucester.—17. Reginald Pole Carew, Esq. of Antony, in the county of Cornwall, to Miss Jamaica Yorke, only daughter of the Hon. John Yorke.—22. Major Charles Boyd, nephew to the late Earl of Errol, to Miss Halliburton, daughter of John Halliburton, Esq.—24. Richard Langley, of Wykeham-Abbey, Esq. to the Hon. Miss Wilmoughby, eldest daughter to Lord Middleton.—25. Maurice Lloyd, Esq. M. P. to Mrs. Proorle, relict of George Proorle, Esq. late of Yeovil, in Somersetshire, and sole heiress of William Bragge, Esq. of Hatfield Peverell, in Essex.—Capt. Charles Williams, of the 29th regiment of foot, to Miss Martha Gibbons, youngest daughter of Sir John Gibbons, Bart. of Hanwell-Place, Middlesex.—29. Thomas Bovet, Esq. of Wellington, to the Hon. Miss Seymour, daughter of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Francis Seymour, and niece to the Duke of Somerset.—Lately, Charles Shafto, Esq. of Hexham, in Northumberland, to Miss Martha Theakston, second daughter of Marmaduke Theakston, Esq. of St. Martin's, near Richmond.—*Dec.* 2. Christopher Barnard, Esq. of Upper Brook-street, to Miss Fanay Clarges, niece to Lord Viscount Barrington, and sister to the late Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.—11. Thomas Milles Riddell, Esq. son of Sir James Riddell, of Ardnamurchan and Sunart, Bart. to Miss Margaretta Campbell.—17. Nathaniel Collyer, Esq. of the first regiment of dragoon guards, to Miss Hester Rolfe.—20. The Rev. Thomas Heberden, eldest son of Dr. Heberden, of Pall-Mall, to Miss Althea Hyde Wollaston, second daughter of the Rev. Francis Wollaston, of Charagh-house-square.

DEATHS.

Sept. IN Maryland, Sir Robert Eden, Bart. 2. late governor of that province. He had returned to that state some months ago for the recovery of his property.—*Oct.* 9. At Caen, in Normandy, Capt. John Burgoyne Grant, of the Royal English fusiliers.—18. The Infant Don Philip, son to the Prince of Asturias, and grandson to the King of Spain.—24. At Nicolsbourg, in Moravia, aged 82, Charles de Dietrichstein Nicolsbourg, Prince of the Holy Roman empire, chevalier of the Toison d'Or, privy-counsellor to his Imperial Majesty, chamberlain, &c.—26. At Den, near Hortham, in Sussex, aged 76, Sir Charles Eversfield, Bart.—27. John Walton, Esq. deputy of the Custos Brevium office, in the court of Common-Pleas.—The Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Delawar. She was daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Wynyard, and was married to John, the second Earl of Delawar, August 8, 1756; and was mother of the last earl and the present.—The Princess Juliet Maria, daughter of Prince Frederick, and niece to the King of Denmark, aged six months.—31. Aged 74, Saunders Welch, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Buckingham, and for the city of Westminster.—Lately, the Rev. Thomas Welch, vicar of

South-Bembeck.—Henry Plant, Esq. many years one of the directors of the Bank.—At the German Spa, the Hon. Mr. Legge, one of the groomers of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales.—At Bishop-Wilton, near the city of York, aged 115, Mr. Whip, farmer.—**Nov. 1.** Mr. Joseph Masie, well known to the public for his political writings.—3. The Rev. Mr. J. Rawlins, M. A. incumbent of the living of Badley and Lye, in Worcestershire, and of Hallelston, in Gloucestershire.—5. Charles Boddam, Esq. one of the directors of the East-India Company.—6. Richard Oswald, Esq. formerly an eminent merchant in London, and lately employed at Paris as minister plenipotentiary from Great-Britain to settle a treaty of peace with the commissioners of the United States of America.—7. In Fleet-street, Mr. Thomas Lowndes, bookseller.—8. Mr. Robert Holder, attorney at law, high-bailiff of Southwark, clerk to the rotation at Guildhall, and clerk to the innholders company.—10. At Holt, in Norfolk, aged 64, Edmund Jewell, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and captain of an independent company raised by himself during the late war.—11. Lady Cullum, relict of Sir John Cullum, Bart. and last surviving daughter and coheir of Sir T. Gery, of Great-Ealing, in the county of Middlesex, Knt.—The Infant Don Carlos, eldest son of his Royal Highness the Prince of Asturias.—Of a fit of the gout, in the 26th year of his age, the Rev. Henry Richardson Currier, of Thornton. He was the last male heir of the Richardson family, six of whom have died within the last six years; so that on him the whole family estates descended.—12. James Roberts, Esq. solicitor of this city.—The Hon. Miss Louisa Chetwynd, daughter of Lord Viscount Chetwynd.—15. The Right Hon. Anne Countess of Dundonald. Her ladyship has left five sons. She was the daughter of the late Capt. Gilchrist, of the navy.—19. At Plassey, in Essex, aged 100 years and two months, Mr. Peter Smith, one of the people called Quakers.—20. John Boddington, Esq. late secretary to the Board of Ordnance.—21. At Combrawleigh, in Devonshire, aged 84, the Rev. Mr. Palmer, rector of that parish.—The most noble Catharine Duchess of Norfolk, consort of the present duke.—24. John Willes, Esq. eldest son of the late Lord Chief Justice Willes. He served many years in parliament for the boroughs of Aylesbury and Banbury; and by his death the office of filazer in the Common-Pleas for the county of Middlesex becomes vacant.—26. The Rev. Nathaniel Gearing, rector of Farnham, in Essex, and late fellow of Trinity-College, Oxon.—27. The Rev. John Spicer, A. M. prebendary of Salisbury, and rector of Sulham and Tidmarsh.—29. Mr. T. Smith, surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital.—Lately, at Workington, near Whitehaven, aged 105, Mrs. Sarah Lister.—The Right Hon. Anne, Countess of Drogheda.—**Dec. 6.** At Hampton, in Middlesex, aged 83, Mrs. Hare, relict of the late Bishop of Chichester.—13. In the afternoon, about ten minutes before five o'clock, at his house, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, that great ornament of literature, and firm friend to

virtue and religion, Dr. Samuel Johnson.—17. George Hayter, Esq. one of the directors of the Bank, and brother to the late Dr. Thomas Hayter, Bishop of London.—18. Sir John Chichester, Bart. of Youlston, in the county of Devon. He is succeeded in title and estate by his only son, now Sir John Chichester, Bart.—20. The Rev. Mr. Charles Plucknett, upwards of 50 years rector of North-Cheriton, in Somersetshire.—Lately, at Kilarney, in Ireland, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Aylmer, Baron of Balrath.—The Rev. Robert Oliver, archdeacon of the East-Riding, and prebendary of York and Southwell.—Near Edenberry, King's-County, Ireland, aged 111 years, Dr. Richard Prescott.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

From the Gazette.

Nov. **THE** Earl of Waldegrave appointed 4. master of the horse to her Majesty, in the room of his late father deceased.—6. John Geoghegan, Esq. to be accountant-general of his Majesty's court of Exchequer, in the Kingdom of Ireland.—13. The Right Hon. Lord Howard de Walden, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Essex.—Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to be constable of the Tower of London.—Lord Herbert sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.—17. Warwick Lake, Esq. to be one of the groomers of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales.—24. The Right Hon. Earl Gower, keeper of the Privy-Seal.—27. Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnabruck, and the heirs male of his royal highness's body lawfully begotten, Duke of York and of Albany, in Great-Britain, and Earl of Ulster, in Ireland.—Earl Cornwallis lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets.—James Tippet the younger to be town-clerk of Falmouth.—30. The Right Hon. George Grenville Nugent Temple, Earl Temple, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, Marquis of Buckingham, in the county of Buckingham.—The Right Hon. William Earl of Shelburne, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, Viscount Calne and Caniton, in Wilts, East Wycombe, of Chepping-Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, and Marquis of Landsdown, in Somersetshire.—**Dec. 1.** The Right Hon. Charles Lord Camden lord president of his Majesty's most hon. Privy-Council.—The following are the personages who now compose the present cabinet: Right Hon. Lord Camden, president; Lord Thurlow, Earl Gower, Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Caermarthen, Lord Sydney, Lord Howe, Right Hon. William Pitt.—18. Vert Hunt, Jun. of Corragh, in the county of Limerick, Esq. and Joseph Hoare, of Annabells, in the county of Cork, Esq. and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, baronets of the kingdom of Ireland.

BANKRUPTS.

Aug. **DOROTHY JONAS**, Simon Jacob 28. Jones, and Jonathan Jonas, of St. Catharine's-square, in the liberty of the Tower of London, merchants and partners.—Samuel Remnant,

tenant, of Palace-yard, Westminster, merchant.—Simon Millar, late of Shoreditch, but now of the King's-Bench Prison, mariner and merchant.—Thomas Bayley, late of Ratcliff-highway, broker and auctioneer, now a prisoner in the King's-Bench.—*Sept. 4.* Thomas Collins, late of Warwick, grocer.—John Thompson, of York, dealer.—Hannah Haslehurst and George Haslehurst, of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, bankers and partners.—Joseph Webb, of Thames-street, London, bottle-merchant.—William Smith, of Wapping-High-street, maff-naker.—7. Humphry Green, of Liverpool, miller.—Robert Barker, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, confectioner and perfumer.—11. William Shipley, of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, cutter.—John Grant Waring, of Oakham, in Rutlandshire, money-scriver.—Joseph Harwood, now or late of Portsmouth-Common, bookseller and stationer.—Richard Carter, of Bristol, goldsmith and cutter.—Arthur Harpur, late of St. Thomas, in the West-Indies, but now of London, merchant.—John Kidder, of Turnmill-street, St. James, Clerkenwell, brass-founder.—William Story, formerly of Red-Lion-street, Clerkenwell, and late of Finch-lane, London, watch-maker.—Robert Holloway, late of York-Buildings, but now of Scotland-yard, St. Martin in the Fields, money-griver.—14. Samuel Blanchard, of Trowbridge, in Wilts, carpenter.—18. Thomas Boodger, late of Long-Acre, linen-draper.—John Feltwell, of Thetford, in Norfolk, grocer and draper.—William Hoogan Mills and John Adams, late of Greffen-Hall, in Norfolk, millers and partners.—21. Edward Hardisty, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, and George Hardisty, of Basinghall-street, London, dealers in woolen cloth and copartners.—Richard Thorn, now of Hackney, in Middlesex, but late of the Poultry, London, haberdasher.—25. James Squibb, of Savile-row, auctioneer.—Thomas Stevens, of Walling-street, London, builder.—Benjamin Wyatt, of Salisbury, in Wilts, grocer and druggist.—George Black, of Cornhill, London, hosiery.—James Whitmarsh, of New-Sarum, in Wilts, grocer.—Alexander Brockway, late of Stratford, in Essex, brewer.—William Wootton, of Walfall, in Staffordshire, saddlers' ironmonger.—Thomas Huband, now or late of Studley, in Warwickshire, dealer in timber.—*Oct. 2.* William King and Richard Houghton, of Exeter, mercers and copartners.—James Palmer, of Bristol, cornfactor and cooper.—John Tipping, and Robert Abbate, both of Liverpool, merchants and partners.—Isaac Slack, of Sunderland and near the sea, in Durham, mercer and linen-draper.—Thomas Phippen, late of New Sarum, in Wilts, butcher.—John Standfast, of Southwark, grocer.—Joel Adams, late of Portsmouth, sailor and breeches-maker.—Joseph Harris, of Doggate-hill, London, merchant.—James Foy, of Cornhill, London, glover.—5. David Drummond, late of the Strand, mariner.—Benjamin Long, of Froxfield, in Wilts, innholder and maltster.—William Dunckley, late of Market-harborough, in Leicestershire, dealer.—9. Peter Chasnie, of Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, London, haberdasher.—12. John Armroyd, of Gosport,

in Hants, victualler.—William Downing, late of Exeter, cordwainer and leather-seller.—James Kunnison, late of Southampton, wine-merchant and leather-manufacturer.—19. Peter Newcomb, of Southam, in Warwickshire, dealer.—Stanley Crowder, of Paternoster-row, London, bookfeller.—Caleb Blanchard and Thomas Lewis, of Coleman-street, London, merchants and partners.—23. John Hayton, of Carlisle, in Cumberland, banker.—William Stephens, of New-Sarum, in Wilts, mercer.—John Shute, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, grocer.—Richard Drabble, late of Mafsbrough, in Rotherham, in Yorkshire, but now of the Castle of York, cornfactor.—James Potter, of Liverpool, merchant.—James Ellis, of the Long-row, Nottingham, linen-draper.—John Henry Ford, of Wincheiter-street, London, merchant.—Thomas Goolden, of Worcester, mercer.—John Knight, of Fenchurch-street, London, cordwainer.—25. John Ward, of Newgate-street, London, chinaman.—James Lane, of Flower-de-Luce-court, Fetter-lane, undertaker.—John Rothwell, of Liverpool, merchant.—30. Moses Moses, of Whitechapel High-street, watch-maker.—William Headly, of Great Shelford, in Cambridgeshire, miller and mealman.—John Voysey, of New-Sarum, in Wilts, mercer and woolen-draper.—Thomas Bodilly, the younger, of Penzance, in Cornwall, grocer.—Thomas Ridings, late of Tottington, in Bury, in Lancashire, butcher.—William Pearson, of New-Bond-street, china-man.—William Turner and Walter Smith, of Oxford-street, in Middlesex, linen-drapers and copartners.—William Williamfon, late of St. George, in Middlesex, carpenter and joiner.—Samuel Moxon, of East-Smithfield, wine-merchant.—*Nov. 2.* John Champion, of Pickering, in Yorkshire, dyer.—Thomas Lynch, of Clapham, in Surrey, merchant.—George Ashburner, of Torver, in the parish of Ulverstone, in Lancashire, and John Ashburner, of Grasmere, in Westmorland, dealers and partners.—James Wyard Gooch, of Brundish, in Suffolk, merchant.—Andrew Sutton, of Gosport, in Hants, innholder.—George Adams, late of Taunton in Somersetshire, malster.—Richard Davis, of Towcester, in Northamptonshire, dealer.—Francis Scott, now or late of Pitt-street, near Charlotte-street, tea-dealer.—7. Francis Philpot, of Barking, in Essex, brewer.—James Fairbank, of West-Witton, in Yorkshire, miller.—Richard Phelps, of Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, vintner.—James Stafford, late of Holywell-Lodge, near Durham, coal-fitter.—Howell Howell, late of Conwilevet, in Caermarthenhire, but now of Whitechapel-road, St. Mary, Whitechapel, tanner.—Joseph Shove, of Maiden-lane, Covent-Garden, bookseller and bookbinder.—Margreine D'Oyley and Edward D'Oyley, late of Grotton, in Suffolk, linen-drapers and partners.—Elizabeth Clark and Robert Clark, of Twickenham, in Middlesex, glass-sellers and copartners.—William Allen, of Oundle, in Northamptonshire, grocer.—John Henry Reichard, late of Manchester, in Lancashire, merchant.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in DECEMBER, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

| Day | Bank Stock. | 3 per C reduced | 3 per C consols | 4 per C consols. | 5 per C. | Long Ann. | Short Ann. | India Stock | India Ann. | India Bonds 3 dif. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | Navy Bills. | Exch. Bills. 3 P. | Wind Deal | Weather. |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| 26 | 112½ | 55 ½ | 55½ a 5½ | 71 ½ | 89 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 131 | 52½ | 2 | 54 | 55½ | 17½ | 2 | N E | Fair |
| 27 | 112 | 55 ½ | 55½ a 50 | 71 | 89 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 131 | 52 | 2 | 54½ | 55½ | 17 | 2 | N E | Rain |
| 28 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 112½ | 55 ½ | 55½ a 56½ | 71 ½ | 89 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 131½ | 52 | 2 | 54½ | 55½ | 17 | | S W | |
| 30 | 112½ | 55 ½ | 56½ a 55½ | 71 ½ | 89 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 131 | | 3 | 54½ | 55½ | 17 | | S W | |
| 1 | 113 | 55 ½ | 56½ a 55½ | 71 ½ | 89 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 131½ | | 3 | | 55½ | 16½ | 3 | S E | Fair |
| 2 | 113½ | 55 ½ | 56½ a 55½ | 71 ½ | 89 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 131½ | | 4 | | 55½ | 16½ | 3 | S W | |
| 3 | 113½ | 55 ½ | 56½ a 55½ | 71 ½ | 89 ½ | 17½ | 12½ | 131½ | | 4 | 54½ | 55½ | 16½ | 3 | S W | Rain |
| 4 | Sunday | | | | 90 | 17½ | | | | 3 | | 55½ | 16½ | 3 | S W | |
| 5 | | 55 ½ | 55½ a 56 | 71 ½ | Shut | 17½ | 12½ | 131½ | | 4 | | 55½ | | 3 | S W | |
| 6 | | 55 ½ | 55½ a 56 | 71 ½ | | 17½ | 12½ | 131½ | | 5 | | 55½ | 15½ | 3 | S W | |
| 7 | | 55 ½ | 55½ a 56 | 71 ½ | | 17½ | 12½ | 131½ | | 5 | 54½ | 55½ | 15½ | 3 | S W | Snow |
| 8 | | 55 ½ | 55½ a 56 | 71 ½ | | | | | | | | 55½ | 15½ | 3 | S W | Frost |
| 9 | 113½ | 55 ½ | 56½ a 56 | 71 ½ | | 17½ | 12½ | 131½ | | 5 | 54½ | 55½ | | 3 | E | |
| 10 | 113 | 55 ½ | 56½ a 56 | 71 ½ | | 17½ | 12½ | 131½ | | 2 | | 55½ | | 3 | E | |
| 11 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | 55½ | | 3 | N E | |
| 12 | | 55 ½ | 56½ a 56 | 70 ½ | 89 ½ | 17½ | | | 51½ | 2 | 54½ | | 15½ | | N E | |
| 13 | 112½ | 55 ½ | 56½ a 56 | 70 ½ | | 17½ | | | 51½ | 2 | | | 15½ | | N | |
| 14 | 112½ | 55 ½ | 56½ a 56 | 70 ½ | | 17½ | | | 51½ | 2 | 54½ | | 15½ | | S W | |
| 15 | | 55 ½ | 56½ a 56 | 70 ½ | | 17½ | | | 51½ | 2 | | 55½ | 15½ | 3 | W | |
| 16 | 112½ | 55 ½ | 56½ a 56 | 71 | | | | 132½ | 51½ | 2 | | | 15½ | 3 | S W | |
| 17 | 112½ | 55 ½ | 56½ a 56 | 71 | | | | | 51½ | 2 | | | 15½ | | S W | Rain |
| 18 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | 15½ | | N W | Fair |
| 19 | | 55 ½ | 56½ a 56 | 71 | | | | | 51½ | 4 | 54½ | | 15½ | 3 | N W | Frost |
| 20 | | 55 ½ | 56½ a 56 | 71 | 90 | | | | 51½ | 4 | | | 15½ | 3 | W | |
| 21 | | 55 ½ | 56½ a 56 | 71 | | | | | | 4 | | | 15½ | 3 | N W | |
| 22 | 112½ | 55 ½ | 56½ a 56 | 71 | | | | | | 4 | | | 15½ | 3 | N W | |
| 23 | 112½ | 55 ½ | 56½ a 56 | 71 | | | | | | 4 | | | 15½ | 3 | N W | |
| 24 | | 55 ½ | 56½ a 56 | 71 | | | | | | | | | | | N W | |
| 25 | Holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N W | |
| 26 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N W | |

I N D E X E S

TO THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS IN THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

BIOGRAPHY, MISCELLANY, MUSICAL FUND, AND ROYAL SOCIETY INTELLIGENCE.

| | |
|---|----------|
| A BDICATION of Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia | 268, 445 |
| Anecdotes of Frederic III. King of Prussia, by Voltaire | 30 |
| Anecdote of the Emperor of Germany | 281 |
| — of Henry IV. of France | 282 |
| — of Mr. Brown | 282 |
| — of a wild man | 283 |
| — of Surage Ul Dowla | 283 |

B.

| | |
|---|----|
| BURNEY , Dr. address to the musical fund | 73 |
|---|----|

C.

| | |
|---|-----|
| CAMPBELL , Dr. John, life of, 343—brought from Scotland young—placed with an attorney—publishes the history of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, 343—writes in the Universal History, 344—publishes other works—his <i>Hermippus Redivivus</i> —incription in Reinfius, 344—his collection of voyages and travels, 345—he writes in the <i>Biographia Britannica</i> , 345, and in the <i>Preceptor</i> , 346, and in the <i>Modern Universal History</i> , 347—made doctor of laws, 347—publishes his last work, a philosophical survey of Great-Britain, 347—dies, 347—Smollet's character of Dr. Campbell's writings, 347—Dr. Campbell receives the Empress of Russia's picture, 348—his private history, 348—his learning and religious tenets | 349 |
| Canonization of saints, by Bishop Hay | 134 |
| Card from Sir J. Banks to his friends | 459 |
| Character of a gentleman | 139 |
| — of the Elector of Cologne | 279 |
| — and anecdotes of Frederic II. King of Prussia, by Voltaire | 27 |
| Cheyne , Dr. life of, by Dr. Samuel Johnson, 420—introduction—Cheyne born and educated at Oxford—takes orders—denied his grace—his character and temper, 421—he suffers at the visitation of Merton college—presented to a living—has a dispute with Archbishop Laud—declares himself a presbyterian and for the parliament—he is nominated one of the divines who met to settle the new discipline—the cavaliers plunder his house—he retires to Suffex, 422—he preaches before the parliament—meets Mr. Chillingworth—attends him, and procures him the rites of burial—attends the army, and displays his courage, 423—he is presented to the living of Petworth—he is sent with six others to reform the university of Oxford—his conduct there—opposed by Earbury, 424—made president of St. John's college—professor of divinity—resigns them both—retires to Petworth, 427—dies | 428 |
| Churchill , Charles, life of, 17—educated at Westminster-school, 17—refused admittance at Oxford, 17—cause of this repulse, 17—he marries, 18—is ordained, and goes to a | |

LOND. MAG. Dec. 1784.

| | |
|--|-----|
| curacy in Wales, 18—he returns to London, 18—commences writer in his distresses, 19—behaviour of the actors on the <i>Rosciad</i> , 19—continues to publish, 20—character of his various poems, 20—his sermons, 24—he dies in France, 25—effect of his death on Lloyd, 25—Mr. Wilkes's epitaph on Churchill, 25—character of Churchill, as a poet | 26 |
| Clarke , William, life of, 264—born in Shropshire—educated at Shrewsbury—removed to St. John's college, Cambridge—chosen chaplain to the Bishop of St. David and Duke of Newcastle—made rector of Buxted, 264—marries Miss Wotton—takes degrees—new preferment—his writings—dies, 265—epitaph on himself—his character—epigram by him—turn for poetry, 266—character of Mrs. Clarke—epitaph on Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, by Mr. Hayley | 267 |
| Colonel Gordon's quarrel with Col. Thomas | 372 |

D.

| | |
|---|-----|
| DESCRIPTION of a fine gentleman | 452 |
| Dialogue of the dead | 138 |
| Discourse on the institution of a society at Calcutta, by Sir William Jones | 456 |
| Dissertation on the idea of universal poetry | 367 |

E.

| | |
|--|-----|
| ELECTION of a president and council | 459 |
| Explanation of a passage in Horace | 451 |

F.

| | |
|---|--|
| FRANKLIN , Dr. Thomas, life of, 105, 173—intended for a printer—sent to Westminster-school—removed to Cambridge—translates Phalaris, 105—translates Cicero de natura deorum—chosen Greek professor—engaged in a dispute—publishes Translation, 106—critique on the poem of Translation, 107—Franklin writes in the <i>Critical Review</i> —publishes the <i>Centinel</i> —made lecturer of St. Paul's, 107—Preferred in the church—translates Sophocles, 108—remarks on translations, 108—specimen of the English Sophocles, 109—account of the dissertation on ancient tragedy, 109—thoughts on the ancient chorus, 110—Colman, on the restoration of the chorus, 110—Franklin quarrels with Murphy, 110—history of their dispute, 111—Test, Contest, and <i>Centinel</i> , 111—critical review of Gray's odes, 111—reply in the <i>Literary Magazine</i> , 111—Murphy's letter to Franklin, 112—Franklin swears the peace against Murphy, 113—story of Garrick and Murphy, 113—Garrick's epigram, 113—termination of the quarrel, 114—preaches a sermon on the death of King George the Second—characterized in the <i>Rosciad</i> —gives his name with Smollet to a translation of Voltaire—appointed to preach before the sons of the clergy—publishes sermons on the relative duties—death of his | |
|---|--|

3 S

father.

Index to the English Theatre.

father, 178—applies to theatric composition
—tragedy of the Earl of Warwick—ap-
pointed chaplain to the king—attracts the
notice of their majesties by his preaching—
letter to a bishop on lectureships, 179—ode
to music on the institution of the Royal Aca-
demy—translation of Voltaire's Orestes—
takes the degree of doctor in divinity—cha-
rity sermon for the benefit of unfortunate
debtors—tragedy of Electra, 180—tra-
gedy of Matilda—translation of Cicero on
the nature of the gods offered to the public
as a new edition—proof that the title-page
only was reprinted—enquiry into the astro-
nomy and anatomy of the ancients—chro-
nological table of the Greek philosophers men-
tioned by Cicero in the above—and transla-
tion of Monsieur D'Olivet's remarks on the
theology of the Greek philosophers—com-
edy of the Contract—presented to the
living of Brafed, 181—translation of Lucian
—remarks on it—his death 182

G.
GRATITUDE, a fragment 127
Greek fragment on Dodona 32

H.
HINTS for a young married woman 198

I.
JEALOUSY shewn by the Mahomedans to
European travellers 455

K.
KILLARNEY described 363

L.
LETTER from a traveller through Flanders 35
Letter of Oliver Cromwell 127

Letters to a lady 184, 185, 186
Letter of Allan Ramsay, the famous Scotch
bard, containing some account of the studies
of his son, late portrait-painter to his ma-
jesty 198

Letters by the Hon. Horace Walpole, Esq. in-
tended for the World 201

Letter to the Comte de Grassie 279
List of the Royal Society council for the ensuing
year 460

M.
MEETING of the society of musicians on the
commemoration of Handel
Moral reflections
Motions made at the musical fund
Motto to Cooke's medal 318

N.
NATIONAL traits, by Rousseau 337
Natural arch in Westmoreland, with an engraving 220

O.
ON secrecy
On the folly of noblemen and gentlemen's pre-
serving their debts
Oracle at Dodona
Origin of the grey mare's being the better horse 318

P.
PHILOSOPHICAL alleviation of the French
naval loss in the late war 17

R.
REFLECTIONS on the close of the year 45
Reflection 26, 253, 267, 293, 304
Regulations in the corps of engineers
Remarks on Homer's description of the fate
of the dead 46

Rise of the arts among the Egyptians 21
S.
STATE of the dead, as described by Homer 17

Sketch of the Athenian government 5

St. Luke, vi. 41
Stockdale on misanthropy 21

Story of two sisters
— of the Counts of Chateau Briand 21

— of a miser 11

T.
THRYLLITIUS, biographical anecdotes
Tour to the lake of Killarney
Translation of a Greek fragment by Sappho
Byzantinus 3

W.
WELCH bards, their offices, orders, &c. 7

THE ENGLISH THEATRE.

ABINGTON in Charlotte, in the Hypo-
crite 315

Aerostation 390

Alteration in the mode of giving out the play 315

Alteration in the Opera of Robin Hood 315

B.
BANNISTER in Macheath 314

C.
CARMELITE 478

Close of the Haymarket Theatre 233

Critique on Miss Wollery's Sigismunda 75

D.
DECEPTION 389

F.
FOELIES of a Day 480

Fontainebleau 390

G.
GEORGE in Rosetta 315

H.
HAYLEY's Lord Ruffel 156

Holman's first appearance described 390

Hunt the Slipper 32

K.
KING in Lord Ogelby 114

L.
LYONS in Lady Macbeth 55

M.
MOGUL Tale 7

N.
NATURAL Son 47

Noble Peasant 21

O.
OPENING of the Winter Theatre 21

P.
PEEPING Tom 21

Pinetti's Exhibition 118

S.
SIDDONS's first appearance 31

Spanish Rivals 31

Stratford's Lord Ruffel 31

T.
TWO Connoisseurs 31

Index to the Philosophy.

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| Mr. Hufsey on ordnance affairs | 326 | Aug. 7 and 9. Miscellaneous business | 408 |
| Mr. Luttrell, Lord Beauchamp, Mr. Rolle, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Steele on the same business | 326 | Aug. 10. Motion on Sir John Burgoyne's arrest | 408 |
| Mr. Ellis and Mr. Pitt on same | 327 | Commutation tax | 408 |
| India bill discussed | 327 | Mr. Eden speaks | 408 |
| Mr. Eden and Attorney-General on brick tax | 327 | Mr. Pitt replies | 409 |
| Mr. Hufsey on Somerset-house buildings | 327 | Aug. 11. Corn distillery bill | 409 |
| Mr. Gilbert's bill for the regulation of jails | 327 | Aug. 11. New tax bills | 410 |
| Taxes discussed | 327 | Aug. 13. Mr. Sheridan on the civil list account | 410 |
| Debate on the civil list debt | 328 | Aug. 19. Mr. Sheridan on civil list account | 411 |
| Committee on ways and means | 328 | Mr. Burke on the same | 412 |
| July 26. India bill in its altered state | 328 | Aug. 20. His Majesty puts an end to the session | 412 |
| Debate on a motion for a recommitment | 329 | | |
| Mr. Pitt's reply | 330 | | |
| July 27. Bill for the intercourse between Great-Britain and America | 331 | | |
| July 28. Coach tax | 331 | | |
| Bill for making prisoners work | 331 | | |
| Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Hufsey, and Lord North on navy and ordnance bills | 331 | | |
| Duty on raw silk, and other taxes | 331 | | |
| India bill read a third time | 331 | | |
| Mr. Burke on the India bill | 331 | | |
| Mr. Dundas replies | 332 | | |
| July 30. New taxes | 332 | | |
| Quebec petition | 332 | | |
| Mr. Role proposes new taxes | 333 | | |
| Mr. Burke on Mr. Hastings's Committee on India bill | 333 | | |
| Mr. Dempster's amendment | 333 | | |
| Mr. Pitt on the India Company | 334 | | |
| Aug. 2. Conversation on the commutation tax | 406 | | |
| Mr. Pitt and his party deaf to the remonstrances of opposition | 407 | | |
| Mr. Dundas on the restoration of the forfeited estates in Scotland | 407 | | |
| Aug. 3. Mr. Dempster on vassalage | 407 | | |
| Mr. H. Thornton on navy bills | 407 | | |
| Mr. Pitt on taxes | 407 | | |
| Smuggling bill committed | 407 | | |
| Aug. 4. Committee of ways and means | 407 | | |
| India relief bill | 407 | | |
| Aug. 5. Bill for restoring forfeited estates | 407 | | |
| Aug. 6. Committee of supply | 407 | | |
| Debate ensues | 408 | | |
| Mr. H. Thornton on navy bills | 408 | | |
| Remarks by Mr. Pitt, Lord North, and Mr. Fox | 408 | | |

HOUSE OF LORDS.

| | |
|---|-----|
| June 17. Lord Effingham's speech on the state of the jails | 6 |
| Lord Thurlow's reply | 7 |
| Lord Loughborough's objections to the dividend of 8 per cent. on India stock | 91 |
| Lord Thurlow's reply | 91 |
| Division in favour of the bill | 92 |
| July 14. Scotch oath bill | 246 |
| Speeches of Lords Derby, Thurlow, and Loughborough | 246 |
| July 19. Lord Ferrers and Lord Sydney on the taxes, and various bills passed | 325 |
| July 22. Sir John G. Griffin's claim heard | 327 |
| July 23. Message from the King | 327 |
| July 29 and 30. Debate on India bill | 332 |
| Aug. 2. Speeches of Lord Carlisle and Lord Thurlow on the India bill | 405 |
| Aug. 3. Sir John Griffin Griffin's claim to the title of Baron de Walden passes the committee | 407 |
| Aug. 4. Committee on the India bill | 407 |
| Aug. 10. New bill for ordinations | 408 |
| Protest against the India bill | 408 |
| India relief bill | 409 |
| Opinions of Lord Walsingham, the Duke of Portland, and Lord Stormont | 409 |
| The Chancellor opposes | 410 |
| Aug. 16. Lord Thurlow on the forfeited estates | 410 |
| Aug. 18. Lord Loughborough on the commutation tax | 410 |
| Lord Thurlow replies | 411 |

PHILOSOPHY, INCLUDING AEROSTATICS, ASTRONOMY, CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS, MEDICINE, METEORS, NATURAL HISTORY, AND OPTICS.

| | |
|---|-----|
| ACCOUNT of a lunar iris seen in 1699, from a letter of Dr. Samuel Schelgvigius to M. Frederick Buthoe, professor of mathematics | 182 |
| Aerial voyage by the Messrs. Robert and Mr. Hullin | 308 |
| Air-balloon intelligence | 118 |
| Anecdotes of Mr. Blanchard | 391 |
| Answers to mathematical questions 13, 101, 207, 260, 350, 434 | |

| | |
|---|-----|
| B. | |
| BALLOON at Chelsea | 119 |
| in Scotland | 120 |
| at Paris | 118 |
| Blanchard's voyage, May 23, 1784 | 305 |
| July 18 | 306 |
| Blanchard and Sheldon's voyage | 312 |
| Blanchard's expedition from the Rhedarium, in Park-lane | 477 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| C. | |
| CALCINATION of metals | 341 |
| Cavendish's answer to Mr. Kirwan's remarks | 415 |
| Cooper on the meteor of August 18 | 123 |
| Cullen's directions for treating maniacal persons | 97 |
| Curious fact related by Dr. Houlston | 287 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| D. | |
| DECOMPOSITION of nitrous air by mixture with common air | 342 |
| Diminution of common air by the electric spark | 342 |
| Doderet on aerostatics translated | 52 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| E. | |
| EDGEWORTH on the meteor of Aug. 18 | 123 |
| Edinburgh fire balloon | 313 |
| Effects of the air of the Grotto del Cane, in Italy, on a dog | 287 |
| Experiments on air, by Mr. Cavendish, abridged | |

abridged from the Philosophical Transactions

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| F. | 254, 338 |
| FOTHERGILL on the effects of close rooms, late hours, &c. | 99 |
| K. | |
| KIRWAN's remarks on Mr. Cavendish's experiments | 340 |
| Kirwan's experiments on air concluded | 412 |
| L. | |
| LUNARDI's balloon announced | 220 |
| ——— voyage | 309 |
| M. | |
| MATHEMATICAL questions | 16, 105, 210, 264, 351, 434 |
| Meteor of August 3, 1784 | 122 |
| ——— of August 16, 1783, described by Mr. Cavallo | 122 |
| Meteors of Aug. 18, and Oct. 4, described by Mr. Aubert | 123 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| O. | |
| ON madnes | 97 |
| On the dry vomit, by Dr. Houlston | 427 |
| On transfusion of blood | 436 |
| R. | |
| RAPHINE's voyage from Brentford to Dorking | 477 |
| Remarks on the planet Mercury | 434 |
| S. | |
| SADLER's balloon expedition at Oxford | 391 |
| T. | |
| TRANSLATION of M. Doderet's memoir on air-balloons | 114 |
| V. | |
| VIPERS live long without food, instance of it | 238 |
| Volcanos in the moon, from M. <i>Æpinus</i> to M. de Magellan | 120 |

P O E T R Y.

| | |
|--|-----|
| A | |
| ADDRESS by Mr. Lacy | 296 |
| Address by Mr. Bonnor | 296 |
| Address intended for Miss Younge | 296 |
| ——— spoken before the second and third presentations of Lord Ruffel | 212 |
| ——— to H. W. Esq. on his praising Eloisa | 49 |
| Airs in Robin Hood | 375 |
| Anacreontic | 460 |
| B. | |
| BECKFORD's first of May | 120 |
| Bramin | 374 |
| C. | |
| COLMAN's prologue on the appearance of Miss Wollery | 75 |
| Conquest of the air | 460 |
| Content and rich | 51 |
| Cowley's dedication to More ways than one | 50 |
| D. | |
| DAMON's invitation to Celia | 297 |
| Danish ode | 377 |
| E. | |
| ELEGY on a young woman who was found murdered in St. George's-Fields | 462 |
| Epigram by Holcroft | 125 |
| ——— on the Georgium Sidus | 297 |
| Epilogue to the Two Connoisseurs | 213 |
| ——— to Deception | 376 |
| ——— to Lord Ruffel | 213 |
| Epitaph by Mr. Hayley | 50 |
| ——— by Mr. Potter | 50 |
| H. | |
| HAYLEY's ode on the Prince's birth-day | 126 |
| Horace, Epist. xiii. book 1. | 124 |
| L. | |
| LAURA | 297 |
| Lines on Sir Joshua Reynolds | 375 |
| Love's servile lot | 51 |
| M. | |
| MUSE recalled, an ode, by Sir W. Jones | 461 |
| O. | |
| OCCASIONAL address, spoken before the first | |

| | |
|--|-----|
| representation of Dr. Stratford's tragedy | 213 |
| Ode on the King's birth-day, at Dublin | 49 |
| ——— on a statue of Achilles, by Mr. Banks | 376 |
| ——— on the approach of summer | 377 |
| On the death of Dr. Johnson | 462 |
| On Madame de Damas learning English | 50 |
| P. | |
| PROLOGUE to Two to one | 74 |
| Prologue to Mr. Hayley's tragedy of Lord Ruffel | 211 |
| ——— to Dr. Stratford's tragedy of Lord Ruffel | 211 |
| ——— to the farce of Hunt the Slipper | 211 |
| ——— to Mr. Hayley's comedy in rhyme, called the Two Connoisseurs | 213 |
| ——— to the Follies of a Day | 462 |
| ——— to Aerostation | 376 |
| ——— on Mr. Holman's first appearance | 376 |
| ——— and epilogue to the Carmelite | 463 |
| Psalms XCIII. | 297 |
| S. | |
| SONNET at sea | 125 |
| Sonnet at Bath | 125 |
| Songs in Two to One | 294 |
| ——— in Hunt the Slipper | 294 |
| ——— in the Noble Peasant | 295 |
| ——— in Peeping Tom of Coventry | 295 |
| Sonnet from Petrarch | 120 |
| Stanzas morales, par M. De Piiis | 463 |
| Stanzas on Miss Seward's Louisa, by Mr. Hayley | 463 |
| Stockdale's verses to Mr. Selby | 125 |
| T. | |
| THE air-balloon | 378 |
| The fastidious | 50 |
| Times goe by Turnes, an old song | 51 |
| V. | |
| VERSES on the death of Mrs. Cargill | 377 |
| Verfes on the death of the Rev. David Williams | 462 |

STATE PAPERS, IRISH REPRESENTATION, INTELLIGENCE, POLITICS, AND CHRONOLOGY.

| | |
|---|-----|
| ABERYSTWITH, extraordinary instance of murder and suicide there | 395 |
| AMERICA, state of the national debt in April 83 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| consuls and vice-consuls nominated by France | 4 |
| commercial advantages held out by France to the new states, 401—treaty of the | |

| | |
|--|---|
| European nations in their trade, 401—bankruptcy of the first adventurers, 401—laws in Pennsylvania respecting slavery, 401—number of emigrants arrived there, 401—legislative system for regulating trade with the East-Indies, 402—extent and population of the Thirteen States 402 | Non-importation agreement, 82—enforced by the mob, 82—disturbances in consequence, 82—reformation of parliament, 82—New Town of Geneva founded 82 |
| Anniversary of the gunpowder treason, boy and constable killed 395 | Further disturbances, 159—jealousy between the regulars and volunteers 159 |
| Arnkton, Christopher, his case argued in the court of King's-Bench 78, 79 | Address from the county of Dublin for a dissolution of parliament, 160—Lord Charlemont's answer to the Belfast delegates resolved to be inimical to the national interest 160 |
| Bidavits in his defence 397 | Outrages of the mob, 240—animosity between the citizens and soldiers, 240—spirit of volunteering, 240—addresses to the King from different counties, 240—Mr. Pitt's refusal to present the Belfast petition 241 |
| Judge's address to him and sentence 485 | Licentiousness of the populace, 320—differences of opinion on parliamentary reform, 320—attorney-general's letter to the sheriffs of Dublin, 320—refusal of several counties to nominate delegates to Congress, 321—resolutions of the citizens of Dublin on the attorney-general's letter, 321—addresses to the king and lord lieutenant 321 |
| Arnkton, Richard, chosen alderman 318 | Meeting and proceedings of the Irish Congress, 399—depredations of the banditti near Dublin 400 |
| B. | Outlawry at Ballynaulta 400 |
| BUDGET, 76—terms of the loan, 77—new taxes 77 | Irish Representation 9 |
| Burgoyne, Sir John, his correspondence with the president and committee of Fort St. George, relative to his arrest 392 | Dr. Jebb's third letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Sharman 9 |
| C. | Review at Sligo, July 23 174 |
| BOOTE, Sir Eyre, arrival of his corpse and burial 238 | Addresses of the Temple infantry to General Flood 174 |
| D. | General Flood's answer 175 |
| DEFINITIVE treaty of peace, ratification of it with the States General arrives 79 | Resolutions of the lawyer's corps at Dublin, July 15th 175 |
| Drawbacks on foreign iron and hemp exported to America 238 | Letter from Mr. R. Griffiths, jun. to the chairman of the Lisburn meeting 288 |
| E. | Answer to Mr. Griffiths, by Mr. O'Hallorran 290 |
| EAST-INDIES, Mr. Hastings's letter to the Company 83 | Mr. Pitt's letter to Mr. White 334 |
| Treaty of peace with Tippoo Saib 160 | Letter from Dublin on the National Congress 334 |
| Decision of Sir W. Jones with regard to the plunder of Cheyt Sing 241 | Meeting deferred 335 |
| Mr. Hastings's visit to Lucknow, 241—return of the army from Guzzerat, 241—mutiny at St. Helena 241 | Mr. Jones's letter to the volunteers reviewed at Belfast 335 |
| Mr. Anderfon's treaty with the Mahrattas, 401—loss of the Major Indiaman 401 | Letter from Belfast 416 |
| General Mathews cut off by poison, 488—Mr. Hastings's letter to the directors, 488—visit from the heir apparent to the throne of Delhi 488 | —to William Sharman, Esq. 416 |
| Executions 157, 238, 396 | —to W. T. Jones, Esq. 417 |
| Extract from Mr. Erskine's speech in defence of the Dean of St. Asaph 234, 315, 482 | Mr. Sharman's answer 417 |
| F. | Mr. Jones's answer 418 |
| FIRE in Abchurch-lane 81 | Copy of a paper sent to every volunteer corps 418 |
| — at Weyhill 319 | Roscommon meeting 419 |
| G. | Plan for disarming the volunteers 420 |
| GORDON, Colonel, tried and acquitted at the Old-Bailey 239 | Letter from Cork 420 |
| Gordon, Lord George, note to Mr. Pitt on the taxes, 78—Mr. Pitt's answer, 78—on engaging seamen to assist the Dutch against the Emperor 393 | Johnson, Doctor, his funeral 487 |
| Great seal, action brought by Lee against the constables who apprehended him for receiving it 78 | Johnstone, Commodore, verdict against him by Capt. Sutton set aside 79 |
| Greenwich constable killed 319 | New trial 487 |
| H. | K. |
| HUNGARY, account of the crown 177 | KING's message to the House of Commons on the civil-list debt 80 |
| I. | King's speech on proroguing the parliament 159 |
| INCREASE and amount of the English peerage 175 | Kentish coach, attempt to rob it 319 |
| Inhabitants of the mountains which separate Transylvania from Wallachia 175 | L. |
| Ireland, petition of the citizens of Dublin 81 | LE MESURIER chosen alderman 318 |
| Presented to the lord lieutenant, 82—his answer, 82—insulted at the theatre 82 | Letter, curious one, to the chancellor of the Exchequer 237 |
| LOND. MAG. Dec. 1784. | 3 T |

| | | | |
|--|----------|--|---------|
| Linnaeus's library | 395 | Opinion of the judges | 395 |
| Linton, Charles, robbed and murdered | 80 | Mr. Erskine's motion in arrest of judgement | 395 |
| Lord-Mayor elected | 318 | 397—the dean discharged | 395 |
| Lords protest against the India regulating bill | 158 | Scotland, backwardness of the season—district in Shetland | 158 |
| Lunardi's ascent from the Artillery Ground | 238 | Emigrations to America | 239 |
| M. | | Opposition to the new taxes, 319—parliamentary reform | 319 |
| MACKENZIE, Captain, tried and condemned at the Old Bailey, 486—recommended to mercy and reprieved | 487 | Opposition to the distillery act, 398—obnoxious clauses, 398—present to the Marquis de Bouille from the chamber of commerce at Glasgow | 398 |
| Mandamus against an alderman of Chester | 396 | Opposition to the commutation tax | 488 |
| Medal in memory of Captain Cook | 176 | Duke of Richmond's letter to the Edinburgh committee | 488 |
| —struck at Stockholm in memory of Dr. Solander | 176 | Session of jail delivery for the high court of Admiralty | 395 |
| Morgan, Henry, executed for the murder of Linton | 240 | Smith, Miss, her action against Mr. Adye for breach of a promise of marriage | 487 |
| Murder at Ludlow | 237 | Southwark, borough of, high bailiff refuses a scrutiny | 78 |
| N. | | Spanish expedition against Algiers | 408 |
| NORMAN, Justice, his bequest for a charity school | 176 | Stanhope, Earl, his action against the Medici | 157 |
| O. | | Adam | 157 |
| OLD-BAILEY session 80, 240, 319, 488 | | State bed from India presented to the Queen | 318 |
| Trials and convicts from 1782 to 1784 | 488 | Storm at sea along the Eastern coast | 436 |
| Origin and progress of the dispute between the Emperor and the Dutch concerning the opening of the Scheldt | 402 | Sutton, Captain, verdict in his action against Commodore Johnstone set aside, 79—new trial | 487 |
| P. | | T. | |
| PETITION to the King in behalf of John Sherlock | 238 | TEA sale, first, under the new regulation | 239 |
| Pierce, Thomas, sentence for setting his house on fire | 396 | Teas at Ostend purchased by the India Company | 396 |
| Proclamation forbidding seamen to enter into foreign service | 397 | Thanksgiving, proclamation for one on account of peace, 79, 80—observed | 157 |
| Q. | | Tooting, daring attempt at a robbery there | 487 |
| QUARANTINE enjoined to ships from the Mediterranean | 238 | U. | |
| R. | | UNDERTAKING to determine the exact distance between the observatories of Paris and Greenwich | 176 |
| REMARKABLE clauses in two Irish acts of parliament | 177 | W. | |
| Riot in Duke's Place, and a housekeeper tried for killing one of the rioters and acquitted | 319 | WATCHMAN killed on Blackfriars-bridge | 394 |
| Riotous assembly of sailors, &c. before the Queen's house | 397 | West-Indies, volcano discovered in St. Vincent's | 160 |
| Robbery, extraordinary one, of a ship in the river | 315 | Hurricane in July, 400—apprehensions from the Caribbs in St. Vincent's | 401 |
| Royal Academy, anniversary and election of officers | 486 | Westminster scrutiny | 80, 158 |
| Royal Society, anniversary and choice of officers | 486 | Window tax | 156 |
| S. | | Wboldridge, Mr. argument on his writ of mandamus to be restored to his office | 485 |
| ST. ASAPH, Dean of, tried for a libel | 157 | | |
| Arguments for a new trial | 395, 396 | | |

143

JAN 3 - 1935

